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FIGHT IN FIELD  
AND IN COURTS

Little Republics of Central America Likely to Have General Row.

## INTERVENTION TALKED OF

Honduras and Nicaragua Sue in the New Court of Justice.

Mexico City, July 11.—The state departments of Mexico and the United States are exchanging telegrams over the situation in Central America, and both governments are prepared to intervene if Honduras makes the request.

A startling rumor is that Puerto Cortez, on the Pacific coast of Honduras, has been invaded by a force organized in Guatemala. If this is true it is declared that all Central America will shortly be involved in hostilities. Intervention on the part of both of Mexico and the United States, as provided for in the pact adopted by the recent Washington peace conference, is predicted here.

**Fights in Prospect.**  
Tegucigalpa, July 11.—Government troops will attack the revolutionists at Gracías tomorrow. The revolutionists, numbering about 300, captured the city after three and a half days' fighting. General Gutierrez, at the head of 1000 volunteers, will also attack Choluteca, which 500 rebels are holding.

**Taken to Court.**  
Tegucigalpa, Honduras, July 11.—The government of Honduras today instituted suit before the Central American court of justice, which was formally opened at Cartago, Costa Rica, on May 25 of this year, against the governments of Salvador and Guatemala, charging violation of the treaties signed by the states of Central America at Washington last winter in that the governments specified have promoted the revolution now under way within the republic.

## NEWS SUMMARY

- 1—Conservative nomination for Nanaimo district. Row in Central America. Desperate Chinese crew.
- 2—Cadet Corps of University School. Mining Institute to examine mineral resources of the province. General news.
- 3—American Rifleman take first honors. Letters to the Editor. Local and general news.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Vote and comment.
- 6—Alderman Cameron to be acting Mayor. An injunction saves great poplar tree. Obituary notices. The weather. Victoria tide table for July.
- 7—Resources of the province draw much capital. Conservatives name candidate (continued). Local news.
- 8—In woman's realm.
- 9—Sporting news.
- 10—Marine news.
- 11—Social and personal.
- 12—Real estate advertisements.
- 13—Real estate advertisements.
- 14—Mainland news.
- 15—Social and personal (continued). Additional sport.
- 16—Music and drama.
- 17—Financial and commercial. The local markets.
- 18—Classified and real estate advertisements.
- 19—Happenings in the world of labor. Today's services in the city churches.
- 20—D. Spencer's adv.

## MAGAZINE SECTION.

- 1—Visitors' appreciation of the beauties of Victoria.
- 2—"The Strange Behavior of Admiral McQueen" a story.
- 3—Trout fishing at Cowichan Bay, by R. L. Pocock.
- 4—An hour with the Editor.
- 5—Statecraft and Strategy. Britain's experience. Leading the simple life in Labrador.
- 6—The simple life.
- 7—The simple life.
- 8—Prince Rupert, terminus of the Grand Trunk, Pacific Railway.
- 9—Prince Rupert (continued).
- 10—The church and human society.
- 11—Woman and the suffrage. Sea performance of the new Canardiers.
- 12—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.
- 13—For the young folks.
- 14—The court of Russia in the nineteenth century. Can England be invaded? Told of the Prince of Wales.
- 15—Sir William Van Horne as a humorist. Mademoiselle Margot, a short story. Scene in the Commons.
- 16—Pageant at the Edinburgh exhibition. "John Johnson of St. Peter." After-glimpses from the battlefields of Quebec.
- 17—Canada's export trade.
- 18—Revival of the Greek Olympic games.
- 19—Church union with Rome. Mr. Asquith at the Liberal Club. Interest in the Tercentenary. Martin Burrell lectures on fruit.
- 20—Czar and Czarina. The rat a peril. When an operation ends fatally. The model house of tomorrow.
- 21—German shipbuilding exhibition. A hero's weak hour. The Japanese in Korea.
- 22—When California was in the rough, by D. W. Higgins.
- 23—Present conditions in Bulkley. Is modern humanity crazy on speed?
- 24—Appalling tide of infant mortality due to impure

## Nicaragua Also.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 11.—The Nicaraguan government has presented a complaint to the Central American court of justice, located at Cartago, Costa Rica, based on the allegation that the governments of Guatemala and Salvador have rendered assistance to the revolutionists of Honduras and the Nicaraguan refugees who are allied with them. This fact, the Nicaraguan government alleges, menaces the peace of the Nicaraguan republic. President Zelaya is organizing an army to protect the Nicaraguan frontier. Nicaragua is fearful of the outcome of the movement in Honduras, for there is reason to believe that the plan of the allies is first to establish a joint government in Honduras, then to advance upon and overthrow the Zelaya government in this republic.

**An Interesting Question.**  
Washington, July 11.—Great interest was manifested at the state department and the Central American diplomatic colony in the news that Honduras had instituted suit before the Central American court of justice against Salvador and Guatemala, charging them with promoting the Honduras revolution. It is the first suit of that character brought before that court, and the outcome will be watched with keen interest. It must be decided whether a regularly constituted government can be civilly held for damages for acts committed by any of its subjects against another with which the sued government may be at peace.

**Venezuela's Representative.**  
Washington, July 11.—Senor Veloz Goitican, the retiring Venezuelan charge, left Washington tonight for New York, whence he will sail for Venezuela next week on the first convenient steamer.

**Bishop Potter's Condition.**  
Cooperstown, N. Y., July 11.—Bishop Potter, who has been making no progress towards recovery for a few days, has had a comfortable day, and his physicians report that if any change has taken place it is in the direction of improvement.

OLYMPIC GAMES  
TO OPEN MONDAY

Elaborate Preparations Under Way—Englishman Won Tennis Singles.

London, July 11.—The most elaborate arrangements have been made for the opening of the Olympic games on Monday by the King. Before his arrival there will be a grand parade of the competitors. After the formal opening there will be swimming and cycling races and gymnastic contests and the first heat of the 1500 metres will be run off. Regarding the drawing of lots for the various events, the Americans contend that vaulters must be allowed to dig a hole for the pole and that the ground on the further side of the bars must be dug up to lessen the shock of alighting. The Canadians, however, are objecting to these conditions, asserting that there should be no hole for the pole and that the jumpers should alight on turf. The drawing for heats has also been the cause of objection.

**Object to Longboat.**  
The committee in charge of this detail decided that the drawings should be made by the selection of slips bearing the names of the various contestants from a hat, but the Americans have pointed out that this might lead to all the men of any one country being drawn for the same heat. A great difficulty faces the management on the question of whether Longboat, the Canadian Indian, shall be allowed to compete in the long distance events. The Americans hold that he is a professional but have not yet entered a formal protest against him. A meeting of the American committee has been held to decide upon what action shall be taken in this matter. The members of the committee are strongly opposed to doing anything that is likely to interfere with the success of the games but they contend that they cannot allow their men to jeopardize their amateur standing by competing against a professional.

**Englishman Won.**  
Wimbledon, July 11.—The singles in the lawn tennis in connection with the Olympic games were concluded here today. J. M. Ritchie, the English player, won the gold medal, and Froelzel, of Germany, the silver medal. Ritchie's score was 3-0.

London, July 11.—In practicing at the Stadium yesterday John Lanigan of New York threw the 16-pound hammer 173 feet 2 inches, 3/4 of an inch behind the world's record. A number of the Canadians ran over the Marathon course from Windsor castle to the Stadium today. They declare there is not a better course in the world.

London, July 11.—At the Stadium this afternoon H. S. Porter, one of the American Olympic contestants, cleared six feet one inch in an exhibition high jump. This is two inches better than the jump made by Lecky, one of the British entries at the championship meet last week.

## DROWNED NEAR UNION

Ralph Doane Meets Death Through Capsizing of Rowboat—His Body Recovered.

Nanaimo, July 11.—Ralph Doane, a married man, 22 years of age, while bringing some freight from Denman Island in a small row boat to Union bay yesterday, was drowned by the boat capsizing. A Jap, who was also in the boat, swam ashore. Doane was a good swimmer, but is thought to have taken cramps. The body was found this morning, and will be taken to Bellingham for burial.

**Railway Earnings.**  
Montreal, July 11.—The earnings of the C. P. R. for the first week of July totaled \$1,399,000 as against \$1,422,000 a year ago. Grand Trunk earnings for the same week totaled \$728,831, as against \$861,380.

FACING DEATH  
TO MAKE ESCAPE

Members of Chinese Crew Leave Their Vessel and Take to Water.

## TWO DROWN; ONE MAY DIE

Peculiar Occurrence on Board British Steamer at New York.

New York, July 11.—As the British steamer Strathgry was about to sail for Norfolk, Va., from her pier in Erie Basin today, twenty Chinamen, members of a crew of 40 Celestials who have been in a state of mutiny ever since the vessel docked here, made a concerted effort to leap overboard. Ten of them were successful and before rescuers could go to their aid, two of them were drowned and a third will probably die. It was only after a hard fight that the police managed to save the rest. The Chinamen fought the bluecoats off, declaring they would rather drown than sail on the Strathgry.

The surviving Chinamen having been pulled from the water, all except the one who was nearly drowned, were taken on board the vessel and locked up. The other was sent to a hospital. The mutineers were signed for an eleven month's voyage at Shanghai, but they wanted to leave the steamer, and demanded their pay. Capt. Dunn has refused to pay them until the ship is back in Shanghai, and the crew are not satisfied. It was necessary for Capt. Dunn to get a new crew today to take the steamer to Norfolk.

Before the steamer sailed twenty-two of the mutineers were arrested and arraigned in the night court, but the magistrate ruled that the case was not in his jurisdiction. The prisoners were then locked up, and will be arraigned before a federal court.

**Shah Apologizes.**  
London, July 11.—The Times correspondent at Teheran says that two of the Shah's ministers tomorrow will go to the British legation formally to apologize for the disrespect shown the British flag during the recent troubles. The correspondent also says that the Shah has issued a fresh rescript promising to rule justly and to establish courts of justice.

**To Search for South Pole.**  
New York, July 11.—Upon his return from his present expedition in search of the north pole, Commander Robert E. Peary plans to organize a national American Antarctic expedition to explore the south pole, a project which he says has the approval of President Roosevelt. Peary, however, does not intend to accompany the party.

MINISTERS VISITING  
COLUMBIA DISTRICT

An Enthusiastic and Well Attended Meeting Held at Field.

Field, B.C., July 11.—Premier McBride and party arrived here this evening, being joined en route by H. G. Peason, member for the district. In the evening a meeting in Buckingham hall heard the visiting ministers, also Messrs. Pearson, of Golden, and Taylor, of Revelstoke. The gathering was exceedingly well attended, and great interest was manifested in the speakers' accounts of general conditions in the province and the healthy progress being made. The applause was enthusiastic, and everybody was delighted at the opportunity to see the ministers and hear them discuss matters of public interest and evidence their desire to get in touch with local matters. Tomorrow the party will rest, going next day to Golden.

TROOPS TO OVERAW  
NAVAJO INDIANS

Detachment of Cavalry Sent With Battery of Gatling Guns.

Flagstaff, Ariz., July 11.—Five more troops of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry today were ordered sent to the Navajo Indian reservation under Col. Hunter, who will go north to the Chin Lee country.

Various rumors are prevalent as to what their purpose is, but that it is no pleasure trip is indicated by the fact that a battery of gatling guns and forage for a two months' campaign is being taken.

The Indians are reported to be heavily armed and to be excited over the proposed allotments of water holes. They are apparently on the verge of an uprising. It is thought that a display of armed force is to be made to prevent an outbreak.

**Olympic Entertainment Fund.**  
London, July 11.—Donations continue to flow into the Olympic fund for the entertainment of the foreign athletes. The latest subscription is from Lord Strathcona, who has given \$1,000. The committee has arranged a special reception for all the officials and athletes at the Grafton galleries, in Bond street, tomorrow night.

## School Destroyed

Woodstock, N. B., July 11.—Broadway school was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss over \$12,000; insurance, \$7,000.

## Heat in Chicago

Chicago, July 11.—The highest temperature in seven years was recorded in Chicago today, two deaths and numerous prostrations resulting. The official temperature was 96.

## Athletes Entertained

London, July 11.—Baron Desborough and the other members of the Olympic council held a reception for the visiting athletes in the Grafton hall gallery tonight. The distinguished assemblage included Lords Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Kenya 5,000 invitations were issued for the reception.

## Mayor Sues for Libel

Philadelphia, July 11.—Mayor John Philadelphus, of this city, today through A. S. Shield, his counsel, instituted proceedings against E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor and proprietor of the North American, and six members of the staff of the newspaper, charging them with criminal libel. The charges are based on cartoons and articles appearing in the newspaper during the last two years. Counsel for the mayor notified Mr. Van Valkenburg's counsel of the action taken, and fixed next Tuesday for a hearing of the charges before a magistrate.

## Death of Bishop Curtis.

Baltimore, Md., July 11.—Right Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Wilmington, Del., and Vicar-General of the archdiocese of Baltimore, died here at 8:45 a.m. He had been under treatment for cancer of the stomach, and his death has been for some days momentarily expected. Bishop Curtis was born in Maryland in 1831, and became a clergyman of the Protestant church. After nearly a decade of service at Mount Calvary, in this city, he resigned and going to England was received into the Roman Catholic church by the late Cardinal (then Bishop) Newman.

ACTIVITY CONTINUES  
IN MINING REGION

Production of Ore Shows a Further Increase for the Past Week.

Nelson, B. C., July 11.—Following are the ore shipments from the mines and reprints of the statistics of the southeastern British Columbia for the past week and the year to date:

Boundary—	Week	Year.
Granby	17,399	560,744
Mother Lode	8,944	49,114
Oro Denoro	1,880	15,646
Rawhide	285	7,700
Brooklyn	1,066	1,170
Sunset	582	1,052
Mountain Rose	60	105
Sally	19	86
Curlew	7	8
Other mines	7	455
Total	31,417	631,219

East of Columbia River—	Week	Year.
St. Eugene	424	10,799
St. Eugene	285	7,700
Poorman, milled	250	6,100
Kimberly, milled	185	4,985
North Star	199	1,627
Fennell, milled	150	350
Bluebell	129	221
Whitewater	95	707
Richmond	45	1,062
Arlington Erie	22	832
St. Lawrence	28	710
Rambler Cariboo	22	710
Sunset	21	187
Pern	17	17
Bluebird	15	60
Ottawa	12	20
Other mines	12	15,405
Total	1,933	51,410
Grand total	33,350	812,996

Smelter receipts—	Week	Year.
Grand Forks	17,399	560,744
Greenwood	10,924	66,680
Ordinary Falls	3,068	5,167
Trail	1,467	14,570
Northport (Le Roi)	1,545	44,615
Marysville	500	5,730
Total	30,403	828,508

## COMOX PIONEER DEAD

Samuel J. Cliffe, Who Had Long Resided in the Valley—Came to Province in 1862.

Comox, July 11.—The funeral of the late Samuel J. Cliffe took place at Sandwick. The obsequies were conducted by the Masonic order which turned out in a large body to pay their last respects to the dead. The funeral was a large one—the largest that has ever been seen in the district.

Mr. Cliffe was the first white man to be married in Comox; he came to this country 46 years ago from Staffordshire, England, where he was born, and in 1862 he went to gold mining in the Cariboo country. At one time he was one of the shareholders when coal was first discovered at Union and shortly after he sold out his interest to other parties. He then started business at the Lorne hotel, Comox, at which place he had resided up to the time of his death. Mr. Cliffe was the last of the family, with the exception of two half-sisters who are residing in the old country.

The deceased gentleman had been suffering for a long time from ear trouble to which disease he succumbed. He was 68 years of age on June 10 last. He leaves a wife and family.

## Ostend Resort May Close.

Ostend, July 11.—Hotel proprietors and storekeepers are greatly excited over a report that the proprietor of the famous gambling resort which brings thousands of visitors to Ostend has decided to transfer his establishment to Schevelingen, a fashionable bathing resort in the Netherlands, because of the vigorous applications of the anti-gambling law. Recently the police raided several of these establishments in Ostend, arrested the occupants of the rooms and seized stakes valued at thousands of dollars.

CONSERVATIVES  
NAME CANDIDATE

F. H. Shepherd to Carry the Party's Colors in Nanaimo Constituency.

## AN HARMONIOUS MEETING

Largely Attended Gathering at Ladysmith Hears Addresses From Stalwarts.

Ladysmith, July 11.—(Special correspondence.)—The Conservative nominating convention for the federal electoral district of Nanaimo, met yesterday afternoon in the opera house, Mayor Planta, of Nanaimo, presiding, and by the decisive ballot of 53 to 6 placed Mr. Francis H. Shepherd, the well known mining and civil engineer, of the city of Nanaimo in the field, as the Conservative standard bearer for the approaching Dominion contest and the chances in favor of his election by a substantial, if not an overwhelming majority, are very bright indeed.

The choice of the convention lay between Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Spencer Percival, a very popular farmer resident of North Pender Island; but owing in large measure to sectional considerations, as either candidate would have made a splendid representation of the Conservative party's platform and principles, the delegates chose Mr. Shepherd. Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley, of Pier Island, who was also nominated, withdrew his name.

The following is a very full list of the delegates who were chosen to attend the Convention and the great majority with the exception of the Nanaimo delegation, which met with an accident enroute were present; but all the absentees were duly represented by proxies:

Esquimalt—R. R. Pooley, H. Dallas, Heincken, K. C. J. K. Saunders, David Henry, W. J. Duncafe, Joseph Ball and J. Inverarity.

Islands—J. T. Collins, E. C. Collins, W. N. Shaw, G. W. Grimmer, James Whymock, Peter Inrie, John Brethour, R. G. Gray and Wm. Lumley.

Nanaimo—C. S. Sutherland, J. E. Bryant, John Nicholson, Fred Pete, M. D. Barlow, John Way, W. Parker, W. H. Norris, F. G. Stevenson, H. Wilkinson, B. G. Gibalsky, Richard Quicke, Thos. Kitcher, H. W. Graham, D. Daly, F. Shepherd, A. E. Planta, E. M. Yarwood, John Hilbert and Joseph Bushfield.

Newcastle—D. McLean, H. Gilsborn, W. B. Simpson, D. Nicholson, R. R. Hindmarsh, and J. Cairns.

Saanich—F. Quick, J. Quick, J. Nicholson, H. J. Dunn, McIntyre, Dean and J. Loveland.

Duncan—A. Nightingale, H. W. May, J. T. Pearce, H. D. Evans, J. Maitland-Dougall, O. Smith and W. H. Hayward, M. P.

Owing to delay in the arrival of the Nanaimo delegation the convention did not proceed to business until about 2:30 o'clock, when Messrs. J. H. Saunders, O. Smith, D. McLean, J. Critchley and John T. Collins were appointed to act as the committee on credentials. And while these gentlemen were engaged in performing their duties Mayor Planta called the meeting to order and read the following telegram:

"Fifteen delegates started, but the gasoline launch broke down and three others left here at 12 o'clock driving and taking with them credentials. And the rest will follow if the launch can be got to work."

While the next telegram reads: "Boat won't work—delegates cannot come."

But," added Mayor Planta, "if three delegates left Nanaimo at noon, they are due here now."

And at this very moment, amid many plaudits, the three gentlemen put in their appearance.

Mayor Planta: "And now, gentlemen, our difficulty is completely solved." (Applause.)

"I am very glad indeed to see Nanaimo represented by five delegates on this important occasion and while I extremely regret the most unfortunate mishap which has prevented the attendance of others I think that it will be quite in order to proceed at once with the transaction of our business." (Applause.)

Mr. W. H. Hayward, M. P.: "Mr. Mayor and chairman, I beg to place in nomination Mr. Francis H. Shepherd, M. & C. E. of Nanaimo, for I am perfectly convinced in my own mind that if we wish to win this constituency at the next Federal election we must see to it that we have as our candidate a man who has an excellent chance in that important portion of the constituency which has the largest vote in it. And I am also certainly convinced that we have already lost two elections, not at all because we did not have a good candidate, but simply because this gentleman was more or less handicapped through the circumstances that he was not able to live and was not very well known among the electors in the north end of the constituency, Ladysmith and Nanaimo. While every one of us must keenly and deeply realize how very important is the election of a Conservative from this district at the approaching Dominion election is not alone for our own well being but in the interest of the country at large. (Applause.) And I feel that it is not at all going too far to say that never in all history of Canadian politics, was it more necessary to help in bringing about a change of government at Ottawa than it is today. (Cheers.) And this being so, it gives me the very greatest pleasure possible to nominate this gentleman, Mr. F. H. Shepherd, who has lived in the City of Nanaimo for very many years and who in addition is a man of exceedingly great popularity in that place. (Applause.) And I take it that the marked popularity of Mr. Shepherd in the northern parts of this electoral district will go

(Continued on Page Seven)

# Gorge Park

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It's Preserving time. To prevent disappointment you should place orders at once. See our fine display at lowest market price:

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Single hour - \$2.00  
To and from the Theatre within the city limits, one or four persons - \$2.50

Baggage delivered to all parts of the city, or checked to its destination to any address in the United States or Canada, at reasonable rates.

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**WE BUY AND SELL HORSES**  
Manure delivered to any part of the city.

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and take a good look at it.

Make Sure it's the Crimp that insures Easy Washing and Few Destroyed Linens.

In other words, make sure you are getting one of

## Eddy's Washboards

Positively Persist that your Grocer sells you Eddy's.

## Right Now Is the Time to Paint

It is money well invested to paint the exterior of your house. It increases the value many times the cost of the paint, enabling you to sell if necessary, besides adding years to the life of the house. Let us estimate the cost for you.

PURE MIXED PAINT, per gallon... **\$1.75**

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## CADET CORPS OF UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

### Fifth Regiment Preparing for Annual Camp—Regimental Orders.

Few will be found nowadays who will question the wisdom and foresight of the Dominion Government in authorizing the formation and encouraging the development of the two hundred or so cadet corps now established throughout Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There will always be people who regard war, even in self-defence, as a crime, but this "peace-at-any-price" party finds but few adherents among patriotic and level-headed Canadians. "Defence, not defence" is a good motto, and the cry of "Militarism" is both short-sighted and futile.

No doubt the principal object the Government has in view is the supply of recruits to the militia, and indeed many of our defenders received their early training in one of the cadet corps of the Dominion. But even if the school is the only military training a boy ever receives, it has added to his value as a citizen, not only in case he should be called upon to defend his country, but also in the acquisition of that respect for constitutional authority which has ever been the characteristic of the British race.

The Cadet Corps, No. 170, of the University School of Victoria is of comparatively recent establishment. It was formed from the Queen's School Cadet Corps, when the latter institution removed to this city from Vancouver in January last. The corps was organized in September 1907, and authorized in Militia Orders on October 26th.

In February the corps was re-organized in Victoria, and included cadets from both schools, the same at the same time being changed. The pupils of both schools had already received some instruction in the rudiments of

be mounted at Duntze Head at the mouth of Esquimalt harbor, the twelve pounder was one of the guns used at Bloemfontein in the South African war against the Boers. It has an effective range of nearly seven miles, and is one of the easiest working of guns.

No. 2 and No. 3 companies are awaiting the mounting of the big gun in the brick building, formerly used for the Quartermaster's stores, near the Drill Hall. The work of dismounting this gun is now going on at Rod Hill and meanwhile a concrete foundation and well is being put in to receive the gun. The first floor of the building has been removed to allow of the raising of the gun. In practice in the forts the firing of the six-inch gun sends the piece back with the recoil, but in the practice at the Drill Hall it will be necessary to use some manual labor and pump the big gun back into place after it is raised.

No. 3 company is looking forward to the annual firing practice and camp with even keener anticipation than No. 2 company. The latter company holds the first place in Canada for firing and general efficiency, and No. 3 has in view the mounting of the champion gun crew of the Dominion this year, if possible. There is keen rivalry and an interesting competition is anticipated. No. 3 company has already selected its gun teams and No. 2 company is expected to follow suit in a few days. The teams selected for No. 3 company are:

#### No. 1 Section.

Sergt. Harrup, gun captain; Sergt. Wheeler, spare gun captain; Corp. Bryden, gun layer; Gr. Penkoth, spare gun layer; Bombr. Duncan, Grs. Barnes, Boyce, Brown, Fox, Targett; Grs. Nicholles and Wyatt, buglers; Grs. Sheret and White, band.

#### No. 2 Section.

Sergt. Spurrer, Maxlin, Gr. Bell, Maxlin, Sergt. Lawrie and Grs. Pethridge, H. Price, Logan and Yates depression range finders; Corp. Wilson and Gr. G. L. Wilson, signalers; Grs. Bishop and Macdougall, buglers; Grs. Boyes and Martyn, band.

#### No. 3 Section.

Sergt. Carr, gun captain; Corp. Thrall, gun layer; Grs. Berriek, Campbell, Compton, Fairall, Lucan, J. A.

1.—District Orders (retirement). The following extracts from D. O. No. 95, July 1908, is published for general information:

"No. 1. Appointments, promotion and retirements. 5th B. C. Regiment. Lieut. H. R. N. Corbett is retired on appointment to the permanent force. 22nd May, 1908."

Also B.C. No. 96, July 6, 1908, leave. "Leave of absence on private affairs has been granted to Lieut. A. J. Bruce, 5th Regiment C.G.A., from 1st inst. to 12th inst both dates inclusive."

2.—Command. During the absence of Lt.-Col. J. A. Hall on duty with the Quebec Contingent, Major J. P. Hibben will assume command of the Regiment. During the absence of Capt. W. N. Winsby with the Quebec contingent, Capt. S. Booth will command No. 2 company.

3.—Relieved duty. Lieut. P. T. Stern is relieved of duty with the regiment whilst on duty with the Quebec contingent.

4.—Enlistments. The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the regiment, effective from dates specified, and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their respective names: No. 6, Gunr. Albert R. Nex, 7:7:08; No. 37, Gunr. D. O. Rochford, 7:7:08; No. 116, Gunr. Hiram F. Palmer, 6:7:08; No. 117, Gunr. Frank Dutoit, 6:7:08; No. 135, Gunr. Thomas Osborn, 7:7:08; No. 163, Gunr. William A. Mair, 7:7:08; No. 164, Gunr. Thomas Mair, 7:7:08; No. 165, Gunr. J. Whittle, 7:7:08.

5.—Posted to companies. The following men having been passed by the Adjutant are posted to companies as under, from this date:

To No. 1 company—No. 6, Gunr. A. R. Nex; No. 39, Gunr. H. G. J. Proctor; No. 37, Gunr. D. O. Rochford; No. 92, Gunr. W. A. Dye.

To No. 2 company—No. 149, Gunr. J. H. Harris; No. 135, Gunr. Thos. Osborn.

To No. 3 company—No. 261, Gunr. H. O. Savage.

6.—Leave of absence. The regiment will go into camp for the annual training on Sunday, August 2, further particulars of which will be issued later.

7.—12 pr. Q. F. gun. In view of the extremely delicate nature of the mechanism of the new 12 pounder Q. F.



SOME OF THE OFFICERS OF UNIVERSITY SCHOOL CADET CORPS

Standing—Corporal Price; Bugler, R. Bucombe; Sergt. D. K. Irwin; Sergt. K. Corsan. Seated—Color Sergt. E. C. Gribble; Cap. H. C. V. Macdougall; Staff Sergt. R. O. Clarke (Instructor) Lieut. W. F. Bowser; Sergt. H. Hill-Tout

drill; consequently, when the rifles, belts and bayonets furnished by the Department of Militia were served out, it was soon evident that the company, which mustered forty-nine of all ranks, was going to shape remarkably well. The question of uniforms was a knotty one, but at last the maximum of smartness and durability with the minimum of expense was attained by the adoption of a suit of stout khaki drill with puttees and slouch hat, having the number 170 in brass on the side.

By the time these were ready the annual inspection was so close at hand that the proposed musketry instruction at the miniature range in the Drill Hall had reluctantly to be abandoned. For the term, Staff-Sergeant R. O. Clarke put the corps through the requisite course twice a week, including ceremonial and section drill, skirmishing, manual and firing exercises with such success that the boys were complimented by the Inspecting Officer on their steadiness.

Next term the corps loses its captain, H. C. V. Macdougall, who is entering the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont. Doubtless his training in the cadet corps will stand him in good stead in his new sphere. The programme for next term includes musketry instruction at the Drill Hall, and perhaps also at Clover Point for the older cadets. The establishment last term was as follows:

Officer Commanding: Cadet Captain H. C. V. Macdougall.

Cadet Lieutenants: J. H. Roberts and W. J. Bowser.

Section Commanders: Color-Sergeant E. C. Gribble, No. 1 section; Sergeant D. K. Irwin, No. 2 section; Sergeant H. Hill-Tout, No. 3 section; Sergeant K. Corsan, No. 4 section.

Drummer: R. Bascombe; and forty-one rank and file.

Now that the contingent has started eastward to Quebec to represent Victoria at the Centenary display, the members of the Fifth Regiment C.G.A. are looking forward to the coming encampment at Macauley Plains when, as usual, Nos. 2 and 3 companies will put in their annual firing practice and training on the six-inch guns of the defence works. No. 1 company will probably go into the Esquimalt yard and with the anti-torpedo gun and the twelve-pounders on Duntze Head and Black Rock, and practise with a view of becoming effective to stop a raid of torpedo craft into Esquimalt harbor, which work, instead of field service with antiquated guns, is what the company is hereafter to be called upon to do.

No. 1 company is already at work at the Drill Hall gaining training with the twelve-pounder gun. This piece, which was recently mounted by the engineers from the garrison at Work Point on a wooden platform at the southwest corner of the Drill Hall, is one that has been in active service. Before being brought to Esquimalt it

Price, Shepherd, Stapleton, G. C. Wilson; Grs. McIntosh and M. Phipps, buglers; Grs. Shepherd and Stevens, band.

#### No. 4 Section.

Sergt. Paine, gun captain; Corp. Wilson, gun layer; Gr. Ross, spare gun layer; Grs. Conorton, Bowden, Elworthy, Hibben, Langley, Plummer, Wilvers, Savage, Weston; Grs. Kent and Smith, buglers; Grs. Ingram and Todd, band.

The use of three small tents and a marquee is required for the use of the riflemen at the forthcoming provincial rifle meeting at the Clover Point range and a pretty instance of the needless red tape which winds all military affairs around about is given in the work that is necessary to secure these tents from the stores of the local establishment. In days of old before there were Dominion troops at Work Point, with officers of limited jurisdiction, and the affairs of the Fifth Regiment were run distinct from Work Point, all that was necessary when a few tents were required was for Charles Ireland, who then had charge of the stores in the building adjoining the Drill Hall, to use of the Fifth Regiment C.G.A. to take the requisition to Quartermaster A. W. Jones and have it signed and the tents were issued forthwith. This could be done the day before the rifle association meeting.

Now, knowing the abundance of red tape that must be unwound, it is necessary to make the application some weeks ahead for a few tents. The requisition goes to Capt. Sutherland at Work Point who has charge of the stores now, and by him permission is asked from Ottawa. What happens there is uncertain. Probably there is no need of the matter being laid before Sir Frederick Borden or before Parliament in session, but after many officers have visited the request and enquiries have been answered many times as to why said tents are required, etc., it is expected a letter of authorization will be forwarded to Capt. Sutherland and by the time of the rifle meeting the marksmen may have the tents.

There is a strong feeling in Victoria in favor of the formation of a civilian rifle association, and it is stated that if such an association were established, young and old would take advantage of the opportunity to become expert riflemen. There are many in the city, who for business or other reasons are unable to attend to the military duties involved in membership with the regiment, but who are anxious to take advantage of an opportunity to attain efficiency in rifle shooting. A local rifleman said yesterday that at least 40 or 50 would join a civilian association. The government, it is understood, will furnish rifles for training.

The following Regimental Orders by Lt.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment C.G.A., were issued yesterday from the regimental headquarters:

gun, no member will touch this gun or mounting except during drill. Particular notice will be observed by the caretaker and officers in command of parks that the general public do not tamper with this gun.

8.—Government House "At Home." For the information of those concerned the order of dress for officers attending the "At Home" at Government House, on Friday the 10th inst. will be undress order, No. 5, K. R. for the army 1908.

9.—Range officer: Captain R. Angus will be range officer for Saturday, July 18th.

(Signed) W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Major, Adjutant, 5th Regt. C.G.A.

## TO EXAMINE MINERAL RESOURCES OF PROVINCE

Mining Institute Will Visit Chief Points in Province—Three Days Here.

The committee of the local members of the Canadian Mining Institute, of which E. Jacobs is secretary, is sparing no effort to make the stay in Victoria of the members of the Institute a complete success upon the occasion of their visit. A meeting of the provincial members was held in the Grand Hotel on the 9th when arrangements were made for entertaining the visitors from the other provinces of the Dominion and the city council and board of trade there will be asked to cooperate in the reception. Nanaimo is moving in the matter of inducing the excursionists to visit that town en route to Vancouver from Victoria.

The summer excursion of the Canadian Mining Institute will start from Quebec on August 24, going east to Nova Scotia and after visiting the leading mining districts and industries will return to Montreal on September 1 and thence by way of Toronto will come west making side trips to Niagara Falls, Cobalt, Sudbury and other mining districts arriving in Winnipeg on September 10 and proceeding west to Banff and Coleman arriving there on September 11 at which latter point the mines and plant of the International Coal and Coke company will be inspected while side trips to Lillo, Hillcrest, and Bellevue collieries will be arranged by the local committees. From there the trip of the Institute members through British Columbia may be said to have commenced and the itinerary for the balance of the trip through the province will be as follows:

Sunday, September 13. Leave Coleman early in the morning, arriving at Hosper about 9 o'clock. A short stay will be made here to enable the party



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to inspect the extensive and thoroughly modern colliery established at this point by the C.P.R. After arriving at Fernie early in the afternoon, the train will immediately leave for a visit to the mines at Coal creek. Leave Fernie at midnight for Moyle.

Monday, September 14. The train will arrive at Moyle at 6 a. m., and the morning will be spent in inspecting the St. Eugene (the largest silver-lead mine in Canada) and the Eagle mine. The train will leave at midday to connect with the steamer leaving Kootenay landing, and arriving at Nelson at 7 p. m.

Tuesday, September 15. Leave Nelson at 6.30 a. m. by special train, and arrive at Smelter junction at 8.30 a. m. Here the party will be permitted to inspect the well equipped smelter and refinery plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company of Canada, Limited. The remainder of the day will be spent at Rossland and visits will be made to the Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, Centre Star and War Eagle mines. Wednesday, September 16. A special train will leave Trail for Greenwood, arriving at 1 p. m., where arrangements will be made for visiting the very complete copper-smelting works of the B. C. Copper Co., the Mother Lode and the Grand Forks Boundary Falls, owned by the Dominion Copper Co.

Thursday, September 17. Special train will leave Greenwood early in the morning for Phoenix, where several hours will be spent in visiting the important mines including those of the Grand Forks and the Boundary Falls. At midday the train will leave for Arrowhead, arriving at 1 p. m., where arrangements will be made for visiting the important smelting works of the Grand Forks and the Boundary Falls. At midday the train will leave for Arrowhead, arriving at 1 p. m., where arrangements will be made for visiting the important smelting works of the Grand Forks and the Boundary Falls.

Friday, September 18. The day will be spent at Nelson and arrangements will probably be made for a visit to the Boundary Falls power plant at Bonington Falls. At midday the train will leave to connect with the steamer, which will take the party across the Arrow lakes to Arrowhead. Arrive at Revelstoke in the evening.

Sunday, September 20. Arrive at Victoria in the evening. Three days will be spent in Victoria and excursion will be arranged and a reception given by the local committee.

Thursday, September 24. Arrive at Vancouver in the morning and visit Stanley park, leaving by the coast-bound train for Banff in the afternoon.

Friday, September 25. Arrive at Banff at night.

Saturday, September 26. Visit Banff head collieries near Banff. Entertainment at luncheon or dinner by the government of Alberta. From Banff the party will proceed straight through to the east.

From the above programme it will be seen that the excursionists will spend three days in Victoria during which time they will be properly entertained by the local members of the Institute and everything possible done to make their stay in the city a pleasant one.

## EXCELLENT OUTLOOK

Western Crop Yield Will Be Record One This Year.

Reports this week from hundreds of points in the prairie provinces are more encouraging than ever says the Winnipeg Commercial. It is usually considered a good thing to have plenty of rain in the month of June, and we have had showers on several days of each week throughout the month. Several low places have had even more than is necessary, but no damage has been done. The small number of complaints of injury this season is unprecedented in the history of the West. The wheat in many places is beginning to head out, and an early maturity of the crops is confidently expected.

A couple of days ago, a despatch from Stettin, Alberta, said that N. W. Harrington, a farmer in that district, had cut a 110-acre crop of flax. It was 30 inches high, and showed splendid head. Of course, this must not be taken to indicate that harvesting has started in the West, but the crops in Alberta are making wonderful progress, and harvesting will undoubtedly be much earlier than in recent years. There are about 6,000,000 acres under wheat in the three provinces this year. The average yield per acre in the last ten years, including some very poor seasons, has been nearly 13 bushels, and even at that rate, the output this coming fall would be about 114,000,000 bushels. Only a calamity, however, will prevent this year's yield from being considerably above that of last year. The harvesting will be so early that the chances of frost damage are remote, and about the only other injury possible is from hail storms, and even if we have a few of them, they usually touch only small parts here and there, and would have but little effect upon the total crop. We are not discounting the influence of Nature's forces, but simply giving a reasonable view of the probabilities as shown by past experience.

**Foundry Damaged.** Montreal, July 11.—Fire last night did damage to the extent of \$30,000 to the foundry belonging to J. Rheault, in Cartier street, north end of the city. Insurance \$12,000.

**Cemetery Washing Away.** Chatham, Ont., July 11.—Dolson's cemetery, on the bank of the Thames river, is being gradually washed into the river, and many skeletons are exposed to view. The attention of the proper authorities has been called to the matter.

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Comprising: Rattan chairs, occasional tables, arm chairs, Brussels carpet, Brussels stair carpet, linoleum, oak dining table, set of oak dining chairs, (upholstered in leather), very handsome oak buffet, with china cupboard combined, oak writing table and bookcase combined, rockers, flower stands, leather, Brussels square, pictures, Malleable steel range, cooking utensils, kitchen dresser, kitchen table, child's chair, child's buggy, Domestic sewing machine, oak bedroom set, toilet ware, set of child's cot and mattress, cherry wood bedroom set, camp stretchers, dinner service, berry sets, crockery, glassware, cutlery, blinds, curtains, poles, mattresses, pillows, spreads, quilts, household linen, garden tools, hose and other goods too numerous to mention. On view Monday, July 13th from 10 o'clock.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams,

The Cynic on the Hearth.

To the question: "State what kind of guest you would prefer?" addressed by the Hospitality committee of the Pan-Atlantic conference, one answer was received: "I do not wish any guest who does not believe in everlasting punishment."

The Retort Courteous.

Dr. L. Jachies, who recently returned to New York from a study in Europe of the use of the Roentgen rays, says that he heard, while in Berlin, of a man who wrote as follows to a specialist:

"Dear Sir—I have had a bullet in my thorax for eleven years. I am too busy to come to Berlin, but hope you will come down here with your rays, as my case should be worth your while. If you cannot come, send a packet of rays, with instructions as to use, etc., and I will see if I cannot manage to work them myself."

The specialist replied:

"Dear Sir—I am sorry my engagements prevent my coming to see you and that I am out of rays just now. If you cannot come to Berlin yourself, send me your thorax by express, and I will do the best I can with it."

## AMERICAN RIFLEMEN TAKE FIRST HONORS

Win International Match in Connection With Olympic Games.

Bisley, July 11.—The great international team match, the most important event of the Olympic rifle contests, has been won by the United States and the American marksmen thus become the champions of the world. Their aggregate score was 2,531, that of the British team 2,496, and the Canadians, 2,439.

The score of the other competitors were as follows: France 2,272, Sweden 2,213; Norway 2,192; Greece 1,986; Denmark 1,909.

Starting with a lead at the end of the first range, the Americans were never displaced, and, with the exception of the contest at the 600 yards range, scored higher totals for each of the six distances than any of the other teams, representing Canada and all Europe.

Many experts consider the outcome a victory not only for the men but for rifles. They declare that the American short-barreled new Springfield rifle proved itself a far better arm than the new short-barreled Lee-Enfield in use in the British service.

The weather today continued unfavorable for good scoring. It was dull with a variable wind, the enemy of all marksmen.

With a lead of ten points as the result of yesterday's shooting at the three shorter distances, the United States team when they went to the butts to start firing at the 500 yards range were looked upon as pretty certain winners of the international team match.

The Americans, at 800 yards, increased their lead to thirteen points, scoring 436, thus bringing their aggregate score for the four distances up to 1,727. The English team maintained second place by scoring 433, making an aggregate of 1,714. Canada, the third team on the list, made 434, but the team lost so many points yesterday that their total for four distances was only 1,678.

It was thought that the team contest would resolve itself into a battle between the Americans and the Englishmen. For a time the Canadians threatened to upset these calculations, four of them made every shot, a halcyon with the last shot and Sergt. Smith alone got the highest possible score. Three other Canadians, Capt. Crowe, Private Williams and Corporal McInnes scored 74 each, but their total was spoiled by Sergt. Kerr, who got 67. None of the Americans made the highest possible score, but six men scored 72, while Eastman got 71. This splendid showing gave the Americans a total for this range of 436 out of a possible 450. The continental competitors were away behind.

The American team increased its lead at the 900 yards, scoring 405 for this distance, while England made but 399 and Canada 385. The aggregates then were: United States, 2,133; England, 2,113; and Canada, 2,102.

When the last bullet had sped to its target at the thousand-yard range, Lord Chesham rushed forward to General Drain and warmly congratulated the captain of the American team. The Crown Prince of Sweden came up while the general was still proudly pointing to the members of his team who had made particularly brilliant records, and he also congratulated the general.

For a quarter of an hour the general held a reception on the range, everybody wanting to congratulate the victors.

American marksmen were individually surrounded by little groups of Englishmen and foreigners, including many British army officers, who closely examined the new Springfield rifle. They expressed admiration for the many good points of this weapon.

General Drain, in an interview, said he was not surprised at the curiosity of the British marksmen. "I have the greatest faith in our Springfield rifle and the ammunition we use," he said, "and I certainly think our rifles and our powder gave us an advantage over our rivals. From the commencement we felt in consequence of the lack of skill of the continental shooters at the long ranges that the real contests would be between Canadians, the Englishmen and ourselves."

He said he was too much for the sportsmanlike attitude of the competing teams. All of course, were anxious to win, but all were desirous that every team be given equal opportunity.

"I consider the English combination to be one of the strongest teams ever known."

"The weather continues warm, making it difficult, and I am absolutely confident that the English and American teams in normal weather would have shattered every world's record made by service rifles for this distance. The arrangements for the competition gave us great satisfaction. We were afforded every facility for practice and everything was done to make us comfortable."

According to shooting etiquette, the host of the highest individual score goes to W. F. Luerchner, of New York, who scored a greater number of points up to the longest distance than Major W. Martin of New Jersey, who tied him on the thousand-yard range.

Other Competitions. In the revolver competition which occupied most of the day, the Americans scored another victory. They defeated the teams composed of four men each of the United Kingdom, Sweden, France, Belgium, Holland and Greece. The American revolver team was composed of Gorman, Axel Calkins and Dietz. With a grand individual aggregate of 501, Gorman beat the Belgian, Van Aebroek, who was the winner in yesterday's individual competition, but today was unable to pile up only 493. The aggregate team scores were: United States, 1,914; Belgium, 1,868; England, 1,816.

The official announcement of the result of the 300 metre individual rifle match, shot yesterday gives the gold medal to Holgerud, of Norway, who scored 904; the silver medal to Lieut. Seim of Oslo, with 888, and the bronze medal to Sather, of Norway, with 879.

New Anglican Hymnal.

At a recent meeting of the Chapter of the Rural Deanery, Rev. W. B. Allen in the chair, the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven read a paper upon the new hymnal which has rather recently been prepared for use in the services of the church of England in Canada, and the general sentiment of the clergymen appearing to be very favorable to this selection. The collection of hymns is almost twice as large as the A. and M., while not only are there authors with

dates supplied but alternative airs are frequently suggested, in connection with hymns which are found to be very difficult if not practically impossible by the everyday congregation.

## UNUSUAL PHENOMENON

Wild Ducks Seen Migrating South Yesterday—Their Calendar Twisted.

That the north pole is shifting and rapidly at that is the opinion of a Victoria of many years standing for he believes that the interesting scientific theory propounded by Moses Cotsford, of York, Eng., while he recently is extensively expounded for a queer phenomenon which he noted yesterday.

The gentleman is a naturalist and he was puzzled beyond words to notice yesterday a huge flock of wild duck migrating south. The flock was a large one, and was winging its way towards warmer climes in a very businesslike manner. The wild duck migrates south in the fall ordinarily but the southward pilgrimage in July is unusual.

Either the ducks' calendar is twisted or things aren't well in their northern habitat. Perhaps the wheat belt's northern march has been so rapid that the birds are seeking the southern frigid zone.

## LETTERS TO EDITOR

### Free Ports and Other Matters

Sir:—I agree with Mr. Barnard that modern conditions forbid the revival of the "free port" of the sixties. What that was I described in a succinct, but sufficient, memorandum published in the Times several years ago. It is not a question of whether a few statesmanlike acts of the home government in connection with this seaboard, and had it lived beyond infancy, Victoria now probably would have several hundred thousand inhabitants instead of its comparatively small sleepy, present population occupying a noble townsite with dirty, dusty, disbarreled streets.

While pen in hand, though the matter is of no personal consequence, may I add that your correspondent, in his notice of an old and anxious friend, the late Mr. C. E. Eaton, is wrong in stating that he was the first agent general of British Columbia. I was, in London, chairman of the association for watching the progress of these colonies from 1866 to confederation, after which I was appointed, in a natural sequence, "agent general," an official appellation not then in vogue, and I was chosen by me as better sounding than "emigration agent." On returning to the northwest to take up the Indian land question and other matters, I recommended Mr. Eaton as my successor. Being then in a large dry goods warehouse in Cheapside, he could not attend to the active duties of the office and was not paid. A further recommendation of mine at that time, was that Dominion agents and provincial agents should be in the same building to ensure economy and to act in concert. I mentioned that opinion, I mentioned it not long ago to Mr. Turner who admitted the possible advantages of such concentration, if Canada had a building large enough, which at present she has not.

G. M. SPROAT.

As to Dogs. Sir:—The publication, a few days ago, of certain amendments proposed to be introduced into the regulations governing dogs within the city limits appears to be a "dog" thrown out by the city authorities. Viewed in that light it invites comment both for the public welfare and for the enlightenment of the council who should be glad of a warning and a hint as to save them from "riding for a fall."

Suggestions to help the council in its laudable efforts to beautify the city and to prevent needless destruction of dogs by the dogs who, we believe, submitted by committees of the Kennel club and gun club, and those suggestions were, in part, that the dog tax should be collected in the same manner as any other city tax, that proceedings should be taken against owners for habitually allowing their dogs to roam at large, unmuzzled or not under control.

The restrictions in Beacon Hill park were approved of, the locality in which they were to hold good or to be applied, to be removed only to a quiet garden portion of the artificial park, not the wild land along Dallas road or in vicinity of the flag pole, etc.

To restrict an active dog to the amount of exercise he gets on a lead or chain held in his owners hand for the rest of his life in Victoria will not commend itself to any right-minded person. As long as he is obedient and obediently "at heel" he should be considered to be obeying the law within the centre of the city—the business portion of the town. That the extent of the three limits is now so small is known.

At present the proposed amendments will prevent anybody riding or driving into the city from having his dog running behind him. No dog can even follow a bicycle.

All that is wanted is for dog-owners to support the city in its efforts to keep the city beautiful, and this support will not be lost by the city. The sentiments of a very large portion of the citizens and promulgating in haste any municipal enactments which will alienate their good will. How about the visiting sportsmen?

REGINALD HANSON.

## FORESTERS' OFFICERS

Courts Northern Light and Vancouver Install Dignitaries.

Court Northern Light, A. O. F., held their quarterly meeting and election of officers on Wednesday evening when the district officer installed the following as officers for the ensuing term: P. C. R. P. W. H. Knight; C. R. W. H. Hurd; S. C. R. V. Williams; treasurer, W. P. Smith, secretary, W. E. Fullerton; S. W. W. C. White; J. W. G. R. McDonald; S. B. W. J. Berryman; J. B. J. Levy, Organist, E. Yardley; surgeon, Dr. Geo. Hall; delegates to the 35th annual convention of Columbia District to be held in this city, August 17, 18, and 19, W. F. Fullerton, W. H. Knight; alternates, J. P. Hancock, S. L. Redgrave. The past quarter has been a successful one both in gain to finances and membership, the court now having 302 members with sixteen more to be initiated at the next meeting. The reunion committee will make a final report at the next meeting regarding the annual gathering of Foresters to be held at Beacon Hill Park, August 15.

Court Vancouver, No. 5755, A. O. F., met last Monday evening by P. D. R. Bro. E. Nelson, assisted by P. C. R. Bro. W. J. Gower. Delegates to Columbia District will be elected at their next meeting. The reunion committee will submit their final report at the court's next meeting. Following are the new officers: C. R. J. J. Wilson; S. C. R. L. E. Gower; S. W. A. P. Mansell; J. W. H. Adams; S. B. W. Watkins; J. B. J. Levy; E. Yardley; F. N. Sidney; W. H. Knight; Min Sec, J. H. Mansell; Treas., W. B. Hall; surgeon, Dr. Geo. H. Hall.

Clearance Sale of Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children

Campbell's SALE

Clearance Sale No Goods Exchanged Charged or on Appro.

Every Garment Tremendously Reduced

## OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS

Have you seen Madame, The Ladies' Pictorial and The Queen? Do you notice that graceful and fascinating Ostrich Feather Boas are very extensively worn at all society functions? Mr. Campbell has secured a splendid assortment in white, natural white, black and white and grey. They are best feathers, full length boas. The regular price is \$15, but in accordance with our promise we include them in our sale on Monday

—at—

\$7.50

EASILY WORTH DOUBLE



Mr. Campbell has secured a large range of new belts, belts that will be popular favorites in a few weeks' time, belts that are better made than ordinary. They form a unique and charming selection. They are \$1 belts and they go into our sale at

40c and 50c



## COSTUMES FOR EARLY FALL

We have just received our first shipment of Cloth and Panama Costumes for chilly days and early fall wear. These excellent costumes are hand-tailored, in distinctive, advanced styles, smart down to the minutest detail, as you will see when you handle them and note the careful tailoring. The higher priced costumes are silk-lined. These goods were intended for early fall selling, but they go on sale Monday at, from \$25 down to

\$12.00

EASILY WORTH DOUBLE

The Ladies' Store Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Gov't St. LIMITED.

## ENTHUSIASM OVER LAUNCH CONTESTS

Newly Organized Association Proposes Racing Boats From Alaska to Seattle.

Frank M. Foulser, secretary of the Northwest International Power Boat association, passed through Victoria on his way to Seattle the other day. He had with him the handsome \$200 cup donated by the Royal Vancouver Yacht club, and won by Capt. Q. C. Neill's motor yacht Traveler in the race which finished just one week ago yesterday. Before leaving Vancouver Mr. Foulser had a lengthy conference—rather several of them—with R. P. McLennan, president of the new power boat association, regarding races for next season. Three big events were decided on with probably half a dozen smaller events during the season.

A long distance race for motor yachts between 30 and 60 feet in length, from Skagway, Alaska, to Seattle, is the largest of the races decided upon. One of the other two comprises a race starting at either Vancouver or Seattle and proceeding around Vancouver island. The third contest will be a dash from Vancouver to Seattle, which will be timed to finish and form the opening event of the big international regatta in Seattle next July.

From dealers and engine builders Mr. Foulser already has assurances of prizes aggregating in value over \$2,000 for power boat races next season. In addition to this he has been promised a fine \$200 cup by Thomas Fleming Day, editor of The Rudder, which will probably be offered as a first prize for the Vancouver-to-Seattle dash.

## VANCOUVER OPEN AIR BOXING TOURNEY

Series of Fast Bouts Booked for Wednesday at Terminal City.

Vancouver, July 10.—The plans for the open-air boxing tournament, to be given by the Vancouver Athletic club next Wednesday at Recreation park are progressing nicely. In fact the committee in charge are wondering what will be done to give all who desire it a chance to box. There is a universal interest being taken in this sporting event by the boxers, and all are numbering for a chance to demonstrate their ability with nature's weapons for self-defense. Nearly all the lively artists who have taken part in matches the past season are in active training once more. Their ability is too well known to need any explanation. Every one readily admits that some of the bouts furnished by these men at the club were excellent ones, teeming with excitement and enthusiasm. They can be depended upon to do just a shade better at this tournament as their reputations must not suffer.

In addition to the best local talent the sport fans will see some new men,

good lively ones, too. There are a number of husky youngsters who are just crazy to show off in Vancouver. Stuart, a 165-pound boy, from Portland, has a reputation of being a game fighter. As he has always won most of his goes he can be depended upon to show the way to his opponent. Another 165-pound youth hails from Los Angeles. He has been in a number of amateur bouts along the coast, and has yet to acknowledge defeat. If he wins on July 15 he will have to show a lot of class.

Else, a 135-pounder from Tacoma, is very anxious to compete in the local tournament. He is so good that it seems foolish to praise him any more. The sports of Tacoma always back him at home or away. Surely they wouldn't do this unless he was "such a muckness." San Francisco also has an entry. Just mention this city and one has a reminder of boxing gallop. Bates, a heavy weight, will endeavor to uphold the honor of this festive centre. This isn't all, either; several more promising contestants are desirous of showing the way to the local mitt-handlers.

As there is good accommodation at Recreation park the show will go on rain or shine. It should be one of the finest out-door tournaments ever held on the Pacific coast. The officials chosen to guide the destinies of the show are Archie E. Macnamara, referee; W. P. Ogilvie and J. A. Crowe, judges.

## SEARCH FOR POLE

Word From Explorer Cook—His Friend Anxious to Account of His Long Silence.

New York, July 11.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, the explorer, who is trying to reach the north pole by a new route through Nansen straits and whose friends were fearful that he had met disaster in the frozen north, has been heard from. A letter, written last December by the explorer, was received today by his wife, who is living in Brooklyn, stating that he hoped to start for the goal in January. No word has been received from Dr. Cook since last October, and his friends announced recently that an effort would be made to send ashore to find him.

English Hop Industry.

London, July 11.—The select committee recently appointed by the House of Commons to consider means for re-habilitating the hop industry, issued a report last night. It says that in view of the fact that the importation of foreign hops during the last 20 years has shown a tendency toward decline, the committee does not consider that foreign competition is so potent a factor in the cause of depression as to demand exceptional treatment. The committee does not favor the levying of a duty on hops or other measures to restrict the importation, but recommends the application as far as possible of the laws relating to the marketing of hops of foreign production and that the use of substitutes be prohibited by parliament.

New Bills of Lading

Washington, July 11.—A new uniform bill of lading, designed as a substitute for the bills now in use for the movement of miscellaneous freight and general merchandise, was today approved and its adoption recommended to the common commission. It provides two forms, printed on the face side in different colors, one for "straight" and

one for "order" consignments. The "order" bill will possess a certain degree of negotiability, while the "straight" will be non-negotiable.

Revolutionists Doomed

El Paso, Tex., July 11.—A code message to the Herald which escaped the Mexican censor says that twenty revolutionists who had been condemned to die, were removed today from Casa Grande to Chihuahua, where they will be executed in the state prison later.

Fourth of July Fatalities.

In the last five years the records, which are doubtless incomplete, show that 1,153 persons have been killed in Fourth of July accidents in the United States and 22,520 others have been seriously injured. What an indictment of our national common sense! Why do we allow this slaughter and maiming to go on? Why is it that in the enlightened twentieth century we are so wedded, as a people, to a barbarous celebration of the Republic's birthday? Most of our other holidays do not measure up to the ideals of those who established them, but at least none of them cause such bloodshed and suffering. It would be interesting to see what would happen if for one Fourth the use of explosives of any sort were absolutely prohibited. — Providence Journal

Deadly Waters of the Desert.

"One of the chief dangers to travelers in crossing such dreary and arid wastes as the far famed Death Valley in Nevada arises from ignorance as to the character of the infrequent pools of water along the route," said T. E. Smalley, a mining engineer of Denver.

"The undertone, growing faint under a blazing sun, will want a quench his intolerable thirst when he comes to a shallow hole, whose water, clear as crystal, seems absolutely pure. He can with difficulty be restrained from drinking it by some experienced companion, who knows that one draught will probably cause serious, if not fatal, illness. The water, for all its seeming purity and clearness, is loaded with arsenic, and many a man has lost his life by its use.

"Curiously enough, the only water in the desert that is safe to drink is foul-looking and inhabited by bugs and snakes. When you come to a muddy pool on the surface of which insects are disporting themselves, however repulsive it may be both to the eye and palate, you may drink it with impunity, despite its looks, as a man will who is crazy with thirst produced by the burning sands and merciless sun."—Baltimore American.

The Baby Was Happy.

Mrs. Marks—"I am afraid your husband has a very bad cold; he's continually sneezing. It's quite painful to hear him. Why don't you ask a doctor to see him?"

Mrs. Parks—"Well, I'm waiting just for a few days because it amuses baby so to see father sneeze."

The Judge Knew.

A vigorous young barrister, prosecuting a prisoner, was endeavoring to impress upon the judge the difference between an accident and an assault. "Suppose," he said, "some-one hit me in the eye, and my eye became black, that could not be called an accident." "Perhaps not," said the judge dryly, "but that is how you would try to explain it, no doubt."

## The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year . . . . . \$5.00  
Six months . . . . . 2.50  
Three months . . . . . 1.25

London Office, 30-32 Fleet Street

Sunday, July 12, 1908.

### NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The people of this province are about to witness a remarkable development in what Mr. McBride has called New British Columbia, that is in the region to be opened up by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. We are only beginning to appreciate what that part of the province is like, although this is not for want of being told. Some fifteen years ago an Oregon man, who had been almost everywhere along the Pacific Coast, returned from a visit to the Nechaco valley, and he could not find words to express his admiration of it. It was about that time that the late Mr. Poudrier, P.L.S., made his report upon that region, and it was so rose-colored that nobody believed it. The provincial government of the day took pains to let it be understood that the report had no sanction of an official character. Now, we know that he told the simple truth. We sometimes wonder if Mr. R. P. Rithet does not have just a little quiet satisfaction when he thinks of how he endeavored to persuade the people of Victoria that they ought to make every effort to secure a railway that would develop that region and bring its great potential trade to this city, and at the same time build a line to the north end of Vancouver Island so as to control the immense business certain to be carried on at points further north. There was a time, and it was not very long ago, when people in Victoria used to laugh at the "British Pacific" project, as it was at one time called, and look upon it either as an idle dream or as something that never could be realized in the lifetime of the present generation. We all know better now, and the pity of the whole thing is that that magnificent undertaking, which had as one of its originators the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, would have secured for Victoria for all time to come that commercial supremacy on the coast of Canada for which she will now have to contend against formidable rivals.

But all this is apart from what we set out to speak of, namely, the certainty that in Central British Columbia there will be developed a scene of industrial prosperity that will equal and may surpass anything possible in the southern part of the province. We say "Central" British Columbia, because the Grand Trunk Pacific will not touch the northern part of the province, at least by its main line, for a vast region lies north of what will be directly tributary to a road located along the Nechaco, as the new trans-continental highway will be. The new railway will also leave untouched the great triangle lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and forming a part of this province, wherein are millions of acres of fertile land along the Peace river, and an unknown wealth of other resources. The opening of New British Columbia means an era of great prosperity, and we have the utmost confidence that Victoria will share in it to a large extent. But we must not take a parochial view of these things. It ought to be a source of pride to us all to see the province grow great and wealthy, even though it means that new cities will be built, and new centres of influence, political and otherwise, will be established in regions where the first plough has yet to break the virgin soil.

### THE ROAST BEEF OF ENGLAND.

The sons of Britain who live at home, are paying dear for their national dish. Beef, which was already very high, has advanced two cents a pound in London. Even at the present high figures it is said that retailers are doing business at a loss, preferring to do so rather than lose their customers, and taking their chances of profit on other meats, which remain at normal figures. The cause of the high price of beef is the shortage in the United States, which country is now drawing largely upon Canada for its supply. There has been a steady decrease in the exports of beef from that country to the United Kingdom, and there seems to be no very good prospect that the surplus production of the United States will ever again be sufficient to supply the demands of Europe. The consequence is that there is a strong agitation in England for the removal of the embargo upon Canadian cattle. Up to 1892 Canadian cattle were sent to England in large numbers to be fattened, but in that year the Board of Health, being alarmed by a report that a herd of imported Canadian cattle was afflicted by pleuro-pneumonia, prohibited the further importation of Canadian stock. Subsequently the order was varied so as to permit cattle from the Dominion to be killed at the port of entry, where they are inspected on landing. Since 1895 nearly 2,000,000 cattle have been so inspected, and in not a single instance has a trace of disease been found. This greatly

strengthens the hands of those who ask for the removal of the embargo. The Argentine has been coining money out of the beef shortage. In connection with this state of things it is told that when there was a great shortage of mutton in England, Queen Victoria refused to eat lamb, and so made that dish unfashionable, the result being that the British stock of sheep increased by five millions in two years. Now there is a demand that some one will inaugurate an anti-veal crusade, so as to make an increase in beef cattle possible.

### THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

The dominant feature in the money market at the present time is the policy of European banks to increase their gold reserves. As our despatches of yesterday showed, the banks of the United Kingdom, France and Germany hold upwards of \$262,000,000 more in gold now than they did six months ago, and there is no sign that this policy is to be abandoned. The current rate of discount at the Bank of England, which is the financial barometer, is now very low, and may go to 2 per cent, but those in close touch with the market expect a gradual advance to 4 per cent, which, though not at all prohibitive, is a little too high to make the financing of large undertakings very easy. Mention has already been made in the Colonist of the small proportion of the last Canadian loan that was taken up by the public. This is not surprising, when we learn that new securities amounting in value to \$550,000,000, the largest in many years, have been placed upon the market since New Year's Day. Much depends upon the condition of business in the United States, and this is a matter of some uncertainty because of the presidential election. Possibly the very conservative attitude of both the leading candidates may have a reassuring effect. The United States affects the money market chiefly because of a fear that some senseless panic may get hold of the people, as it did last fall, and lead to the dumping of stock on the market, thereby breaking prices and creating a demand for money. On the whole, however, although two quiet months may be looked for, there are excellent prospects of a general revival of activity in the autumn. These observations apply to the business world at large, and are condensed from the prognostications of several leading writers on financial topics. Applying them to Canada, and taking into account the prospects of an exceptionally large crop and the very large expenditures in progress in railway construction, one seems justified in anticipating as favorable an autumn and winter as the Dominion has experienced in many years.

### AERIAL NAVIGATION

It seems odd that there should be enough new in regard to the navigation of the air to make it possible to discuss the subject with a chance of being interesting; but there is great progress being made. No doubt longer exists as to the practicability of the dirigible balloon. Count Zeppelin demonstrated this; and, as we saw the other day, hard-headed German capitalists are about to try aerial navigation as a business proposition. Captain Baldwin, who is building a dirigible balloon for the United States government, says that the success of this sort of airship has only begun, and that great triumphs will be seen in a very short time. He thinks that "there can be no longer any doubt that the worst problems of the navigation of the air have been solved and the time is almost upon us when the airship will be a practical necessity." Mr. A. M. Herring, who directs his attention to the aeroplane, and is building one for the United States government, thinks the dirigible balloon and the aeroplane will be developed side by side for practical purposes. He thinks that together they will form the navies of the future, the former representing the battleship and the latter the torpedo boats and scouts. He says that the great difficulty about aeroplanes is the maintenance of equilibrium. These machines as at present designed, carry all their weight in the centre. Hence the load must be light, or the material of the machine would be too heavy. As soon as a means of distributing the load has been devised, he thinks there will not be the least difficulty in making an aeroplane that will carry fifty men. The theoretical limit of any machine now made is ten men, although none of them has ever carried more than two. Mr. Herring is a good deal of an enthusiast, for he says: "I am perfectly convinced by my experiments that the aeroplane of the immediate future will not only be safe but eminently practical. I say with perfect assurance that if I wanted a fast machine for getting over the country I could buy an aeroplane instead of an automobile." He adds that such machines are independent of the wind, and that he can pick up his terminal point and land within three lifelines of where he intends to come down. Most people will think that Mr. Herring is talking a little too much and will prefer the reticence of Dr. Graham Bell, who contents himself with saying that the problem of how to navigate the air has been solved, but seeing that the Scientific American has sent Mr. Herring as its representative to witness a test of flying machines, what he says is worthy of consideration. Allowing for the imagination of enthusiasts, it seems safe to conclude that the stage has been reached when aerial navigation is about to become one of the ordinary conveniences of civilization. Doubtless much remains to be done; but only in mat-

ters of detail. The great thing in all new inventions is to determine the principle. Doubtless the airship of the near future will be as great an advance upon the machines of today as a Mogul locomotive is upon George Stephenson's Rocket.

We do not suppose it matters much who originated the idea of an All-Red Line, so long as we get it.

It is announced that Ambassador Bryce will visit the Pacific coast in January, and will include British Columbia in his itinerary.

Should not the Canadian Club take the initiative in extending an invitation to Lord Roberts to visit Victoria? Such a request could emanate from no more representative body.

The Edmonton Bulletin says that Mr. Bourassa is the Conservative lieutenant in Quebec. It is easy to say things like that if you don't care whether you tell the truth or not.

All doubt seems to be removed as to the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Edmonton this fall. This is the opinion of Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Dominion engineer.

The oldest man to become premier of the United Kingdom was Palmerston, who was eighty years of age when he took office. The youngest was Pitt, who was twenty-four.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has begun laying rails from Edmonton west, and it is stated with confidence that the line will be laid before winter sets in as far west as the Pembina river.

Our friend Mr. Gilbert Malcolm Sproat favors us with an interesting letter this morning. We are sure that Mr. Sproat would confer a favor on Colonist readers if he would write us more frequently.

Apparently the close of the session of Parliament is not far away. It has been an extraordinary session in many respects, but not one upon which the people of Canada have any occasion to pride themselves.

Canadian Pacific Railway officials say that that company has "only started to fight" in its rate war on the Sound route. If the fares get much lower we'll all have to quit work as a measure of self-protection and take to travelling.

The London Times thinks it would be rash to prophesy the result of the elections in the United States. This is about the most sensible opinion to be noted among the comments of the London press upon the contest.

In a spectacular sense, Mr. Sifton is the most attractive figure in public life in Canada today. Signs are not wanting that the member for Brandon is giving Sir Wilfrid Laurier more than one uneasy quarter of an hour.

This week ushers in the Olympic games at London, in which a large number of Canadian athletes are entered. In the magazine section of today's paper will be found an article dealing with the revival of interest in these ancient pastimes.

An Ottawa correspondent says signs are multiplying to show that the general elections are imminent. British Columbia is ready. Of all the provinces of the Dominion, none is better prepared to do its duty and give practical effect to the opinion that "It is time for a change."

Mr. Sifton's paper says that there must be no separate schools in Manitoba when the boundaries of the province are extended. The doctry westerner is walking round with a chip on his shoulder, and the man he would best of all like to see knock it off is Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Conservatives of Nanaimo have made an excellent choice of a candidate to contest that constituency at the forthcoming Dominion election. The prospects for success are excellent, but the friends of good government must put forth necessary efforts in an appeal to the sober sense of the constituency.

The chief of the fire department wants the moss cleared from the roofs of all old buildings and a general clearing away of all rubbish. This is a very sensible proposal during the dry season, and we bespeak for him in this endeavor the hearty co-operation of all citizens who can help him. Would it not be possible to clear the moss off some of our people?

A good deal has been said about the immensity of the crops in the prairie provinces, but we ought not to forget that in this province the crops are making a splendid showing. Farmers say that never in the history of the country have conditions been more satisfactory from their standpoint—all of which is very pleasant and gratifying.

It is interesting to learn that the Marquis de Montcalm, who fell at Quebec, has one descendant living, and that his name is Paul Louis Joseph de Montcalm, with the right to call himself Marquis de Montcalm, Count de Saint Veran and Viscount de Candia. Instead of this high sounding title he poses simply as Mr. Montcalm, and his home is at Hackensack, New Jersey.

Probably we ought to know who John W. Kern, of Indiana, is, and why his name should be greeted with enthusiasm by the Democratic convention, when he was named for vice-president. It is another case of Adlai Stevenson. When he was nominated, nine-tenths of the newspapers in the United States had never heard of him before.

At \$2.00 a word for an account of his proposed African hunting trip, Mr.

Roosevelt will be better paid than he was writing messages-to-Congress. A fine holiday, the chance to shoot some big game, an opportunity of seeing new and interesting lands, and \$150,000 in cold cash awaiting him on his return for telling the story of the trip are Mr. Roosevelt's prospects. And yet there are some people who wonder that he did not want to be president again.

The Bishop of Columbia is among the most prominent figures at the Pan-Anglican Congress. Mention has already been made of his acting as chairman during the discussion of the liquor traffic, and we note his portrait in the last Illustrated London News among those of "the leading speakers," the subject assigned to him being "Capital." Bishop Perrin's many friends in this city will not be surprised that his ability has received recognition at the hands of his brother ecclesiastics.

Our friend the Vancouver World is growing almost hysterical in its "free port" proposition. It noted that "the Vancouver Island papers are already voicing that Vancouver Island as a whole shall be made a free port." When a paper gets to seeing things that way, its condition is critical. The Vancouver Island papers are simply amused at their mainland contemporary's effort to create an issue out of an impossibility. However, we suppose the free port question will be a good enough Morgan until after the election.

Victoria hotel and boarding-house keepers will be interested to know that they come under the scope of a Dominion order-in-council which requires every hotel or boarding-house keeper in these cities to keep conspicuously posted in the public rooms and passages of his house, and printed upon his business cards, a list of the prices which will be charged to immigrants per day and week for board or lodging, or both, and also the prices for separate meals, which cards shall also contain the name of the keeper of such house, together with the name of the street in which it is situate and its number in such street. The order also provides that no boarding house or hotel keeper is to have any lien on the effects of immigrants for any amount claimed for board or lodging for any sum exceeding five dollars. We understand that an immigrant is regarded as such within the meaning of the order during the first three months of his residence in Canada.

By a decisive vote the Commons has empowered the government to negotiate with the governments of Australia and New Zealand on the matter of arranging terms for an All-Red Imperial fast steamship service. The Colonist finds some satisfaction in the belief that the people in no other section of Canada are better informed of the scope and purpose of the All-Red project than those of British Columbia. We think we are putting it accurately when we say that no newspaper in any part of the Empire has published so much information bearing on this great Imperial scheme. Our readers may have thought that sometimes we were overdoing it in the matter of directing attention to it, but we never had any doubt on that point. It is a subject which is going to engage the attention of the whole country for a considerable period, and it is highly important that the people should be in possession of all the information possible, in view of the fact that large subsidies are involved.

The attention of the chief of police is directed to an abominable card advertisement being distributed ostensibly in connection with the forthcoming concert of the Killies band. We say ostensibly for we cannot suppose for a moment that the responsible managers of an organization that claims to be under the auspices of the government of Canada, and is about to make a tour of the world with the endorsement of the government, would put out such a vile thing. The advertisement should be suppressed, and if the police can ascertain who is responsible for its distribution, he should receive the punishment provided by law. We direct the attention also of the representative of the department of justice in this city, if there is one, and suggest to him that he should at once bring the attention of the government to the advertisement in order that the patronage extended by the government to the band may be withdrawn unless some guarantee is forthcoming that this outrage on public decency will not be repeated. We make no reference whatever to the character of the programme presented by the band, which is doubtless all that is claimed for it. Our remarks are intended solely to refer to the advertisement mentioned.

**Weakest and Strongest.**  
Which is the weakest thing of all  
Mine heart can ponder?  
The sun, a little cloud can pall  
With darkness yonder?  
The cloud, a little wind can move  
Where'er it listeth?  
The wind, a little leaf above,  
Though sure, resisteth?  
What time that yellow leaf was green,  
My days were gladder;  
But now, whatever spring may mean,  
I must grow sadder.  
Ah, me! a leaf with sighs can wring  
My lips asunder!  
Then in mine heart the weakest thing  
Iself can ponder.  
Yet, heart, when sun and cloud are  
plined,  
And at a blast which is not wind,  
The forests wither,  
Thou, from the darkening deathly  
ruse,  
To glory breaketh—  
The strongest of the universe  
Guarding the weakest!  
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Weiler Bros.  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
VICTORIA, B.C.

The Largest and Best  
In the Whole Wide West.  
Established 1862

Weiler Bros.  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
VICTORIA, B.C.

# Forty Winks

YOUR Sunday afternoon nap saves you many a doctor's bill, the only question is—are you getting the full value and full enjoyment out of those forty winks on Sunday afternoon? The answer depends on your snoozing place is it of the comfortable sort, or the wakeful kind?



In  
The  
Home



## Easy Chairs

We have such a varied assortment of comfortable easy chairs, it is impossible to give you a full list herein. We can fill your requirements at almost any price, but we draw particular attention to the following, extremely handsome easy chairs: **EARLY ENGLISH MORRIS CHAIR**, handsomely upholstered in leather. . . . . \$28  
**MASSIVE MORRIS CHAIR**, Early English oak finish, upholstered in the finest, softest Spanish leather. . . . \$45



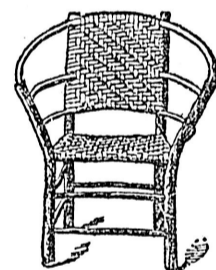
## Cozy Corners

It is comparatively easy to build an artistic cozy corner, but it requires experts to build one that is supremely comfortable as well as artistic; our experts are at your service and our household drapery department is full of beautiful fabrics—remember it does not increase the cost to have the benefit of our experience.

## Reed Chairs and Rockers

Perhaps your drawing room is furnished in a light, graceful scheme; a heavily built chair would be out of harmony, or it may be your den or dining room is already furnished with heavy easy chairs and you want something light for occasional use, something you can move about from room to room; a reed chair is just the thing, prices range from . . . . . \$7.00

## In the Garden

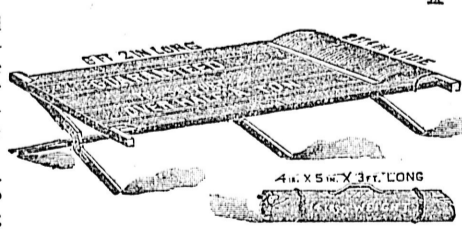


TAKE A CUSHION  
WITH YOU

CUSHIONS are indispensable if you want plenty of comfort on Sunday afternoons; our household drapery department, second floor showroom, contains a wealth of comfortable cushions, rich designs, highly artistic designs, quaint designs and quiet designs at a great variety of prices, but each price represents many dollars worth of real comfort—home comfort.

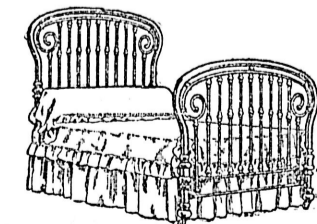
## In the Camp

Our gold medal camp cots are acknowledged to be the best for either forty or forty-thousand winks in the camp.  
**FOLDING CANVAS CAMP COTS** . . . . \$3

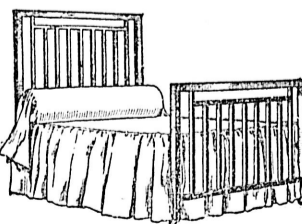


Our grey blankets are renowned amongst campers; large, full weight made of best quality wool at the very low price of, per pair . . . . . \$3

Your Sunday afternoon nap does not prevent you sleeping well at night, if you live in this glorious western land and if you have the good fortune to own a well built solid bedstead that induces sleep, not one of the rickety kind that give you the nervous, shaky feeling which keeps you awake and makes you dream uneasily of a life on the ocean wave. We should like you to see our magnificent assortment of bedsteads in brass, brass and iron and enameled iron; each one marked in plain figures at most moderate prices; also see the "Ostermoor" mattress, for which we are sole Victoria agents; the combination of our bedsteads and an "Ostermoor" is irresistible.



In  
Bed



FURNISHERS  
—OF—  
HOMES  
HOTELS  
CLUBS  
Complete and  
Good

Weiler Bros.

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST  
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

MAKERS  
—OF—  
FURNITURE  
AND OFFICE  
FITTINGS  
That Are  
Better

## BRITISH OPINION

## ABOUT PEOPLE

**Future of Industrial Alcohol.**

Until very recently it has been impossible to buy alcohol in the United States for anything but medicinal purposes. The special stores, heaters and lamps fitted for burning denatured alcohol, writes James H. Collins, in Saturday Evening Post, A New York company, however, is the first in the United States to last December to sell such appliances. By New Year it was pleading for breathing space to take care of orders. Yet ninety per cent. of the appliances it handles either are imported from Germany or manufactured in the United States on German rights.

So this industrial alcohol problem begins, first of all with the inventor, ten years from now we may have a new and certain and a new and minor geniuses who, obscure and poor in 1908, had the acumen to get in on the ground floor with an alcohol stove or lamp. Meanwhile in cost

fuel, so that in a family of six persons all the cooking has been done in an entire month with three dollars. The cost of \$1.00 for a quart of four dollars for the same amount of anthracite coal.

When the American inventor, the housewife that she could clean her clothes with the heating saddle, having the attached, holding only a quart of alcohol, and burning less than half of the fuel of an hour's worth needed for a room heater, to start of a new country to start of a new country.

When that happens, many a fellow in the country, instead of a creamery, will open a factory to handle cornstalks or other waste.

And before that advance the industry is reached by the young man—and woman too—to grow comfortably well off.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

## FOR SALE

New modern bungalow, in good locality and with all modern improvements and conveniences:

Price \$2,900, with \$400 cash down and balance at \$25 per month.

## TO LET

7-Room house, South Turner street, per month .....\$30  
7-Room house, Menzies street, per month .....\$40

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

## For Young Shavers and Old Shavers

Do you shave yourself? If you do you are in a position to know the advantage of purchasing first-class goods.

## Shaving Brushes and Shaving Accessories

Take special notice of the excellent razors and strops used by barbers. We can give you the very same kind. Then comes your lather brush, honer, soap, face lotion, etc. All these we have in endless variety. Buy the best and shave in comfort.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government Street Near Yates

## SHIP

## CHANDLERY

AT

## E. B. MARVIN & CO.

1206 Wharf Street, Victoria.

The best assorted stock of

## TENNIS SHOES

in this city.

We imported a full line of English Tennis Shoes for both ladies and gents.

BAKER SHOE CO., LTD. 1109 Gov't St.

## Bicycle Bargains

We must have room for our coming shipments of SINGER and ROYAL ENFIELD ENGLISH BICYCLES, so have decided to offer the stock on hand at BARGAIN PRICES to clear them out. This is your chance. Call and see us.

All these Wheels are new 1908 models.

PLIMLEY AUTO COMPANY  
Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

## The Rose Show

At our Nurseries lasts all summer. We have the Best varieties and largest stock in the country.

Orders for Fall delivery are booked now.

OAKLAND NURSERY CO., Victoria, B. C.

Phone A-930. A. Ohlson, Prop.

## REMEMBER HOME

Hard Times Lead Wanderers to Keep in Touch With Their Relatives.

Whether the more or less hard times have any relation to police work, and particularly to that particular line of inquiry which has to do with the locating of missing people concerning whom the authorities very frequently get inquiries from the friends and relatives in the east and old country, it is evidently a fact that during times of depression and quiet in industrial circles, the aid of the police is not apparently so often sought.

"Do you know," remarked Sergeant Detective Palmer, to the usual pressman's request "what's doing?" (that for

a considerable time past we have had few if any inquiries from other points for information concerning the whereabouts of missing, or long unheard of friends or relatives?

"What's the reason?" Well, I can't just say, but it looks very much as if the missing one, when times are bad take good care to keep in touch with the old home, no doubt looking then for assistance, while when things are going right and employment is easy to secure the individual far away does not appear to bother about the folks at home."

Contrary to general belief, the Sahara is not a barren and worthless waste. Some time ago there were 9,000,000 sheep in the Algerian Sahara alone, besides 2,500,000 goats and 250,000 camels. On the oases there are 1,500,000 date palms.

## ALDERMAN CAMERON TO BE ACTING MAYOR

Will Officiate During Mayor Hall's Absence From the City.

During the absence of Mayor Hall from the city while he is attending the tercentenary celebration at Quebec as the representative of Victoria, Alderman W. G. Cameron will officiate as acting mayor and will attend to the duties of the city's chief magistrate. At tomorrow night's council meeting, Alderman Henderson will submit a motion appointing Alderman Cameron as the mayor's locum tenens.

The council's formal ratification of the contract with E. G. Prior & Co. for a supply of 750 drums of gasolene, concerning the tenders for which there has been considerable dissatisfaction shown by other tenderers, will be affected when the council will decide to authorize the mayor to attach the seal of the corporation to the contract. Alderman Henderson will introduce a resolution to this effect.

Alderman Hall's long delayed by-law to amend the present City Pound by-law and the Revenue by-law so far as the latter refers to the dog tax will be submitted and considered. The nearest, from the extracts already published in the Colonist, appears to have called forth some adverse comment and dog owners and fanciers are awaiting the council's action with considerable interest.

Alderman Henderson will ask the council to pass the following local improvement works: Permanent sidewalks on the south side of Pandora avenue from Elford street to Stanley street and on both sides of John street between Government and Bridge street.

## AN INJUNCTION SAVES GIANT POPLAR TREE

Mr. Bodwell Secures a Temporary Writ, Returnable on Wednesday.

The giant poplar tree at the corner of Dr. Hart's property on Douglas street has been saved, at any rate temporarily. Yesterday morning E. V. Bodwell, K. C., succeeded in obtaining a temporary injunction restraining the city from cutting the tree down, pending the hearing of the matter. The writ is returnable next Wednesday, when the question of continuing the injunction will come up. The Rockland avenue oak tree case, brought to prevent the council from cutting down another unusually beautiful tree, comes up in October, and presumably an attempt will be made to have the injunction continued until such time as that case has been disposed of.

The poplar tree in question is reputed to be the largest in Victoria and is about sixty years old. It is of great height and girth and the residents of the block are exceedingly anxious to save it. The trunk projects partly onto the space reserved for the sidewalk, which is the city's excuse for wanting to cut it down, but as it is also partly on private property the case may present slightly different legal aspects from that of the oak tree, which is completely in the street.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

### Runs for Fire Brigade

Two alarms called out the fire brigade yesterday. At noon a roof fire at 825 Catherine street gave the brigade a run to Victoria west. The blaze was out before the firemen arrived. At 2:15 a grass fire on Cook occasioned another run.

### White Gloves at Last

Magistrate Jay, for the first time since he assumed the office of police magistrate a year ago, had absolutely no cases before him yesterday. Thus he earned the traditional pair of white gloves, although up to the time of going to press, the gloves themselves had not materialized.

### More for Street Work.

In the report of Thursday night's meeting of the city council at which the question of an increase in the tax for this year was considered and decided upon, Alderman Norman was quoted as stating that he was in favor of the increase of one mill in the rate. Alderman Norman so expressed himself but with the qualification that in case of the increase there should be a more substantial sum spent on street work.

### Attends Murder Trial

Sergeant Murray, of the provincial police department, leaves tonight for New Westminster, where he will attend the adjourned preliminary hearing of the murder charge against James Jenkins, the negro accused of the murder of Mrs. Mary Morrison, at Hazelton, B. C. The preliminary hearing commenced last Friday, when three witnesses were examined, and was adjourned until tomorrow. Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, will undertake the prosecution. Some fifteen witnesses have yet to be examined.

### Will Greet the Killies

The famous Killies band will be royally greeted on its arrival in the city on Wednesday evening next, by local Scotsmen. W. A. Anderson, one of the famous pipers, requests that all Scotsmen will on that evening don their Highland costumes and assemble in the hall over the Regent saloon, corner of Douglas and Johnson streets, whence they will march to the wharf and meet the Charnier when she arrives here at 7:30 p. m., bearing the Killies.

### Visit Proved Successful

C. A. Gass arrived in the city last evening after a successful visit in the east. Speaking of him, the Manitoba Free Press, at Friday's "C. A. Gass of Victoria, B. C.," passed through Winnipeg on his way west after having visited Minneapolis, Chicago, New York, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto on business. Mr. Gass is enthusiastic concerning the prospects at the coast. He states that there is a decided movement from the Maritime Provinces and Alberta to the coast. He is of the opinion that the Queen Charlotte Islands are destined to become one of the richest sections of British Columbia, the mining development there having become quite active. Mr. Gass is well known throughout the mid-west, having at one time been a resident of Moberly, Mo., where he took a deep interest in the development of that city and the surrounding district.

## SMITH PREMIER Typewriters

Typed  
Ribbons, Etc  
Room 18, 1006 Government St.

### Labor Meeting Called Off

Owing doubtless to the fine weather out of doors, and the fact that Saturday night is, as a rule, a bad night for labor gatherings, the public meeting called for last night in Labor hall, under the auspices of the Trades Union Labor council, was not held, but a dozen of those interested putting in an appearance. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, but after an hour's wait it was decided to postpone it until some future date. R. P. Pettipiece, organizer for the Trades Union Labor Council, and John Jardine, M. P. D., were present and intended to speak.

## KNIGHTS FOR DUNCANS

Prominent Local Pythians Install Officers of Maple Lodge.

Yesterday a number of prominent officers of the Knights of Pythias went to Duncans for the purpose of installing the officers of Maple Lodge, No. 15, of the order. Those who made the trip were J. M. Hughes, deputy grand chancellor; E. Pfordner, W. P. Allen and A. Rusta, grand lodge officers. Mr. Hughes is the first deputy grand chancellor for the new domain of Vancouver Island. Until the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, which was held here last month, there was a deputy for each lodge throughout the province but now the province is divided into districts for which deputy grand chancellors have been appointed. Mr. Hughes is the first to receive the honor of representing the island in that capacity. The other grand lodge officers accompanying Mr. Hughes are honored by being chosen to make the trip as the Maple Lodge at Duncans is noted for its lavish hospitality.

## SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

Children of Harmony Hall Sunday School Spent a Pleasant Day.

On Tuesday, July 7, the annual picnic of the Harmony hall Sunday school at Macaulay Point was held. A start was made from the hall by special car at 1:30 and Lampson street was reached about 2 o'clock. The weather was ideal and the children wonderfully behaved. Mr. G. H. Little, superintendent, engaged the children with cricket and other games. Mr. T. T. Frampton, young men's bible class teacher, had the sports well in hand. Special credit is due to the ladies for their exertion in making cakes, pies, etc., and in generally looking after the arrangements for supplying the picnic. The picnic was indispensable and no one person of the company present did more to make the gathering a success than he did.

Mr. Agnew was photographer and groups of adults and children were taken, and photos can be obtained from Mr. Agnew, 1001 Yates street, 25 cents each. Messrs. Watson, Gardner and others amongst the gentlemen, did noble service and the ladies are too numerous to mention individually, but each and all did their best to make things move smoothly. Prizes having been distributed a short service brought the gathering to a close and a start for home was made at 3:30.

## OBITUARY NOTICES

### Simpson

The death of George Simpson, one of the oldest residents of Victoria occurred at the family residence, 1226 Pandora street yesterday at the age of 68 years. The late Mr. Simpson was born in Peterboro, Ont., but came to Victoria in the early '60s. He is survived by a daughter, a teacher in one of the city schools. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. from the residence, where service will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Holling.

### Bendrodt

The death of Miss Marie Catherine Bendrodt occurred at the family residence, 50 Quebec street yesterday at the age of 18 years. The late young lady was the eldest daughter of the late Captain James Bendrodt, and extremely popular with a large circle of friends. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2:55 o'clock from the residence and 3 p. m. from St. James church.

## THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., July 11:

### SYNOPSIS

The barometer is high over this province and fair warm weather is general from this to California and in the interior of the province and the neighboring states the temperature exceeded 90 degrees. The weather in the prairie provinces remains fair and warm.

### TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Vancouver	53	82
Seattle	54	79
San Francisco	54	82
Kamloops	62	92
Barkerville	38	64
Atlin	34	62
Dawson	50	72
Dalgarno	50	72
Winnipeg	58	78
Portland	60	81
San Francisco	50	60

### FORECASTS

Top 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Generally fair and warm.

Lower mainland—Light or moderate winds, generally fair and warm.

### SATURDAY

Highest temperature 82.

Lowest temperature 53.

Mean temperature 67.

Sunshine, 9 hours.

### The Best Laxative Sold

Is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, which relieve constipation, headache and liver complaint in a few hours. Very mild, yet certain. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25 cents.

## SALE OF Hosiery AND Corsets

Ladies' Plain Cotton Hose, in black and tan, at, per pair, only ..... 15c, 25c and 35c  
Ladies' Lace Hose, in black and tan, per pair ..... 25c, 40c and 50c  
White Lace Hose, at, per pair 50c  
Children's Plain and Lace Hose, in black, white and tan, at, from, per pair ..... 15c to 40c  
A large stock of Corsets just to hand, from per pair 50c to \$2.50  
Tape Girdles, at, per pair ..... 40c

G. A. Richardson & Co.  
VICTORIA HOUSE  
635 YATES ST.

## A DIAMOND

is by far the most beautiful of gifts and something that will last a lifetime.

If you contemplate buying, be sure and give us a call, as it will be a pleasure to show you our well selected stock of

## Rings, Brooches and Earrings

at prices that will surprise you.  
See our Special \$35.00 Diamond Ring

W. H. Wilkerson  
The Jeweller

## KODAKS and Supplies

Developing and Finishing  
15 years' experience.  
THE WIDE AWAKE KODAK STORE  
712 Fort Street.  
(4 doors from Douglas, in Balmoral Annex.)

## AUTO FOR HIRE

A 4-passenger, 20 horsepower car, \$4 per hour. Ring up Wood Bros., Phone 241, and ask for HARRY MOORE  
A careful driver with the best riding car on the rent.

## Poodle Dog Cafe

## SPECIAL DINNER

12 to 8 p. m. Sunday, July 12.

**RELISHES**—Cut Celery, Queen Olives, Chow Chow, Stuffed Olives, Green Onions, Radishes.  
**SOUPS**—Chicken Broth with Rice, Puree of Potatoes, Jackson, Chum Chowder.  
**FISH**—Fried Smelts, Tartar Sauce, Baked Salmon, Spanish Cold Salmon, Mayonnaise, Baked Halibut, Potentille.  
**ENTREES**—Half Baked Spring Chicken with New Peas; Calves Liver and Bacon, Small Steak a la Perle, Baked Pork Chop with Peas, Spaghetti, Italiane, Chicken Pot Pie a la American, Sweetbreads to Order.  
**JOINTS**—Roast Pork, Apple Sauce; Roast Prime Beef au Jus, Sprig Lamb, Mint Sauce; Sirloin of Beef, a la Portugaise.  
**COLD**—Roast Beef, Baked Ham, Tongue.  
**SALADS**—Cold New Asparagus Vinaigrette, Lettuce and Tomato, Combination, Cucumber, Young Beets, Cold Slaw.  
**VEGETABLES**—New Beets in Butter, New Potatoes in Cream, Baked and Mashed Potatoes, New Green Peas in Butter, Local Asparagus.  
**DESSERT**—French Pudding, Apple Pie, Chocolate Pie, Strawberry Pie, Stewed Prunes, Ice Cream and Cake, Strawberry Berries and Cream, Strawberry Short Cake, Tea, Coffee, Milk, Chocolate, Cheese, etc.

**Remnants Remnants! Remnants!**  
All marked down and placed on our counters for our July sale. Great savings on all lines. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Are you and your friends going on a picnic? If so, call at Ringshaw's, corner Yates and Broad, or 'phone 1424 for your lunch basket to be put up. We will cook you a joint, or make you a pie up to any size, something good and tasty. All our goods, fruit, etc., are kept clean, and under cover from dust and dirt from the streets.

Amberst shoes are solid leather.

July Sale of Men's Underwear—Fine English Ballbrigan underwear, Regular size. Special sale price 50c a garment. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Ladies' Cotton Hose Special—Ladies' black cotton hose, all sizes. Special price 15c a pair; 7 pairs for \$1.00. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Great Reductions in All Whitewear—Ladies' skirts, chemises, nightgowns, drawers, corset covers and waists, all reduced for July sale at Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

## We Want One Hundred Men

## To Fill Our \$3.50 Shoes Today

Think of it! \$5.50 and \$6.00 Walkovers, Slaters and other standard makes. While we are selling shoes at these prices it is foolish to buy elsewhere.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

## The Ideal Shoe

1116 Government Store

## HAT PINS

Are always in demand. We have a splendid assortment, such as

ENAMELLED PINS, each ..... 25c  
SILVER PINS, SWASTIKA, etc., ..... 50c, 75c and \$1.00  
FLOWERS, ROSES, PANSIES, etc., each ..... 50c  
GOLD FILLED HAT PINS, each ..... \$1.00 to \$3.00  
SOLID GOLD, each ..... \$15

## REDFERN'S

The Diamond, Watch and Jewelry House, Government Street.

## COAL

J. KINGHAM & CO.  
Victoria Agents for New Wellington Coal, Mined by the Nanaimo Collieries. At current rates.  
OFFICE: 34 BROAD STREET.  
TELEPHONE 647.

Sashes  
Doors and  
Woodwork  
of  
all Kinds

J. A. SAYWARD.  
**LUMBER**  
ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.

Rough and  
Dressed  
Lumber,  
Shingles  
Laths, Etc.

P. O. Box 298. T. ELFORD, Manager. Telephone 162

## THE SHAWNIGAN LAKE LUMBER CO., Ltd.

MILLS: SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc. of the best quality. Seasoned Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.

Office and Yards: Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors and all kinds of Building Material, go to

## The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill, Office, and yards: 2116 Government St., P.O. Box 628. Telephone 564.

## NOTICE—Companies Act, 1897. Chap. 82

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Taylor Pattison Mill Co., Limited, intends to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for permission to change the name of said Company to the "Cameron Lumber Company, Limited."

Taylor-Pattison Mill Co., Limited

Dated the 18th Day of June, A.D. 1908.  
Per D. O. CAMERON, Secretary.

## SUGAR

Per 100 lbs. .... \$5.75  
For 20 lbs. .... \$1.20

SYLVESTER FEED CO. - 709 YATES STREET

## Japanese Fancy Goods

Best Store to Get the Oriental Souvenirs

## THE MIKADO BAZAAR

1404 Government St. cor. Johnson Street. Victoria Hotel Block.

Camp Stoves—All sorts and sizes at Clarke & Pearson's.

## TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B.C., July, 1908.

Date	Time of High Water	Time of Low Water	Time of High Water	Time of Low Water
1	12 27	8 10	52	2 21
2	1 28	8 11	53	2 22
3	2 29	8 12	54	2 23
4	3 30	8 13	55	2 24
5	4 31	8 14	56	2 25
6	5 32	8 15	57	2 26
7	6 33	8 16	58	2 27
8	7 34	8 17	59	2 28
9	8 35	8 18	60	2 29
10	9 36	8 19	61	2 30
11	10 37	8 20	62	2 31
12	11 38	8 21	63	2 32
13	12 39	8 22	64	2 33
14	1 40	8 23	65	2 34
15	2 41	8 24	66	2 35
16	3 42	8 25	67	2 36
17	4 43	8 26	68	2 37
18	5 44	8 27	69	2 38
19	6 45	8 28	70	2 39
20	7 46	8 29	71	2 40
21	8 47	8 30	72	2 41
22	9 48	8 31	73	2 42
23	10 49	8 32	74	2 43
24	11 50	8 33	75	2 44
25	12 51	8 34	76	2 45
26	1 52	8 35	77	2 46
27	2 53	8 36	78	2 47
28	3 54	8 37	79	2 48
29	4 55	8 38	80	2 49





This Week We Will Place on Sale All Our

# LADIES' SILK GLOVES

Discount **20%** Discount

Including Black, White, Tan, Brown and Greys in 12 and 16 Button Lengths

A delayed shipment of Men's French Lisle Fancy Hose just received; 100 dozen to choose from ranging in price from 50c to \$1.25. We will clear 1-4 off.



The Exclusive Style Store

## Finch & Finch

1107 Government Street

# The Sporting World

## VICTORIA DEFEATED AGAIN YESTERDAY

Local Lacrosse Boys Beaten by Maple Leafs on the Mainland.

Vancouver, July 11—A weak Victoria team was defeated by the Maple Leafs by a score of 10 goals to 2 in a match here today. The game was ragged all through and rather rough. It was unmarked by brilliant play. Victoria played well, but the home was poor and failed to shoot on Ramey at critical moments. Defense played their positions as well as could be expected from youngsters of their experience. Mederich stopped hot shots that looked like scorers. Clegg and McLachlan with Dewar held positions down well. Had it not been for their work, the opposing home might have run up much larger scores. Okell was good on the defense, relieving many times when the goal was hard pressed, but when the defense sent the ball down the home could not handle it. McCune and Morris had a dispute in the first quarter and were ruled out. There was quite a fight between Roman and Battersley in the third quarter, in which Roman was worsted and both got 20 minutes. Pettigrew got both Victoria goals on nice shots. Ernie Murray, Sumner and two Rameys were the stars of the winning team. The lineup in order for Victoria follows: Mederich, Clegg, McLachlan, Dewar, Okell, Wilson, Hancock, Morris, Pettigrew, Sedger, Battersley, Ross. For Vancouver: Ramey, McArthur, Carter, Roman, McKeown, McQuaig, Painter, W. Murray, B. Murray, E. Murray, Sumner, R. Ramey, Leaskoe.

Summary follows: First quarter: E. Murray, 4 minutes; Sumner, 12; Pettigrew, 10.

Second quarter: B. Murray, 1 minute; Sumner, 5; Pettigrew, 4; E. Murray, 6.

Third quarter: Sumner, 5 minutes; R. Ramey, 2; R. Ramey, 7-1-2.

Fourth quarter: E. Murray, 3 minutes; E. Murray, 2.



BROOK VAID

The young Victoria Y.M.C.A. sprinter, who won the 100 yard dash in 10 sec. and a fraction in a recent local meet, is rapidly coming to the front in the athletic world.

## AT HALF TIME

Now the fans will have a chance to see the Victoria team given a thorough try-out. They will be pitted against the Seattle Northwest league bunch.

Another victory for the Victoria baseball team. Doubtless the local ball tossers are beginning to think themselves invincible. If their record is any criterion they should give Dugdale's Siwash an hour's hard playing.

Intermediates, they say, are to be barred from the junior amateur baseball league. That is right. It seems that the rule affects practically all the contesting nines, so that it will not be a special hardship on any.

Who would have believed that the devotees of that quiet game, golf, would have been able to give the Victoria cricketers pointers in their chosen recreation? It's incredible, but it's true. Now who will say that it does not require a versatile sportsman to make a golfer?

The Olympic games start tomorrow. The Americans already have entered a series of protests. One of their complaints is likely to be directed at the head of Longboat, Canada's long-distance man, on the ground that he is a professional. But that isn't their only kick. They want certain rules laid down in connection with the polo-vault. If the Canadians are properly aggressive they will see that their rights are conserved in every instance.

Those responsible for the management of last week's handicap tennis tournament are entitled to unstinted praise. The games were brought off systematically. There wasn't a hitch from the opening day, every class being worked off to the finish by Saturday and the deciding matches being brought so close to scheduled time that all enthusiasts were able to witness those they were anxious to see by keeping themselves posted.

The players are all right; so are the officials; but the courts badly need fixing.

## GOLF PLAYERS WIN FROM LOCAL ELEVEN

Friendly Match Played at Jubilee Grounds Yesterday—York Made Century.

A friendly game was played between the golf and cricket clubs at the Jubilee hospital grounds yesterday, commencing at 10.45 a.m. The cricket club won the toss, but, either on account of the heat or their friendly feelings towards their brothers of the golf club, they refused to make runs. It is true, one of the batsmen, on account of the heat, but this conduct was towards their honored guests, they at once got out as soon as possible.

The gentlemen of the golf eleven, having disposed of the cricketers, proceeded to dispose of a cold luncheon, and other things, before proceeding to face the serious task of batting.

It must be mentioned here that they all behaved themselves in an exemplary manner, with the exception of Messrs. "Tye and Rogers, who proceeded to ruin their complexions in the hot sunshine in a frenzied race after runs, which was quite too thoughtless of them. Indeed, Rogers so far forgot himself as to hit the ball out of the field twice. Players should remember that a course like this is, not only likely to exasperate the bowler, but is also entailing a vast amount of extra work on the fielders in the way of clearing bush and land fences.

The golf eleven being all out for 150, both teams and the numerous members of the fair sex made a flank attack on the Ontario in charge of the tea tent, which appeared to be a grand success.

The serious part of the day's play being now over, the Victoria eleven started in to do a bit of ball hitting for the Ontario. The game was mostly responsible. This merry young gentlemen actually put up 105 runs by the brightest kind of cricket in little over an hour. Cullin and York made 50 runs in 20 minutes to start the game, and then Shelton (27) added the good work in forcible fashion.

The game was very interesting and everybody enjoyed themselves. There appear to be a few cricketers in Victoria who have given up the game too soon; they should get going again and help the cause.

The detailed score follows:

J. H. Gillespie, c. Collison, b. Barnacle		13
W. Gregson, c. Dalglish, b. Barnacle	0	1
F. A. Briggs, b. Barnacle	0	1
S. Y. Wootton, b. Barnacle	0	1
Rev. H. A. Collison, b. Collison	0	10
J. W. D. York, b. Collison	0	10
Shelton, c. Gillespie, b. Barnacle	0	10
Wm. Silcock, b. Barnacle	0	3
W. S. V. York, b. Barnacle	0	4
N. Rant, b. Collison	0	5
Capt. H. T. R. Cullin, not out	0	5
Extras	0	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>58</b>

Victoria C. C.—2nd Innings		150
Capt. Cullin, c. Dalglish, b. Barnacle	21	1
Rev. Shelton, c. Gillespie, b. Rogers	25	1
W. Gregson, b. Rogers	27	1
N. Rant, c. Ambery, b. Rogers	10	1
H. Gillespie, b. Barnacle	6	1
W. P. Gooch, not out	0	1
Extras	0	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>

Bowling Analysis		
J. C. Barnacle	12.3	2 22 5
Rev. Collison	12	2 29 5
2nd Innings:		
Lieut. Dalglish	4	0 27 6
Rev. Collison	6	0 32 0
J. C. Barnacle	6	0 35 2
T. B. Tye	4	0 58 2
D. M. Rogers	5	0 28 3
Golf Club:		
J. W. D. York	17	5 24 1
W. P. Gooch	11	6 25 4
W. M. Silcock	17	6 25 4
F. A. Briggs	2	0 18 1

No, our tennis champion Schwenglers was not beaten yesterday. But it was close.

Vancouver wins again. But so does Spokane. So that their relative positions in the Northwest league remain the same. The struggle continues merrily without perceptible advantage to either team. Meanwhile Seattle has been reduced to the cellar place and Tacoma makes fun.

## VISITORS EXPECTED FOR OPEN SERIES

Local Tennis Enthusiasts Looking Forward to Forthcoming Tourney.

With the completion of the handicap tournament local tennis players are beginning to look forward to the open series under the auspices of the Victoria club which takes place during the week commencing the 27th inst. No definite word has yet been received as to what outside players are likely to be here to compete for the different trophies but it is believed that the majority of the experts of the northwest will take advantage of the opportunity to meet Victoria experts.

Among the notable east players looked for Miss Hotchkiss of San Francisco. Having been disappointed in their anticipation of meeting Miss May Sutton, owing to the latter's illness, the local enthusiasts are consoling themselves with the reflection that, at any rate, the next best lady player available will be in the city. Others who may come are Messrs. Tyler and McBurney, of Spokane, and Payne, of Tacoma. The two former are well-known. While Tyler has not distinguished himself very recently McBurney has a high rating while Payne



VICTORIA TENNIS TOURNEY  
In the above picture the figure to the left is Miss M. Pitts, who yesterday successfully defended her title to the Plummerfelt cup, and the Victoria Lady Championship.

was Schwenglers' rival for the British Columbia championship last year. The latter was defeated by Payne in the contest for the supremacy of the northwest in the international tournament but he came back to Payne in the provincial series at Vancouver and was successful. He hopes to have another opportunity to try conclusions with the American at an early date.

The meeting of Schwenglers and Payne, it is expected, will take place sometime during the week opening on the 20th inst., during which the Terminal City open tournament will take place.

And it is anticipated that, as the Victoria series takes place in the week following that to be held on the mainland many of the visitors who will play there will come to this city before returning to the other side.

Meanwhile the Victoria players intend to take advantage of the week in the terminal to get into the best possible trim for the championship competitors. While the finals of the handicap were in progress yesterday devotees of the pastime were busy selecting their partners for the big even. It is likely that in the next few days the local lady players will be besieged with requests from gentlemen exponents to enter in the mixed doubles of the open.

And the doubles make up only a small part of the individual members, who will make use of the Belcher street courts to obtain all the training possible before the forthcoming contests.

## BURRARD EASILY DEFEATED SOLDIERS

Somewhat Uneven Cricket Match Between Mainland and Garrison Teams.

It was a somewhat uneven game that was played between the Garrison and Burrard (Vancouver) cricket teams yesterday afternoon at Work point. The Terminal City eleven was too strong for the soldiers and they won out by 380 to 89 runs. For the Garrison Sgt. Robertson was the most prominent batsmen. He stood up to the howling of the mainland cricketers admirably, displaying beautiful judgment and, thereby, holding up his wickets for a well earned 39, the highest score made for his team during the afternoon. The Garrison bowlers did not appear to be sufficiently steady for the Vancouver players. The latter handled their delivery with comparative ease throughout, Rhodes doing particularly well. He remained at bat practically the whole innings scoring 172 runs. This breaks the British Columbia cricket record for individual batting. Vancouver stated a total of 401 runs declaring their inning closed with the fall of the tenth wicket. All-Philadelphia played their eleven wickets yesterday on the grounds of the Merion Cricket club at Haverford resulted in a draw today. The Canadians in their first innings made a total of 401 runs declaring their inning closed with the fall of the tenth wicket. All-Philadelphia played their eleven wickets yesterday on the grounds of the Merion Cricket club at Haverford resulted in a draw today. The Canadians in their first innings made a total of 401 runs declaring their inning closed with the fall of the tenth wicket. All-Philadelphia played their eleven wickets yesterday on the grounds of the Merion Cricket club at Haverford resulted in a draw today. The Canadians in their first innings made a total of 401 runs declaring their inning closed with the fall of the tenth wicket. All-Philadelphia played their eleven wickets yesterday on the grounds of the Merion Cricket club at Haverford resulted in a draw today. 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# On the Waterfront

## TUG NANOOSE ON HER TRIAL

Steel Tugboat Built by British Columbia Marine Railway Company Has Run.

## MAKES SPEED OF 12 KNOTS

Capt. T. Gunns Will Have Command—Will Replace Czar in Ferry Service.

The new steel tug Nanoose, built by the British Columbia Marine railway company at Esquimalt for the Esquimalt and Nanaimo branch of the C. P. R. company at a cost of about \$75,000, had a trial trip yesterday, a preliminary run to the vicinity of Race Rocks with Mr. H. F. Bullen, of the firm of builders, Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent, and Mr. McGowan, superintendent of the C. P. R. S. S. Co., on board. The Nanoose, which is a high powered modern steam tug ranking high with similar craft in the North Pacific developed twelve knots during yesterday's run and returning to port was moored at the Belleville street wharf, where the steamer was much admired yesterday.

The Nanoose, which is to be used in towing the car ferry barge with loaded freight cars between Ladysmith and Vancouver, a work now being performed by the tug Czar, which is also owned by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway company, will be commanded by Capt. T. Gunns, now on the Czar, and the master will be appointed to that vessel. No selection has yet been made.

The Nanoose is 115 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 14 feet deep. She has 800 horse power. The high powered tug will be placed in commission within a week or two to relieve the Czar, and that vessel will then be overhauled before being placed in any new work. Painted with the C. P. R. colors, with a high yellow smokestack, with black top, and two large ventilators showing above her house, painted yellow to her upper deck and with the pilot house white, and the hull painted black, the new tug boat presents a nice appearance. Her fittings are of the best, many modern innovations being made and nothing has been missed that will provide comfort for the crew, a bath room being among the fittings of the tug boat.

## SWIFTSURE LIGHTSHIP COMING AROUND HORN

Is One of Small Flotilla of Government Craft to Be Brought From Eastern Shipyards.

The lightship which the United States is to establish on Swiftsure bank, off the entrance to the straits of Juan de Fuca, just beyond the limits of the territory of either the Dominion or the United States will start soon on her way around Cape Horn to Puget Sound. The Swiftsure, as the new lightship has been named, arrived at Tempehville on Friday from the yards of the builders at Quincy, Mass., to form one of a flotilla of two lightships and three lighthouse tenders of improved type which are to be brought to the Pacific coast as a fleet. Capt. Albert Mertz, U. S. N., has been appointed "Admiral" of the fleet. The two lightships are for the Swiftsure bank and Columbia river.

## TRANSIT IS DUE FROM CAPE NOME

Will Probably Enter Dry Dock at Esquimalt—Greenwich Reaches Northern Port.

The Norwegian steamer Transit is due back from Cape Nome where she went under sub-charter to Schubach & Hamilton of Seattle when chartered by the Mackenzie Steamship company, carrying 450 passengers from here at a cut rate of \$25. As the steamer was delayed in the ice so long, and had little freight it is not expected that the trip will be a very profitable one. The Transit is reported to have been damaged to some extent by ice and will probably enter the dry dock at Esquimalt for survey and repairs. Another steamer which is expected to come to Esquimalt for repairs from Cape Nome being expected to reach here early in August, is the British steamer Beechley which had some of her plates damaged by contact with the ice and was grounded on the bar at Slinrock river, 25 miles from Cape Nome, to save from foundering. The Beechley is now discharging her cargo at Cape Nome and will leave for Esquimalt direct as soon as she is discharged.

Although ice is reported breaking up near Cape Nome it is still a menace to navigation, according to special cables received yesterday from the northern camp. The steamer Ohio of the White Star line which is under charter to Frank Waterhouse & Co., of Seattle has not yet reached Cape Nome. The steamer which left Seattle with 550 passengers on June 1st is making the longest passage on record to Cape Nome. The longest time heretofore taken by any steamer in reaching Cape Nome was 34 days. The Ohio is now out 42 days.

The steamers Greenwich and Macdonald arrived at Cape Nome on Thursday evening. The Greenwich, a British steam freighter, took a cargo of coal from Ladysmith via Victoria on account of Seasons & Co. replacing the steamer Braemont which had been fixed for the business but was delayed at San Francisco owing to having to enter the dry dock there for repairs. Like other steamers which made the trip through the northern ice the Greenwich is damaged and will probably have to be docked at Esquimalt on return here. The steamer passed through sixty miles of floating floes

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE

**Special to the Colonist**  
Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Cloudy, wind northwest, 22 miles an hour. In: Stmr Tampico at 7.15 p. m. Out: Stmr Chas. Nelson, Danish, Havila, Tacoma for Queenstown, towing.

Port Crescent, 8 a. m.—In: Stmr at 5 a. m., no signals.  
Tatoosh, noon.—Clear, wind northwest, 18 miles an hour. Out: bound in: A three-masted barkentine.

Tatoosh, 6 p. m.—Cloudy, wind northeast 18 miles an hour.

**By Wireless**  
Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Cloudy, wind northwest, bar. 30.10; temp. 56. In: Stmr Tampico at 7.15 a. m.

Estevan, 8 a. m.—Partly cloudy, calm, sea smooth. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, 8 a. m.—Clear, wind northwest; bar. 37.15; temp. 74. No shipping.

Point Grey, 8 a. m.—Wind northwest, clear; bar. 30.08; temp. 69. No shipping.

Tatoosh, noon.—Clear, wind northeast, 18 miles; bar. 30.06; temp. 59. Out: Stmr Titania, at 11.40.

Estevan, noon.—Fresh south-west breeze; calm; sea moderate. No shipping.

Pachena, noon.—Clear, light west wind; sea calm. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, noon.—Clear, wind northwest; bar. 30.13; temp. 81. No shipping.

Point Grey, noon.—Cloudy, wind northwest; bar. 30.04; temp. 80. In: At 9.20 a. m., Keenun. Out: Mincola at 9.50 a. m.

Tatoosh, 6 p. m.—Clear, wind northwest, 18 miles an hour; bar. 30.06; temp. 59. Out: Scher Alert at 1 p. m. In: Four-masted bkrn at 1 p. m. In: Stmr Pennsylvania at 4 p. m.

Pachena, 6 p. m.—Partly cloudy, wind northwest, with light swell, no shipping.

Cape Lazo, 6 p. m.—Clear, wind northwest, bar. 30.02; temp. 78. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Point Grey, 6 p. m.—Clear, wind northwest; bar. 29.97; temp. 74. No shipping.

of ice and was in time in danger, but the continuous daylight enabled the officers in charge to avoid any of the snags. While punching against float ice, however, the Greenwich knocked a hole in her fore peak which was full of water. The steamer Mackinaw, a freighter from Seattle, spent five days in the ice, but is reported to have been little injured.

The steamer Ohio was not sighted by either of the steamers and the general impression at Cape Nome was that the steamer had gone back to Dutch harbor for coal and supplies. Capt. Conrad of the Ohio told Capt. Henderson of the U. S. S. Thetis, now at Cape Nome, when last seen, that he would await the disappearance of the ice before making an attempt to reach Cape Nome.

The steam freighter Stanley Dollar which reached Seattle on Friday from Cape Nome brought news that the ice was still bad when she left on June 29 and according to her officers probably a fortnight more will elapse before the ice had sufficiently disappeared to allow of steamers running upon anything like schedule time.

## MUCH PIG IRON TO BALANCE LINER

Tenyo Maru Requires Considerable Extra Ballast Owing to Sharpness of Lines.

The criticism of shipping men who have seen the new Japanese steamer Tenyo Maru that her lines are too fine and the big oil burner is somewhat top-heavy is borne out by the work now going on at San Francisco to add additional ballast for the liner. The steamer, which is owned by the Japanese, is being inspected by a special board of surveyors appointed at the instance of the United States Secretary of War to see whether the steamer, the purchase of which with her sister liner Tremont, is under consideration for the Isthmian transport service, is suitable for that work. The ship was inspected on arrival. It is reported on Puget Sound that not only will the Katanga be used in the place of the steamer Shawmut, but the Weir liner Inverle, now running to Australia in the Australian mail line, will be used to replace the Tremont. Two of the Weir steamers, the Sverdrup and Kumeric are running at the present time in conjunction with the Boston liners in a service to the Philippines via the ports of China and Japan.

The prospective sale of the two big steamers has been rumored for some time, but as passengers or freight for the outward voyage of the steamer Shawmut now on the Sound has been booked for that vessel it is now considered that the sale will be committed in the near future. It is some months since the two big sister liners were offered to the United States government. The United States Congress recently appropriated \$1,500,000 to provide the Isthmian canal commission with two vessels for transporting employees and freight to Panama. A list of all the American vessels available for this work has been secured and of the steamers on the market, the Shawmut and Tremont are considered the best adapted. Not only have they splendid passenger accommodations, but they are large carriers, and are capable of developing fast speed. It will probably take some time for the proper officials to act on the report of the board of survey and to complete negotiations for the sale.

## DREDGER AJAX IS NEARING COMPLETION

Stated That That New Craft Will Be at Work Delving Into Mud in Few Weeks.

The dredge which is to be used in the dredging of Victoria harbor, the Ajax, long since built at the Polson Iron works at Toronto and shipped by train in sections to New Westminster to be assembled, is nearing completion after many long delays. Within a short time it is expected the Ajax will be throwing mud. Mr. Dan Quigley, the superintendent of construction at New Westminster, announced yesterday that he was firing up the boiler next week to give the machinery a test; and if a few parts of the equipment which are still on the way from Toronto arrive in reasonable time, the dredge will be ready for action in about four or five weeks. A gang of engineers are now engaged in constructing the cabin and other parts of the superstructure, in which quarters are being fitted up for a captain and a crew of fourteen men.

## GUILTY OF ASSASSINATION.

A man, razor in hand, was caught by his wife assassinating not an enemy but a corn. What he needed was Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's safe, painless and sure. Try "Putnam's." Nothing sells so good.

## OPPOSITION LINE MEETS C. P. R. CUT

Rate of 25 Cents Each Way on Victoria-Seattle Route Prevails on Both Boats.

The cut made by the C. P. R. steamship company for the steamers Princess Victoria and Princess Royal on the Victoria-Seattle route of 25 cents each way was met yesterday by the Inland Steamship company which brought 270 passengers to Victoria on the steamer Chippewa at 25 cents per head yesterday afternoon while the steamer Princess Victoria arrived at noon with 516 passengers carried at the same price.

Another cut made yesterday was a reduction in the berthing rate on board the steamer Princess Royal on which heretofore the rooms from 1 to 36 have heretofore sold for \$3 each, the lower end of the scale usually being sold for \$2 and the upper for \$1. Yesterday it was ordered that the rate for all berths on the steamer be \$1 each and rooms will be sold for \$2.

Joshua Green, president and general manager of the Inland Navigation company, stated that the ship company and other subsidiary concerns, arrived, accompanied by his wife and family, by the steamer Chippewa yesterday afternoon and he was also accompanied by a carpenter from Seattle with whom he immediately went to the dock. The intention is to allow of passengers being landed on the upper part of the wharf building instead of having to go through the freight shed.

What steps are being taken regarding the long-promised steamer for the Victoria-Vancouver route which was first promised three or four months ago is not known. Rumors were flying thick yesterday. It was reported that the Bellingham would be sent to Vancouver for inspection within a few days and would be placed in service as soon as the register was transferred.

It was also rumored that the steamer Cariboo of the Union Steamship company, which is nearly due from the yards of the builders on the Clyde will probably be purchased by the Inland Navigation company for the Victoria-Vancouver route. It is considered most improbable that the Union Steamship company would enter into any such arrangement if the Inland Navigation company desired the steamer.

C. E. Usher has returned to Seattle from a visit to Vancouver and Victoria after consultation with local officials and it is anticipated that something more will drop shortly. Mr. Usher took with him the plans prepared for the improvement of the wharf at Pier A, the new C. P. R. wharf at Seattle which has been taken over from the P. C. S. S. Co. Waiting rooms, baggage rooms, and modern facilities for the handling of passengers will be put in which will make the new C. P. R. dock one of the best equipped in Seattle.

It is expected that the Princess Victoria will be filled to nearly her capacity of 1000 on arrival today and the Chippewa will probably also have a large crowd.

## KATANGA MAY REPLACE STEAMER SHAWMUT

Boston Liners Will Probably Be Taken by the United States Government for Transport Work.

The steamer Katanga is reported to be preparing to take the place of the Shawmut, of the Boston Steamship Company which was scheduled to leave in a few days for Manila and the usual ports of call in Japan and China if that vessel is sold to the United States government. The ship was inspected by a special board of surveyors appointed at the instance of the United States Secretary of War to see whether the steamer, the purchase of which with her sister liner Tremont, is under consideration for the Isthmian transport service, is suitable for that work. The ship was inspected on arrival. It is reported on Puget Sound that not only will the Katanga be used in the place of the steamer Shawmut, but the Weir liner Inverle, now running to Australia in the Australian mail line, will be used to replace the Tremont. Two of the Weir steamers, the Sverdrup and Kumeric are running at the present time in conjunction with the Boston liners in a service to the Philippines via the ports of China and Japan.

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Both the Shawmut and Tremont are comparatively new vessels, having been built by the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point, Maryland. The Shawmut in 1901 and the Tremont in 1902. Originally intended for freight alone, they were later remodelled and accommodations for saloon passengers were installed. Soon after these steamers went into service they were sent around to the Pacific and for over five years they have been running regularly between Tacoma and Manila. The officers make Tacoma their headquarters. These two vessels have been important factors in helping to develop Tacoma's Oriental trade.

Until early last year these big liners of the Boston Steamship Company were operated in conjunction with the Japanese steamers Lyra, Hyades and Pledes. However restrictive governing shipping, strong competition by tramp steamers of other nations, who can run their vessels for less money than the Japanese, and other conditions have helped to drive the Stars and Stripes off the Pacific ocean. The Lyra, Hyades and Pledes were withdrawn from the overseas trade and at present the Hyades is the only vessel of the three engaged. She is running to New York.

It has been an open secret that the Tremont and Shawmut were not making money and in the last few months with shipping greatly depressed by low freights and scarcity of cargo, it was not a surprise when it was learned that the Boston Steamship company was endeavoring to sell the big liners.

The Shawmut and Tremont are registered at Boston. They are twin screw vessels of 9,600 tons gross, and 6,195 tons net. Their dimensions are: Length 489.5 feet, breadth 58 feet, depth 23.5 feet. They carry crews numbering 74. Their indicated horsepower is 5,424 and nominal horsepower 533.

The liners are manned with white officers and Chinese crews. It is understood that orders were issued for the masters to leave in the Orient as many of the Chinese could be spared, so that in case the steamers are sold a smaller number of Orientals will have to be sent back to the Far East.

## PRINCESS ENA BRINGS WHALE FROM KYUQUOT

Will Be Mounted at Gorge Park for Exhibition by a Local Syndicate.

With the largest whale that has been brought from any whaling station for exhibition purposes on board, the steamer Princess Ena reached port yesterday morning from Kyuquot and Sechart whaling stations on the west coast of Vancouver island. The skeleton of the whale, as stated yesterday, was purchased from the Pacific Whaling company by a local syndicate and was brought in 13 cases, some of them weighing many tons. The skeleton will be assembled in a building erected at the Gorge park.

The Princess Ena also brought 840 barrels of whale oil from Kyuquot and 173 barrels for Sechart, and 2250 bags of guano and 38 bags of bone. News was brought by the officers of the steamer that from Sunday until Thursday last the steam whaler St. Lawrence took 113 whales. The St. Lawrence has taken 155 whales to date.

## COMPRESSED AIR TO RAISE WRECKS

San Francisco Wrecking Firm Will Try New Invention to Salvage the Pomona.

Details received here regarding the arrangement under which the Coast Wrecking company of San Francisco is to attempt to salvage the wrecked steamer Pomona of the P. C. S. S. company which went ashore off Fort Ross, California, last March, shows that an invention whereby compressed air is forced into canvas bags is to be used in the effort to raise the vessel, which now lies on the rocks in 48 feet of water, her upper decks being above the water only during low tide.

The company has secured a contract from Lloyd's whereby the company will receive 60 per cent of the value of the vessel and 75 per cent of the cargo if the wreck is successfully lifted off the reef and towed to this harbor. The Pomona is a vessel of about 1,200 tons, and the underwriters estimate her value at close to \$100,000. The wrecking company expects to raise the vessel in twenty days at a cost not to exceed \$10,000. A schooner with the wrecking party will leave San Francisco next week.

Joseph Grant is the general manager of the wrecking company as well as the inventor of the compressed-air process, which is used in lifting the wrecked vessel to the surface of the water. His process is simple itself. The apparatus consists of 125 double lined canvas bags, each bag ten feet wide and 20 feet long; 12,500 feet of tubing, 125 valves and several air compressors, in addition to several divers' suits.

When the wrecking schooner reaches the spot where the Pomona now rests upon the rocks divers will be sent down below with the canvas bags. To each bag will be attached a valve and to each valve there will be a rubber tube leading to the deck of the rescuing schooner. The canvas bags are to be placed between the decks of the Pomona, in the cabin and down into the hold. Once the bags are safely placed in the vitals of the vessel the tubes leading from the bags to the deck of the schooner will be attached to the compressed-air pumps, and the work of forcing air down into the bags will commence. As the bags fill they will force out the water between the decks of the Pomona at the bottom of the ocean, and as the water goes out the vessel will lighten its load and gradually, of its own volition, rise to the surface. Then, without removing the bags, the Pomona will be towed to safety and placed upon dry docks for repairs.

Grant estimates that he can have the Pomona floating within twenty days after he begins the task. A long time will be consumed if it is found that the water cargo must be removed for the proper placing of the air bags. Examinations that have been made of the Pomona during the last two weeks show that the vessel is resting in a slanting position on a big rock. The bow of the vessel is in twenty-eight feet of water and the stern in forty-eight feet. The vessel has rolled to one side and is resting on another rock. On either side of the vessel are the water cargo tanks. If the vessel is once lifted off the rocks it will float away safely. There is a hole in the bottom of the ship about twenty feet in diameter.

The Pomona formerly belonged to the Pacific Coast Steamship company, but as that concern has already collected the marine insurance on the vessel, it will be the salvage property of Lloyd's and the wrecking company which is contracting with the marine underwriters to raise it from its watery grave.

The British steamer Earl of Carrick passed up yesterday from Hoquiam loaded with lumber to load bunker coal at Comox.

The steamer Thor of the Western Fuel company passed out yesterday from Nanaimo for San Francisco. The French steamer Admiral Duroy of the Compagnie Generale de Navigation passed out yesterday for Yokohama on July 5 for this port and Vancouver.

## Small One Way

"Yes," said the suffragist on the platform, "women have been wronged for ages. They have suffered in a thousand ways."

"There is one way in which they have never suffered," said a meek-looking man, standing up in the rear of the hall.

"What way is that?" demanded the suffragist.

"They have never suffered in silence."

## MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

**Steamers to Arrive.**

**Vessel.** **From.** **Due.**  
Lenora ..... July 19  
Kaga Maru ..... July 22  
Tremont ..... July 23

**From Australia.**  
Aorangi ..... July 30  
Mona ..... July 30  
Manuka ..... Sept. 21

**From Mexico.**  
Lonsdale ..... July 16

**From Skagway.**  
Princess May ..... July 18  
Princess Beatrice ..... July 12

**Northern British Columbia Ports.**  
Camosun ..... July 15  
Amur ..... July 12  
Venture ..... July 12  
Vadso ..... July 11

**From West Coast.**  
Tees ..... July 11

**From San Francisco.**  
President ..... July 14  
City of Poughkeepsie ..... July 14  
Governor ..... July 21

**Sailing Vessels.**  
**Left.** **Date.**  
Alta ..... Newcastle  
Kynance, Liverpool ..... April 6  
Haddon Hall, Liverpool ..... April 2  
Reached Montevideo in distress June 9  
Fais de Lac, Quebec ..... May 7

**Steamers to Sail.**  
**For the Orient.** **Date.**  
Iyo Maru ..... July 21

**For Australia.**  
Marama ..... July 17

**For Mexico.**  
Georgia ..... Aug. 4

**For Skagway.**  
Princess Beatrice ..... July 14  
Princess May ..... July 20

**For Northern British Columbia Ports.**  
Venture ..... July 22  
Camosun ..... July 15  
Vadso ..... July 14

**Local Steamers.**  
**Vancouver-Victoria.**  
Princess Royal.

Leaves Vancouver 9 a.m. daily except Wednesday.  
Arrives Victoria 2 p.m. daily except Wednesday.

Steamer Charmer leaves Vancouver 1 p.m. daily.  
Leaves Victoria 12 midnight, daily.  
Arrives Victoria 7 p.m. daily.  
Arrives Vancouver 9 a.m. daily.

**Victoria-Seattle and Vancouver.**  
Princess Royal.

Leaves Seattle 10 p.m. except Tuesday.  
Arrives Vancouver 8 a.m. except Wednesday.

Leaves Vancouver 9 a.m. except Wednesday.  
Arrives Victoria 2 p.m. except Wednesday.

Leaves Victoria 4 p.m. except Tuesday.  
Arrives Seattle 9 p.m. except Tuesday.

**Princess Victoria.**  
Leaves Victoria 1:30 a.m. daily except Tuesday.

Arrive Seattle 6:30 a.m.  
Leave Seattle 8 a.m.

Arrive Victoria 12 noon.  
Leave Victoria 12:45 p.m.

Arrive Vancouver 4:45 p.m.  
Leave Vancouver 6 p.m.

Arrive Victoria 10 p.m.  
Chippewa.

Leaves Victoria daily (except Thursday) at 4:30 p.m.  
Arrives daily, 1:30 p.m.

**Upper Fraser River.**  
Beaver.

Leaves New Westminster 3 a.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Leaves Chilliwack 7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Calling at Langings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

**Lower Fraser River.**  
Transfer.

Leaves New Westminster Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and Saturday, 2 p.m., additional trip Monday 5 a.m.

Leaves Stevenson Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7 a.m. Friday, 6 a.m. Additional trip Saturday 5 p.m.

**Vancouver-Nanaimo (E. & N. Ry.)**  
Joan.

Leaves Nanaimo 7 a.m.  
Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p.m. daily (except Sunday).

**Victoria-Nanaimo.**  
Nanaimo-Comox-Union-(E. & N. Ry.) City of Nanaimo.

Leaves Victoria Tuesday 7 a.m. Arrives Nanaimo Tuesday 2 p.m.

Leaves Nanaimo Saturday 2 p.m. Arrives Victoria, Saturday, 5 p.m.

Leaves Nanaimo Wednesday, 7 a.m. Arrives Union Bay and Comox Wednesday 2 p.m.

Leaves Union Bay and Comox Thursday 7 a.m.

Arrives Nanaimo Thursday, 2 p.m. Leaves Nanaimo Friday, 7 a.m.

Arrives Union Bay and Comox Friday, 2 p.m.

Leaves Union Bay and Comox Saturday 7 a.m.

Arrives Nanaimo Saturday, 1:30 p.m. Sidney to Gulf Islands.

Iroquois, leaving Sidney Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday on arrival of V. & S. train.

**Freight Rates.** Puget Sound or B. C.  
Sydney ..... 28s 3d  
Melbourne or Adelaide ..... 30s  
Port Pirie ..... 28s 3d  
Freemantle ..... 35s  
River Platte ..... 45s 3d  
Langhul ..... 32s 6d  
Taku ..... 32s 6d  
Colao ..... 42s 6d to 43s 9d  
Direct to Nitrate pits. 42s 6d to 43s 9d  
Valparaiso for orders to deliver, charge there and, or at one other port north of Pisagua 2s 6d less direct. 45s to 46s 3d  
South Africa ports, 52s 6d to 55s  
Delagoa Bay Range, 52s 6d to 55s  
Direct port United Kingdom. 52s 6d  
Direct for orders to deliver, safe port, United Kingdom or continent, between H. & H. 55s

**Grain.**  
For Portland or Puget Sound loading steamers are being paid 38s 9d for the United Kingdom of Continent, and 22s 6d. For Japan ports, Shanghai or Taku, (strs.) \$3.75 to \$4.

**The Overland Market.**  
American ship Bangalore, 256 days from Norfolk for Honolulu, reinsurance 90 per cent.  
Bark Ester, 215 days from Amsterdam for Macassar, 15 per cent.  
Ship Fulwood, 151 days from Port Talbot for Liqueur, 15 per cent.  
British bark, 151 days from Sydney, 15 days from Caleta Buena for Falmouth, 35 per cent.  
German bark Urania, out 143 days from Liqueur for Hamburg, 8 per cent.  
British bark Lady Wolseley, out 153 days from Astoria, for Queenstown, 8 per cent.



# TO SEATTLE

## 25c EACH WAY 25c

The SS. Princess Victoria sails daily except Tuesday at 1:30 a.m. Returning sails from Seattle daily except Tuesday at 8 a.m. SS. Princess Royal sails daily except Tuesday at 4 p.m.

GEO. L. COURTNEY  
Cor. Fort and Gov't St. Dist. Pass. Agent

## FOUR TRAINS TO THE EAST

NORTH COAST LIMITED  
TWIN CITY EXPRESS EASTERN EXPRESS  
NORTHERN PACIFIC-BURLINGTON EXPRESS

## Northern Pacific Railway

Visit  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL



# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

### HOUSES AND LOTS

\$2500—New 7-roomed house, modern in every respect, can be purchased on terms of \$200 cash, \$25 per month. This is a rare snap.

\$1100—Four-roomed cottage and lot, close in; easy terms, \$100 cash, \$20 per month.

Dallas Road—Large modern dwelling with two lots, beautifully situated. Will be sold at a reasonable price as the owner is leaving the country.

Dallas Road—8-roomed modern dwelling and nearly half an acre of ground, only \$7,000.

\$4,500—Will purchase a 9-roomed dwelling with large lot (first story brick) fruit trees, etc., handy to street car.

\$3,150—modern 10-roomed dwelling centrally situated on a good corner, bargain.

\$4,000—8-roomed house with cement basement and 2 lots, new stable, etc., a few fruit trees. Off Oak Bay avenue, easy terms.

\$3,500—Good two-storey house in James Bay with lot 54 x 120, nicely situated with a good view. Bargain.

\$2,100—6-roomed two-storey house and lot on Hillside avenue, with side entrance. Easy terms.

\$2,300—2-storey house on Second Street with all modern conveniences and in good repair. Easy terms.

\$2,000—1½-storey dwelling, centrally located, only one block from car line, very easy terms.

\$1,900—New modern cottage and corner lot, 50 x 107, just off Oak Bay Ave. 1-3 cash, balance \$25 per month at 7 per cent.

\$300—Lot Victoria West, close to school.

### HOUSES AND LOTS.

\$600—Lot Victoria West, handy to street car and school.

\$450—We have four lots at \$150 each; high and dry, nicely situated, just off Oak Bay avenue. Terms easy.

\$525—Lot Dallas Road—With good view of the Straits.

### FARMS AND ACREAGE

Fruit farm, Gordon Head, 10 acres, water and road frontage, first-class orchard in full bearing, also small fruits; house, barn, etc., \$7000. A bargain.

2,000 acres timber, mineral and agricultural lands, crown granted and only \$5.25 per acre.

Lasqueti Island, sheep ranch, containing over 2,000 acres, house, barns and a large number of sheep, \$20,000.

Prospect Lake, 89 acres with large frontage on the lake, good house, barns, etc. Partly cleared, nearly all good land, some excellent timber, \$4,800.

Koksilah River, 65 acres, 20 cleared, good 6-room house, water laid on close to stores and school, \$4,500.

Gordon Head, first-class fruit farm, containing 10 acres, best of soil, all under cultivation, strawberries and fruit trees, first class house.

Pender Island, 60 acres of good wild land, timbered, on main road, 1-2 mile from wharf and school, \$20 per acre.

Cowichan Bay, 50 acres very close to water front, \$500.

Metchosin, 100 acres of wild land with good swamp of cedar, etc. \$1,000.

Galliano Island, 282 acres, partly under cultivation, 9-roomed dwelling, barn, orchard of 200 bearing trees, 2 good bays, 1-1-3 million feet good timber. Will also sell live stock, implements, etc. Price \$5,000.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

## Summer Suggestions

COOK STREET—8-roomed modern dwelling well located, with fine view. No. 1594. .... \$4,000

MEDINA STREET—New handsome bungalow of 7 rooms and all modern conveniences, No. 1575. Price ..... \$4,700

WATER FRONT—New modern dwelling built with cement blocks, 6 rooms and basement, room in attic for 2 good rooms, an excellent view, near tram line. No. 1574. Price ..... \$5,750

BEACON STREET—Adjoining Beacon Hill Park, new modern cottage of 5 rooms and basement, room in attic for 2 good rooms. No. 1572. Price ..... \$4,200

RICHARDSON STREET—Between Vancouver and Cook streets, 2 storey modern dwelling of 12 rooms, well suited for private boarding house. No. 1562. A bargain at ..... \$3,250

McLAURE STREET—Between Vancouver and Cook streets, 2 storey modern dwelling of 12 rooms. No. 1552. Price ..... \$3,250

Terms to suit purchaser on all the above.

CEDAR HILL ROAD—Inside the city limits, 3 acres all under cultivation. No. 573. Cheap at only ..... \$2,300

SHOAL BAY—Close to nice beach, 2 1-6 acres all under cultivation, fruit trees, etc. Bungalow containing Parlor, Dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, etc. No. 1592. Price ..... \$4,200

Terms \$2,200 cash and \$2,000 at 6 per cent.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—100 acres, 5 acres cleared, 2 roomed house, barn and shed. No. 1371. Price ..... \$2,100

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—100 acres, partly cleared and slashed, good stream of water runs all the year, log house, 2 cows, 90 chickens. No. 1351. Cheap at ..... \$1,750

SAANICH ROAD—2 acres all cultivated, 100 fruit trees, 7 years old, 35 fruit trees 12 years old, cottage of 6 rooms, water laid on, handsome place, income producing. Only ..... \$1,800

GORDON HEAD—On waterfront, 10 acres, part orchard in full bearing, cottage, stable and out-houses, only ..... \$7000

## P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written. Stores and Dwellings to Let

1130 BROAD STREET

PHONE 1076

P. O. BOX 428

## Ideal Summer Cottage

Six rooms, exceptionally well built, large verandah, high elevation and view can't be beat.

### At Shawnigan

Lot fifty feet frontage on the water, 218 feet deep, one of the most attractive little cottages on Shawnigan Lake.

\$950.00

Pemberton &amp; Son - - - 625 Fort Street

## TO RENT

A Comfortably Furnished Residence standing in its own grounds, in central location. Very reasonable rent

Established 1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Telephone 86

41 GOVERNMENT STREET

## DON'T CHEAT YOURSELF

Don't give up a part of your income to someone else. That is what you are doing if you are paying rent. If that home you live in cost the owner \$1,800 or \$2,000 and you are paying \$20 a month rent, he is making 10 per cent net on his investment. And that comes out of YOU. Now why continue to contribute when you can get a home of your own on the easy payment plan?

### SOME REAL BARGAINS

\$2,500 will buy a new cottage in central location (10 minutes walk from Yates Street). Rooms nice convenient size and well lighted. Two bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, kitchen, enamelled bath, low down modern w.c. Lot is large and soil is suitable for garden, being rich black loam. The terms will make you buy. Look at them—\$250 cash and balance at \$20 per month. The cottage is rented for \$18.

\$2,750—Seven-room house on good lot in splendid location, five minutes walk from City Hall. Three bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, kitchen, large basement, enamelled bath, low down modern w.c. House is piped for furnace, and \$70 will put furnace in complete. Here are terms that should sell the property—\$750 cash and balance at \$25 per month.

## GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

634 VIEW STREET,

P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

## WANTED

A purchaser for a new thoroughly modern seven-roomed two-storey Bungalow, stone foundation, soundly built and well finished.

Lot 50x150, laid out in neatly-kept garden, situated in James Bay, 4 blocks from Parliament Buildings, one block from car line. As this property is being offered at a sacrifice, we are more than satisfied that it is the very best residence proposition in the market.

It will take but a moderate sum of money to secure this delightful home. For further information call on

## BOND & CLARK

Phone 1092

614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Box 336

## AN IDEAL HOME

HOUSE contains Drawing Room, 17x21; Dining Room, 16x32; Library, 13x15; Kitchen, 15x16; four large Bedrooms, large Hall, Bath with first-class fixtures, Pantry, Scullery and Larder, Cement Basement, Grates in Drawing Room, Library and Dining Room

GROUNDS—165 feet frontage by 225 feet depth, large, well-kept lawn, hedges, ornamental trees, 160 rose bushes, abundance of small flowers, cement walks, 26 young fruit trees, berry canes, strawberry patch, large hen house and run and other out sheds. This house located close to the Gorge and on car line.

PRICE RIGHT, AND TERMS EASY

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD &amp; JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

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VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 663

# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

We issue the "Home List," a complete catalogue of all the best farms for sale on Vancouver Island.

## Water Frontage on Portage Inlet Victoria Arm

Twenty or Forty Acres Mostly Under Cultivation  
Magnificent View Sloping to the Southwest  
An Ideal Site for a Home

Price Per Acre **\$300** Price Per Acre

## Desirable Corner Lot

Southwest Corner  
Cook Street and  
Caledonia Avenue  
140 x 180 Feet

Reasonable Price Will be  
Made to Desirable  
Purchasers

## Cowichan River

FOR SALE:—Twenty-five acres of land with over half a mile FRONTAGE ON COWICHAN RIVER, within a quarter of a mile from DUNCANS STATION. About six acres under cultivation, balance easily cleared, small cottage, which could be added to if necessary.

This property can be had at a reasonable figure, and would make an ideal country home, being close to railway, post office, etc. The shooting and fishing on the property and in the surrounding neighborhood is exceptionally good.

ESTABLISHED  
1890

**R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS**

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE  
30

**J. MUSGRAVE**

Cor. of Broad and Trounce Ave. Money to Loan on Approved Security

## Here Is a List That Must Be Sold

Owners are leaving city, and have cut the prices in half. Compare these prices with adjoining values.

Two lots on Fort street car line. Nice level cleared land, worth \$800 each. Will sell on easy terms at \$400 each.

One lot, No. 59, Davie Street, 100 yards from street car, good neighborhood, assessed at \$500 each. Will sell at \$450 each.

Two lots corner Duchess Street and Fort Street, opposite Victoria Cricket grounds. \$450 each. Your own terms.

Fronting on Cordova Bay, we have a beautiful farm, fine deep black soil, cleared, house and barn which we will sell at \$150 per acre. All surveyed and sub-divided into five-acre parcels.

Two lots close to Gorge car line and water. All cleared, reduced from \$500 each to \$250 each.

10 acres cleared Fruit Land, 3 1/4 miles from centre of the city, \$250 per acre.

House to rent, Rockland Avenue, \$36.00 per month.

2 1/2 acre Shawnigan Lake water frontage, \$325.00. Ideal summer camping ground.

One lot, Langford Street, boulevarded and granolithic sidewalks, sewer, water, school and churches. \$300.00.

## McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

Phone 1458. 606 Broughton St., one door from Government St.

## "MOSS HOLME"

Name your house "Moss Holme" and build it on one of our choice lots on Moss Street, only one block from proposed car line, three minutes from beach and five minutes from Beacon Hill Park. Lot is nicely treed and commands a beautiful view of Straits and mountains.

**Price Reduced to \$450. Terms Easy**

Don't pay rent any longer; it is not necessary, as your rental payments would soon pay for your home. This is an important matter. Kindly call and talk it over

16 Trounce Ave. **Latimer & Ney** Telephone 1246

GALLIANO ISLAND, 160 acres, 10 cleared, 25 slashed, 75 acres good land, coal rights. Terms \$2,500.

LAND FOR SALE on Cowichan, Quamichan and Shawnigan lakes.

NORTH SAANICH—70 acres, 60 acres cleared, 10 slashed, waterfront, good soil, splendidly situated for a home. Easy terms. \$160 per acre.

PROSPECT LAKE—24 1/4 acres, 6 acres good land, balance timber. \$1200.

PARSONS BRIDGE—52 acres, 13 cultivated, balance good timber, 6 roomed house, good buildings. \$6000. Easy terms.

BURNSIDE ROAD—4 miles out, 10 acres all cultivated, water laid to 5 roomed cottage. Easy terms. \$8000.

CADBORO BAY—15 acres, all cultivated, 5 roomed cottage, fine view, good soil, 200 fruit trees, barn, etc. \$13,500.

## E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 FORT STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PHONE 697

The finest building site left in the Oak Bay district, consisting of one acre, for immediate sale, reduced to \$5,000.00.

This land should appeal to anyone who wants a magnificent building site.

Furnished house to let on Burdette Avenue for \$35.00 per month.

The cheapest acreage in Shoal Bay. One acre of land, close to the sea. Price \$1,800.00.

This price has been considerably reduced for quick sale.

Furnished house to let on St. Charles Street for \$60.00 per month.

731 Fort Street

**HOWARD POTTS**

Phone 1192

Notary Public. Fire and Life Insurance Written.

## A Note of Warning

\$3,300.—Three months after date, recall this statement: "That 9-room house on Blanchard avenue, now offered at \$3,300, and only \$700 cash, will bring a 25 per cent. advance on or before October 11, 1908."

The location is healthy, the price a slaughter, and the terms about as you like.

## \$400 a Month Rent

We have a client who will pay a rent of \$400 a month on a 10 year lease, with \$5,000 cash rent paid in advance, to the party who will make a \$40,000 investment on a chosen site and building to suit. Who wants this 10 per cent. net investment on property sure to advance? We will tell you all about it.

**THE GRIFFITH COMPANY**

Telephone 1462

1242 Government Street

Telephone 1462

## "Queen Charlotte"

This new townsite, beautifully situated on Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, will soon be the home of thousands. It has all the features essential to the upbuilding of a large city.

- (1) It has an unexcelled harbor.
  - (2) It has a level situation.
  - (3) It has plenty of good water and gravity power.
  - (4) It is backed up by a country almost unlimited in its resources.
- Lots now for sale at low prices. Full particulars on application.  
Ask us for a free copy of the "Queen Charlotte News."

## Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

## ISLANDS ISLANDS ISLANDS

TO RENT—Charming Island, about 30 acres, close to Sidney. Owner will erect modern bungalow. Rent \$30 per month.  
FOR A FARMING PROPOSITION I can show you an Island unequalled in soil in Canada, and the price is moderate.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

**ARTHUR COLES**

Telephone 65

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance

P.O. Box 167

23-25 Broad Street

# Mainland News

## PERILS OF CLIMBING PEAKS OF SELKIRKS

Particulars of Tragedy Which Ended the Life of Miss Hatch.

Vancouver, July 11.—Exceedingly tragic was the death of Miss Helen Hatch, a member of the Alpine Club party which is now climbing peaks of the Selkirk. The frightful accident occurred on Tuesday. Miss Hatch was 22 years of age, and the daughter of the Dominion government homestead inspector at Lethbridge.

The party of which Miss Hatch was a member on the fatal day was in charge of E. O. Wheeler, son of the president of the club, with P. D. McTavish assigned as his assistant. Although only 19 years of age, young Mr. Wheeler ranks second to none, with the possible exception of the Swiss guides, as an able mountaineer. He has been climbing mountains since he was nine years old.

It was 11:30 o'clock when the party had reached a height of 7500 feet. This was about at the timber line, and they were crossing a couloir, the bottom of which was filled with snow. They filed in a slanting course down the side of the couloir, when their path crossed a patch of snow not more than 15 feet in width. Mr. Wheeler, who was in the lead, glissaded across the snow remaining on his feet. Miss Hatch next reached the snow and called, "I'm going," to those behind her. Mr. Wheeler called to her to wait a moment, and stooped to remove a stone from her path. He intended to brace himself to catch her as she reached the lower edge of the snow. Not regarding his words, she ran a few steps and sprang upon the snow and while young Wheeler was still bending over the snow she shot past him. Realizing her danger, she flung out her hand, at which he made an ineffectual grasp, merely being able to touch the tips of her fingers. She had acquired such momentum that when she struck the turf at the foot of the snow she fell forward with great violence, rolling over and over until she came to a sheer drop of ten feet, down which she plunged upon a bed of loose boulders. Across these, with increasing velocity, her body continued until another drop brought her again to the snow in the bottom of the couloir, down which she slid for a considerable distance.

Mr. McTavish, who had been immediately behind her in the line, was the first to reach her body, and he found her still breathing. Her heart ceased to beat about a minute later.

The distance from the point where the unfortunate girl first fell to the snow to which she dropped below was about 100 feet.

Mr. McTavish started to notify the main camp, and by running all the way down the mountain reached the others by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Howard followed down the mountain at a much slower pace with Miss Parslow, who was all but overcome by the shock of her friend's death.

President Wheeler made a detailed inspection of the ground at the scene of the accident, and officially reported the facts to the members of the club. The incline was steep, and undoubtedly it would be impossible to arrest a body that had once started to fall, but it was certainly not a place that would be considered in any way dangerous to one accustomed to mountain-climbing; nor would any guide have used a rope for any member of his party, male or female, who had any knowledge of mountaineering. The young woman who met with the accident had encountered much more difficult places, both in ascent and descent of Crow's Nest mountain.

Eleven stalwart men, including two Swiss guides, left the camp at 2 o'clock the next morning and joined the four men who had watched by the body during the night. An Alpine litter was constructed, and at about 5 o'clock the descent was begun, six men at a time bearing the litter.

An inquest was held at Golden and a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury. Death was directly due to fracture of the skull.

Although the accident cast a gloom over the camp, the schedule for the remainder of the meeting will be followed as planned.

## VANCOUVER BRIDGES

Civic Committee Settles Several Points in Consultation With Engineer Waddell.

Vancouver, July 11.—Bridge Engineer Waddell arrived in the city yesterday and was present at a special meeting of the bridge committee last night at which several proposed changes in the specifications for the main structures now under contract were considered. These included the immediate construction of the permanent work on both the north and south approaches of the Granville street bridge to a point beyond the railway tracks as well as the alterations of the substitute carbolineum treatment for the creosoted work called for by the bridge engineers.

## INSOMNIA

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented to be."

Best For The Bowels  
**Cascarets**  
CANDY CATHARTIC  
THE WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grievs, 10c, 25c, 50c, 100c. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.  
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 507  
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

## MINISTERS HONORED

## AT KOOTENAY TOWN

New Denver's Welcome Exceptionally Warm—Pleasant Time—Spent.

New Denver, B. C., July 11.—Hon. R. McBride, Hon. F. J. Fulton and Hon. Dr. Young with Thomas Taylor, M. P. P. of Revelstoke and James Schofield, M. P. P. of Trail, arrived here yesterday and met with a splendid reception. A launch flotilla of a dozen or more New Denver crack boats met the party at Rosebery and conveyed them to Silverton where Mr. McBride addressed the people outdoors.

The fleet then brought them to New Denver where a royal reception awaited them. After dinner they witnessed the school drill exercises, etc., splendidly performed. The exercises were closed by an inspiring speech by the Minister of Education.

So many people being present there was no room in the hall and the members of the party had to address the crowd outside. Scores of ladies were present.

A fine speech was made by Premier McBride, followed by Dr. Young, Mr. Fulton, Hon. J. Hunter, James Schofield, and Thomas Taylor. Everybody was delighted; the proceedings were kept up after dark, and finished with an informal reception, followed by a rousing banquet.

The opinion is that it was the best time ever had here. The premier and his party are gratified with the reception accorded. The people were equally pleased. The premier's party stated that the launch parade and the trip, coupled with the general reception, will live long in their memories.

## Vancouver Market

Vancouver, July 11.—Market Clerk Kelly last night reported to the council committee in charge of his work that as soon as the market building was moved back to its new location on the wharf it would be possible to make permanent arrangements with applicants for the stalls and stores. Up to this time the unsettled conditions at the place had made it impossible to make much headway and the chief object sought had been to get as many regular attendants at the institution as possible. But when the building was in its permanent place applications for space were already in which would assure a definite rental of \$150 monthly with a large number of indefinite applications still to be looked up. The Abbotsford farmers had appointed a general agent to conduct their business at the market and would make shipments twice a week.

The city solicitor was advised to look up the matter and report. In the accounts which were passed was one to Mr. Waddell for \$19,775 for the complete designs of the bridges. The total amount of the bill was \$2,700 in excess of this sum, the balance being covered by the payments of Mr. Waddell in 1906 and the advance of the duty on the bridge plans. Information concerning the account developed the fact that the payment was due when the complete plans of the structures were delivered. It was stated that the preparation of the plans for the future permanent work at the Granville street approaches would constitute another change and that an additional item on account of extras might arise.

## Premier Addresses Contingent.

Glacier, July 11.—It happened today that the B. C. contingent of troops for the Quebec tercentenary were aboard the same train as Premier McBride and members of his cabinet. At the request of the Premier who desired to wish the soldiers good luck on behalf of the province, Col. Hall paraded the contingent on the platform at Glacier and the Premier briefly addressed them and gave them the heartiest wishes of success. The men responded with cheers.

## Chinaman Uses Knife.

Vancouver, July 11.—There was a lively time in the City Hotel restaurant yesterday afternoon when Andy Moore and a Chinaman named Quong engaged in a fierce fight, the result being that both men were arrested by Constable Malcolm McLeod and taken to the police station, the former having a bad cut on his left wrist which required half a dozen stitches. Quong must face a charge of wounding with intent to do serious bodily harm.

## Copper City Townsite

Vancouver, July 11.—McBride avenue and Bowser avenue are two of the eleven streets in the newly planned Copper City, the future city on the Skeena at the junction of the Copper river seventy miles east of Prince Rupert and where the Kitimat branch of the G. T. P. will join the main line. Mr. W. J. Saunders, of Victoria, the sergeant-at-arms when the House is in session, the owner of this favorably situated townsite, returned to the city today from his three months' visit to the north winging the wings of a Vancouver, who has completed the survey of the one hundred acre townsite, the plan of which Mr. Saunders has filed at Victoria. "I have made excellent progress in laying out Copper City," said Mr. Saunders, "and hope to put the lots on the market here in Vancouver by the end of next week."

## Asiatic Exclusion League.

Vancouver, July 11.—To hold or not to hold a public meeting for the purpose of placing a candidate in the political field in the near future was the question that seemed to bother the minds of the members of the Asiatic Exclusion League at their regular meeting last evening, but after due deliberation and a great deal of discussion, it was deemed unwise to hold a meeting during the warm months, as it was thought that the attendance would only be sparse. The advisability of holding a convention for the placing of a political candidate at the coming election met with much more favor and it was decided to send certain forms to all the Trades Unionists in the city asking their support in the matter and whether or not they would support the League in the action that they have taken.

## TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Vancouver Militiamen Called on to Start for Quebec Sooner Than Was Expected.

Vancouver, July 11.—Under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, officer commanding Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Victoria, the British Columbia detachment of twenty-eight officers and men of the Northwest Quebec tercentenary contingent, left on last evening's eastbound express for the scene of the great celebration. The Vancouver party consists of Lieut. W. D. S. Rolison and five men. The Victoria party which came over on the Princess Victoria yesterday afternoon includes Col. J. A. Hall, commandant, Capt. W. A. Winsby and Lieut. Sterns, adjutant, and fifteen men, all from the Fifth Regiment C. A., Victoria.

Westminster contributes two men, and the interior two more, the whole making up a total strength of twenty-eight.

The matter which created the deepest interest yesterday was the fact that it was not until nearly noon that a telegram from Victoria announced that the Victoria men were already on their way, and the Vancouver men would be required to be ready to leave at 5:15. The original draft to represent Vancouver was selected last week, and was ordered to parade at the drill hall last night at 8 p. m. for inspection before leaving on Sunday. At that hour last night several men paraded in full kit, everything in readiness and patting themselves on the back at their great fortune at being one of the lucky ones chosen. Little thinking that the detachment had already gone. There was no need to ask if they were disappointed; that

could be seen when they were told that the party had gone.

On receipt of the telegram at noon yesterday, Col. Boulton, officer commanding the Sixth Regiment, took very active measures to have the men warned. But this was no easy matter, as several of them could not be reached either by messenger or telephone. Nevertheless by 4 p. m. five men in heavy marching order, and wearing the khaki uniform of the corps, had been secured and were marched down to the depot, where command was assumed by Col. Hall. At the depot two men of the original selection turned up, but one of them, a very foolish young soldier, admitted he had forgotten his full dress uniform. The omission cost him a trip to Quebec. A second made a desperate effort to be included by taking a flying leap at the train as it drew out and even went as far as Westminster

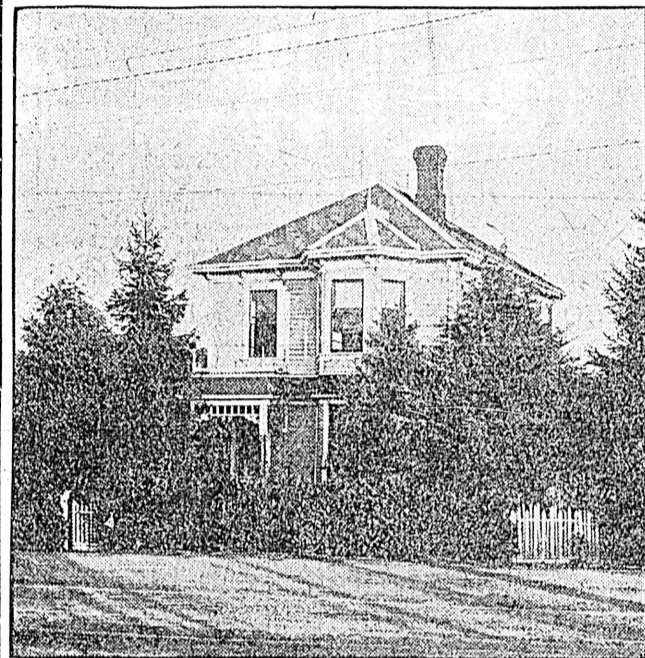
Junction in the hope that one of the men from the Royal City would not turn up, but he came back last night a disappointed man. To the credit of the lucky boys on the train it may be said that they offered to throw in a couple of dollars each and pay his fare, but he wouldn't let them.

## Western Federation Delegate.

Grand Forks, B. C., July 11.—Charles Bunting, district president of the Western Federation of Miners has left for Denver, Col., where he will attend the annual convention of that body as a delegate from the Grand Forks union.

E. E. Blackwood, Atlantic steamship agent, was yesterday notified of the arrival on Friday at New York of the Cunarder Ivernia from Liverpool, with 556 passengers.

## TWO SNAPS FOR MONDAY



This modern house, Oak Bay avenue car line, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 pantries, scullery, hot and cold water, sewer, electric light, modern bath room, with new enamel bath, wash basin, toilet and new plumbing, stable, fruit trees and shrubbery. Property all in first-class repair and rented for \$25 month. Price for immediate sale \$2,500. Easy terms.

Corner Government and Fort Sts.  
Upstairs

**T. P. McCONNELL**

Corner Government and Fort Sts.  
Upstairs

**CANADA'S GREATEST CONCERT BAND**  
TOURING THE WORLD

**KILTIES**  
SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL TOUR

REDERIC SHIPMAN, DIRECTOR OF TOUR  
ALBERT COOK, CONDUCTOR  
MANAGER, T. R. J. POWER

TWICE COMMANDED BY HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII

## AT ROYAL ATHLETIC PARK

Matinee Performance at 3 o'clock

Ladies and Children. General

Admission 25c Grand Stand 25c

THURSDAY

JULY 16

Evening Performance at 8 o'clock

General Admission 50c

Reserved Seats \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1

Coupon Tickets at Waitt's Music Store where Plan may be seen and seats secured. Evening Performance will be given regardless of weather. KILTIES BAND sails from Outer Wharf Friday Evening for Australia.

# Just Received

## The Largest Single Consignment of

# Pianos

## Ever Brought to Victoria

Words cannot describe the structural and tonal beauties of these magnificent instruments, the like of which has never before been shown in this city and cannot be found in any other music store in B. C. In quality of tone they stand supreme and alone, being rich and powerful and at the same time sweet and mellow, with a singing quality that is truly remarkable. The cases too are real works of art—the ever popular Louis XV. style predominates, with beautiful effects in Circassian walnut, figured mahogany and French bevel walnut, in various shades and figures. As to price we can suit all purses, as our immense stock now includes

**Upright Pianos from \$250 to \$600**

**Player Pianos from \$650 to \$1000**

**Grands from \$700 to \$1800**

Of course we sell on easy terms and take old pianos or organs in exchange at the highest valuation possible.

**IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL ON US BEFORE PURCHASING**

# Fletcher Bros

1231 Government St.

"Where Dollars Do Double Duty"

JULY SALE

# 20%

reduction on all

## Embroideries and Laces

Unbelievably low prices, evident in every Department during July. Prices that bid defiance to competition.

# WESCOTT BROS

QUALITY HOUSE  
YATES STREET

The Lessor Evil

Jones has a resourceful chauffeur. The other day while they were going down a city street something went wrong with the machinery, and after sundry twistings to and fro the motor ran into an apple stall and stopped. Half a sovereign settled the matter. "Well," said Jones to the chauffeur, "we have got pretty easily out of the scrape anyhow. It seems to me though as if you rather meant to run into that apple stall." "So I did, sir," replied the chauffeur with pride. "You see the only alternative was to go into Black & Co.'s plate glass window, which would have cost you twenty pounds; as it is, we have got off with ten bob."

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Misses Curran and Roy Curran of Grand Forks are visiting the city.

A. C. Flumerfelt arrived by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday from Seattle.

Mrs. James Ross, of Pasadena, Cal., is visiting Mrs. Kaseker, Carlsruhe, Craigflower road.

Mrs. (Dr.) Harwood and two sons from Edmonton are spending two weeks at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Harkins, from Armstrong, B. C., are spending two weeks at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Pitt, from Sault Ste. Marie, are spending their honeymoon at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hart have returned from their honeymoon and are living at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. W. H. Phillips of Belcher avenue is at present in the Jubilee Hospital under treatment for rheumatism.

B. H. Jackson, of Boulder, Colorado, is in the city and will remain about two months at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Nibluk, with a party of five from Seattle are spending a few days at the Dallas hotel.

Miss Bullock and Miss M. Boulton

Mrs. F. Waddington at her pretty home on Dallas avenue. The guests included: Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Herbert Wilders, Mrs. R. Brown, Mrs. Cuthbert, Mrs. Calderwood, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. McLaren, Miss Duff, the Misses Gibson, Miss Gardner and Miss Robinson. The first prize was won by Miss Duff, and the second by Miss Gibson.

## LADIES AT HELM

Julian Cup Yacht Race at Vancouver Yesterday Afternoon.

Vancouver, July 11.—A strong westerly breeze made things interesting for the yacht race for the Julian cup over the Burrard inlet course this afternoon. Boats in this race have to be sailed by lady skippers and the excellent showing made was a tribute to the seamanship of the fair yachswomen. All classes, from the 21 foot to 32 foot were represented and the race was run on a time allowance basis, the small boats being started first and the others going according to their allowance. The Madeline, a 29 footer, sailed by Miss Violet Thicke, completed the five mile course first, and the 26 footer Asthore with Mrs. Jack Call at the stick was second, winning by only four seconds from the Diane, another 26 footer which was skippered by Miss Queenie Maitland. The William, Wide-awake, Cammick, Marietta and Eliza May finished in the order named.

During a storm at Stoke-on-Trent, a young woman had a narrow escape. Her spectacles were struck by lightning. The frames were split, the glasses being broken. She escaped injury.

Britain owns 7,900 of 14,100 large steamers belonging to the 12 leading nations of the world.

## MISS PITTS HOLDS FLUMERFELT CUP

Schwengers Retains the Local Championship—Tennis Finals Yesterday.

### Tourney Winners

Ladies' Singles . . . Miss M. Pitts  
Men's Singles . . . B. P. Schwengers  
Ladies' Doubles . . . Miss Holmes and Miss Loeholm  
Men's Doubles . . . F. Rome and C. Drake  
Mixed Doubles . . . Miss Pooley and D. H. McDougall

It was the day of finals yesterday in the Victoria Tennis club handball tournament at the Belcher street courts. In the forenoon the ladies' doubles and the men's doubles were played, going respectively to Miss Holmes and Miss Loeholm, and F. Rome and C. Drake. The afternoon brought on the singles, Miss Marion Pitts, the holder of the Flumerfelt cup, meeting the runner-up, Miss Pooley, in what was undoubtedly one of the best exhibitions of the series. In the contest between B. P. Schwengers, British Columbia's champion, and C. S. Jephson, in the men's finals, the former won out but not before having been forced to extend himself.

### Some Surprises

There was a good crowd in attendance from the start of the first match until evening, more general interest

Miss Loeholm, on the other, were the principals, was of about the same calibre. The ladies were out for the championship and they struggled from the opening serve. The first mentioned couple were up against a severe hand, but they made their opponents hustle just the same. Deuce games were the order and once the standing was even towards the end of the set. The somewhat oppressive weather made the work hard and towards the finish the players began to show signs of weariness. Miss Holmes and Miss Loeholm won out by a narrow margin in the final.

At one time it looked as though "Bernie" Schwengers would be beaten in his match with Jephson. The latter fought every inch of every set like a veteran making many phenomenal returns and keeping his opponent, as well as spectators, guessing as to whether he was going to give the champion a set-back. The competition lasted five sets, two of which went to Jephson and three to Schwengers. At the final the rivals were even and opinion as to the outcome was somewhat divided, although the majority thought the burly champion would be able to overcome his intrepid opponent when the result of the match—and that the final—hung in the balance. They were right, for Schwengers distinctly pulled himself together and set a pace which Jephson tried in vain to equal.

### Striking Difference

The two players on taking their places presented so striking a difference in form as to provoke comment. While Schwengers is thick set and heavy, Jephson is tall and slim with a tremendous reach. Their styles of play, it was apparent soon after the

appeared to have concluded. By steady work, splendid placing, he managed to capture the set, although Jephson ran him a close race.

### The Final

In the next contest was much similar, Schwengers winning out by a very narrow margin. The fourth went to Jephson. Not until the final did the champion regain his confidence and put up really high-class tennis. In that he abandoned his assumed tactics of playing the back court and went to the net whenever possible. He found the change profitable, for Jephson was unable to stand before his drives and the champion, after a spirited fight, received the congratulations of the throng on having again proved his right to the club's championship.

### Miss Pitts Victorious

Once again Miss M. Pitts had captured the Flumerfelt cup. She won it yesterday in a beautiful match with Miss Violet Pooley, in which both of the contestants played at about top form. In justice to Miss Pooley it should be stated that she was scarcely equal to maintaining a steady hard pace throughout because of her efforts in the forenoon in the ladies' doubles. However there is no doubt that the game was won on its merits. Miss Pitts was her own plucky resourceful self, and with racquet in hand and a bouncing ball in sight she appeared as much at home as a duck in water.

Although Miss Pitts won out with comparative ease, Miss Pooley is to be commended on her game effort. She stuck to it to the last. Her cross court drives and her serve, and her hard returns, often the full length of the court, were features of

## Six Coast on a Cow

Port Jarvis, N. J.—Three couples, while coasting down the long hill, struck Farmer Caldwell's cow. Slod and all slid down a quarter of a mile on the cow's back, the steel runners of the sled having caught on the cow's horns. At the bottom of the hill, the young people were hurled many feet and the cow so badly injured that she had to be shot.

Mr. C. J. Placey, a prominent farmer of Wolverton, Que., was afflicted with serious kidney trouble. For years he suffered tortures with pain in his back. Doctors said he had incurable kidney disease. "I was discouraged," writes Mr. Placey, "when I was advised to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' I used altogether fifteen boxes and am now well—all signs of kidney trouble having left me." "Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices and tonics in tablet form—and never fail to cure all Kidney, Liver, Stomach, Spleen and Bowel Troubles. 50c a box—6 for \$2.50. At all dealers.

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Second game—Cleveland 2, New York 3.

National  
At Chicago—Chicago 2, Philadelphia 6.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 6, New York 2.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 0, Brooklyn 1.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.

Eastern  
At Baltimore—Baltimore 3, Newark 2.

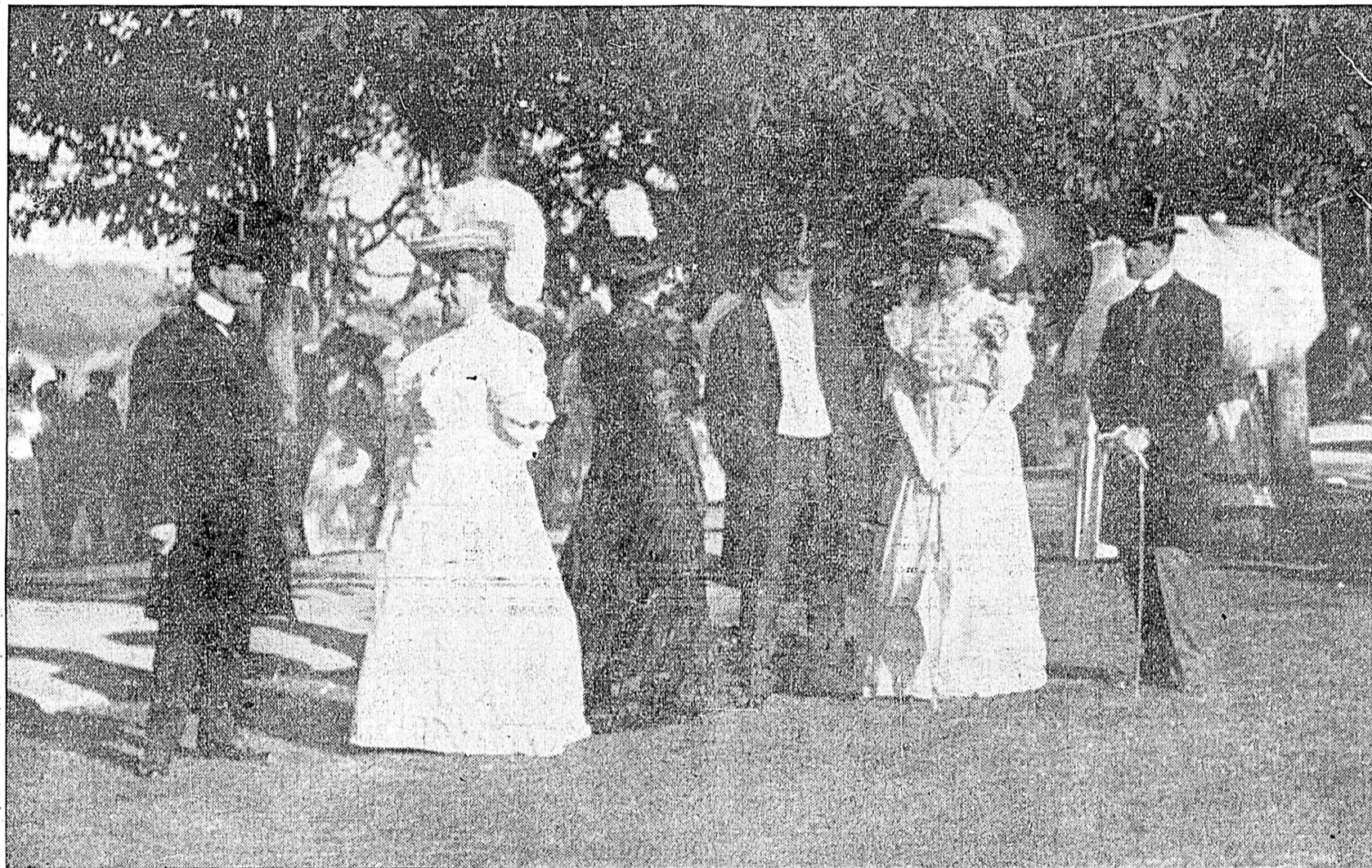
At Buffalo—First game: Buffalo 2, Rochester 6. Second game: Buffalo 1, Rochester 3.

At Jersey City—Providence 2, Jersey City 1.

The possibility of Norman Brooks, the world's tennis champion coming to Victoria is still agitating the minds of many enthusiasts. They are anxious to witness a really first class exhibition of the sport before the close of the season and they are inclined to believe that Brooks matched with British Columbia's champion—B. P. Schwengers—would make a contest for us. At any rate the majority are fondly hoping that the players mentioned will be able to test each other's steel before the present fine weather vanishes.

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## GOOD PRACTICE AT RANGE YESTERDAY

Some Splendid Scores Made by Local Marksmen—The Provincial Meet.

A very good practice was obtained at Clover Point range yesterday afternoon owing to the shifting wind and its variance in strength.

This was the last regular practice previous to the provincial matches which commence on July 20. It is expected that there will be a record entry from Victoria owing to the matches being held here. Entries for the provincial matches may be made with Capt. G. A. Bout, Box 185, Vancouver, or with C.S.M. Carver, who will attend at the drill hall each evening until Thursday.

The following are the best scores made yesterday:

	800 yds.	500 yds.	T
Sgt. Carr	47	45	32
C.S.M. Carver	48	41	29
S.Maj. McDougall	47	40	27
Q.M.S. Lettice	45	41	26
H.S. Richardson	46	29	25
Langley	44	40	24
Bizard	45	28	23
Sgt. North	41	41	22
Capt. Boyce	42	29	21
Capt. Winsly	40	40	20
Capt. Harris	43	27	20

### Practice Yesterday

The cricket match scheduled to be played between the Albion and Pacific club elevens, did not take place yesterday. In its stead, members of the former association assembled at the Beacon Hill ground and enjoyed a practice game.

Tom Longboat is a sure starter and a sure winner, according to Willie Foran, the greatest brainworker in the Federation. Mr. Foran emphatically states that the Federation never knocked the Indian, and goes on to say that, in his opinion, the Onandaga is just as good an amateur as any of Sullivan's bunch. Oh, Mr. Foran, you just wait until the great and old Czar brings his stable up to Montreal to corral his own make of Canadian champions next fall. We just wouldn't like to bet any real money against Sullivan will greet you with the gladdest, salt and ray-of-sunshine smile. Not any.

The news of the demise of Bob Foster, the veteran trainer of Victoria, was received with regret by all Vancouver lacrosse enthusiasts. Old "Tanner" practically kept the game going in Victoria the last couple of seasons. The Vancouver lacrosse club sent a wreath to the Capital to be placed on the casket.

being evinced in the results of this year's handicap tournament than has been the case for years. Several surprises were sprung on those who denominated themselves the wise ones, and were making predictions as to the outcome of the various matches. One of these was the defeat of the Todd brothers in the men's doubles by Messrs. Drake and Rome. The former's victory over Messrs. Schwengers and Pooley on Friday led the majority to believe that they were sufficiently strong to carry off the highest honors without difficulty. Another was the strong fight made by Jephson against his stalwart and experienced antagonist, Schwengers, the contest lasting over two hours, practically every minute of which was occupied in grilling work on the part of both.

Taken all through the tourney brought up the younger players amazingly. The first time they became prominent was in the victory of the Todd brothers when pitted against the strongest couple of men to be found among the club's membership. The next appearance of the more youthful element was in this morning's game between the Todds, and Messrs. Rome and Drake, when the latter won out and demonstrated their right to first place in partnership play. And then the young ladies came to the fore in the presence of Miss Holmes and Miss Loeholm, who triumphed over Mrs. Crow Baker and Miss Violet Pooley. It was a trying struggle, a thorough test of the endurance and skill of all four players, and the achievement of the winners is worthy of the unanimous commendation it received. Summing up, it is apparent that honors were just about evenly divided between the comparatively new contestants and those whose names have figured in Victoria tennis for some years. While the former obtained two of the local championships, the latter have three to their credit, namely, the ladies' singles, the mixed doubles, and the men's singles. This is accepted as an argument that there are players developing who will be capable of upholding Victoria's enviable position in the tennis world of the Pacific coast in the future.

### The Doubles

The men's doubles between W. and E. Todd rec. 4-6-15, and F. Rome and C. Drake, rec. 15-3, was one of the first games called. It was a strenuous, although it could not be termed an especially classy game. All the players were young and they fought every point with a determination that excited interest. That which followed in which Mrs. Crow Baker and Miss Pooley, on the one side, and Miss Holmes and

match had started, are just as widely separated. The champion plays fast at the net, has a back hand drive which is a pleasure to watch, and a sure but strong touch. On the other hand Jephson is quick as a flash. At the net several times his rapidity in changing from one position carried him through difficult situations with flying colors. The same thing gave him points in his back court returns. It is doubtful if anyone has been seen on local courts possessing a wrist of such flexibility. This with his speed enabled him to send back balls that seemed out of play, a habit most disconcerting to an opponent. He might be termed a tricky player, brilliant in spots, but falling down through lack of speed in the back hand delivery and lack of reliability in the handling of lobbs. The two latter weaknesses placed Schwengers out of his class and are responsible for his defeat.

From the opening game the players zig-zagged towards the finish. At the start Schwengers did not play in his usual aggressive way. He seemed to be nervous—either that or he was trying back in order to try out Jephson's point. The latter ascertained his weak points, and took advantage of them later on. Whatever was the cause his work was disappointing. His drives lacked length, he appeared to hesitate to lob doubtless bearing in mind the reach of which Jephson is capable, and the most important of all, he was not sure at the net. Jephson, on the other hand was all "glitter." His playing showed a curious mixture of coolness and superb judgment and down-right carelessness. And there seems to be a belief that to a large extent the matter of fact manner in which he took things, in other words, his utter lack of anything approaching nerves, enabled him to seize upon and utilize every advantage that presented itself. There were many during the first set and he won, amid enthusiastic applause.

Not only this juncture did those in attendance realize that they were witnessing a struggle of a high order, Schwengers started to work on the opposite side of the court with more energy. Even at that, however, Jephson made him fight for every point. The latter exerted an activity and a facility for getting out of tight corners which more than once non-plussed the champion. For instance many times the ball had all but passed Jephson before like a flash, he reached out and with a quick twist of the wrist sent the sphere nicely into the opposite court. This was not an exceptional play and Schwengers learned that it was policy to be ready to continue a struggle even when play

her play, and often they carried off the points. All this granted, Miss Pooley, however, there is no question that Miss Pitts is more natural on the courts. She directs a ball and swings a racquet with pleasurable ease. To her, as far as a spectator may judge, the game is a genuine pleasure and the harder the task the more she revels in it. In yesterday's match she realized that it was necessary to play with exceptional care and to bring into play all her latent skill. This she did and really the display of placing, of hard driving, and even of net work—for she did not content herself with remaining in the back court—elicited liberal applause. Her victory was acknowledged to be deserved and it is doubtful if any were more earnest in their praise than Miss Pooley herself. In a word, the match was one of the cleanest and most pleasurable of the series just completed.

### Detailed Scores

The detailed scores follow:

Men's Singles—Finals  
B. P. Schwengers, owe 4-0-3, beat C. S. Jephson, owe 15-3, 6-3, 8-7, 6-2.

Ladies' Singles—Flumerfelt Cup  
Miss M. Pitts, holder, beat Miss V. Pooley, challenger, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Doubles  
F. Rome and C. Drake, rec. 15-3, beat W. and E. Todd, rec. 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 9-7.

Mixed Doubles  
Miss V. Pooley and McDougall beat Miss G. Pitts and F. Keefer, rec. 15, 6-3, 6-4.

Ladies' Doubles  
Miss Holmes and Miss Loeholm, rec. 3-6, beat Mrs. Crow Baker and Miss V. Pooley, owe 15-3, 4-6, 6-2, 11-9.

### BASEBALL RESULTS

At Vancouver—Vancouver, 2; Seattle, 1.

At Spokane—Spokane, 4; Aberdeen, 3.

American  
Philadelphia, July 11.—The Chicago Americans today played their second sixteen inning game in successive days winning 5 to 4. It had been intended to play a double header, but the umpire announced at the start of the sixteenth inning that no attempt would be made to start another contest.

Vickers and Walsh had superb control, each giving only one base on balls. Score, Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4.

At Boston—Boston 7, Detroit 3.

At Washington—Washington 4, St. Louis 2.

At New York—First game: Cleveland 2, New York 2.

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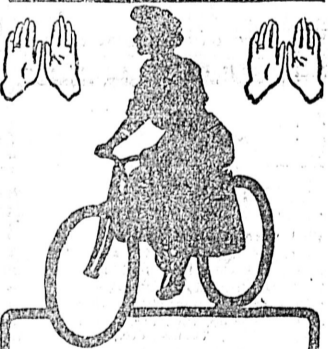
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## Music and Drama

### ROBERT MANTELL HERE THIS WEEK

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### THE KILTIES AGGREGATION

Vaudeville Theatres Have Good Bills—Band Concert Programmes.

Spelled out his name is Robert Bruce Mantell. He is Scot by birth, was reared in Ireland, made his professional debut in England and scored his first big success as a Russian in a play written by a Frenchman and translated by a German in support of an American actress in New York City. That was Fanny Davenport's production, in 1883, of Sardou's "Fedora," the English version of which was the work of Louis Nathal.

Mr. Mantell's first role on the professional stage was that of the cockney Sergeant in "Arrah-na-Pogue," in the little theatre of Rochdale, Lancashire, England, on October 21, 1876. The records of the occasion have it that he played the cockney with a strong Irish accent.

The actor first visited the United States in 1878 as "Juvenile" in support of Helena Modjeska, then on her English-speaking tour. He and Henry Miller divided the "juvenile" or young men's roles of her repertoire between them, each receiving \$25 a week.

When the late George S. Knight, the German-dialect player, acted in London in 1882 in "Othello," Mr. Mantell was in his support and did songs and dances with the soubrette, Mrs. Knight, professionally known as Sophie Worral. She is now living in retirement in Chicago, the wife of a well-known newspaper man there.

As Mr. Malaprop.

The late John Stetson, famous as the Mr. Malaprop of American theatricals, brought Mr. Mantell back, in 1882, at \$300 a week, to play Jack Horner, in "The Romya Rye." Somebody told Stetson that young Mantell's Anglo-Saxon accent would be a hindrance to his success in the role, which called for an English accent. Stetson, wholly illiterate, "fell" for the hoax and discharged Mantell, paying him \$500 as a forfeit. Eight weeks later he re-hired him at \$200 a week for the role of Horne having heard meanwhile, of the joke. Mantell in the eight weeks, won a success as Sir Clement Hungerford in the original production in this country of "The World."

Samuel Phelps, Harry Sullivan, Charles Calvert, Dillon and Charles Matthews, of the men, and Miss Marriott, Ellen Lancaster-Wallis and Marie de Gray, of the women, were famous players of the preceding generation with whom Mantell was associated on the English stage in the late '70's and early '80's.

Mr. Mantell left Miss Davenport in the height of the "Fedora" success to "create" the part of Gilbert Vaughan, in Hugh Conway's "Called Back," in 1884, and returned to Miss Davenport later at \$500 a week.

The late Steele Mackaye engaged Mantell as leading man of the company he organized when he built and opened the old Lyceum Theatre, New York City, in 1885, and gave the actor the leading man's role in his own play of "Dakota," which was the opening bill there. Viola Allen was the leading woman.

Mantell and Miss Allen played together at Beacon and Juliet in April, 1885, in Philadelphia.

The School for Scandal.

As Charles Surface Mr. Mantell took part in the longest single run of "The School for Scandal" ever recorded—eight weeks—in May and June of 1886, in Chicago. He was then offered and refused the position of leading man with Lester Wallace—an offer that was transferred to and accepted by the late Charles Coghlan.

Mr. Mantell's first play as a star was John W. Keller's "Tangled Lives," produced in September of 1886. The next was "Monbars" in September of 1887. The third was "The Corsican Brothers," revived by him in October of 1888. He and his manager are said to have divided \$81,000 in net profits the following May as a result of the season's performances of the old play, the actor meanwhile drawing \$300 a week salary and his manager, Augustus Pitou, \$100 a week for his services.

Between 1889 and 1900 Mr. Mantell produced "The Face in the Moonlight," "A Lesson in Acting," "The Louisville Man," "The Queen's Garter," "The Velled Picture," "The Husband," "The Free Lance," "The Secret Warrant," and revived "The Marble Heart," "The Lady of Lyons" and "Richelleu," with "Hamlet" and "Othello."

Mr. Mantell first played "King Richard III." in 1902.

He and William A. Brady formed their alliance on February 15, 1905, and since then have made revivals of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," "King Lear," "Julius Caesar," "The Merchant of Venice" and "King John," and Mr. Mantell has added the role of Iago in "Othello" to his long list.

Another play which Mr. Mantell is to revive is Charles Macklin's old comedy "The Man of the World," in which he once acted, as a young man, with Samuel Phelps, who was at his best as Sir Pertinax Macwythe, the role to be played by Mantell. James H. Hackett, father of the present James H. Hackett, was the last Sir Pertinax known to the American stage.

The Mantell birthplace was Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland. His home is Cherrywoods, Atlantic Highlands, N.J. His favorite game is golf; his hobby is old books; his avocation is raising horses; his wife is his leading woman; his great-grandfather was a clown at Covent Garden; his age is 62 years; his ambition is to appear in a New York theatre bearing his name.

Power's Inspired Moment.

T. P. J. Power who has managed Godfrey's band, the Brooks' Chicago

band and other noted organizations had booked Godfrey's Band at Madison Square Gardens, New York City, some eight years ago for one of the national holidays. It was a gala event and over 20,000 people were present.

Godfrey's Band marched on the large stage and took position of the left. The two principal bands on the right. These two bands were playing in keen competition with one another, and no effort had been spared to bring each band to the very crown of perfection.

Honors were evenly divided, as one band after the other took their turn in playing, and the applause was deafening.

To vary the programme and give the two principal bands a rest, a troupe of Scottish bag pipers and dancers had been brought down from Montreal. They were permitted to "fill in" during intermission. They struck up "The Campbells are Coming" at the back of the vast auditorium, and marched in

**City Band**  
The following programme will be played by the City band at the Gorge park today, commencing at 3 p. m.  
March "The Melody King" Stambough  
Overture "Martha" ..... Flotom  
A tone Poem "Reverie" ..... Roberts  
Grand Selection "Faust" ..... Gonnod  
Piccilo Solo "Sky Lark" ..... Read  
Mr. H. Scarle  
Waltz "Dreams on the Ocean" Gungl  
Overture "William Tell" ..... Rossini  
(a.) Evening Star, from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner  
(b.) Intermezzo "Blossom" ..... Sam Fox  
Finale, "Square Deal" ..... Huff  
God save the King

#### The New Grand.

It will take some going to beat or even equal the business done at the popular Government Street theatre by Sirronje last week, but Mr. Jamieson believes he has succeeded in booking a list of high class turns for the coming week that will come as near doing it as any bill that could be put together.



Robert Mantell at Victoria Theatre July 15th and 16th

their picturesque Highland costumes down the centre aisle, and upon the stage amid the most deafening cheers; and when the broke into their Scottish reels and dancing, the outbursts were thunderous.

Godfrey and his band were forgotten—lands might as well have been in Chicago. Nothing would do but the Highlanders for the rest of the evening, and they awoke next morning a modest little troupe of twenty pipers and dancers, to find themselves the most talked of people in New York City.

Tow Power did a heap of thinking that night and the next day. Dan Godfrey was soon to return to England, and band success at the best was at times a gamble. Here was something unusual—unique—the people wanted it. The women were unanimous in their approval of the bareheaded, picturesque stalwarts. Combine this feature with a Scottish band, and success would be permanent. The 48th Highlanders of Toronto then lead the world in Scottish bands. Arrangements were made and the Scotch band swept all opposition and broke all records. The continuous and prolonged tours interposed with the army regulations, and a few years ago "The Kilties" were the outgrowth of this commencement and have carried their success across four continents. "The Kilties" will be here at Royal Athletic Park Thursday, July 16th.

#### Fifth Regiment Band

The following concert will be given this afternoon by the Fifth Regiment band at Beacon Hill park:

March, "Gladitorial" ..... Blankenbury  
Overture, "Martha" ..... Flotom  
Selection, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner  
Cornet Solo "Serenade" ..... Sullivan  
Waltz "Our Wedding Day" ..... Tobani  
March "The Lads in Navy Blue" ..... Bldgood

#### Interval.

March "Freedom's Plag" ..... Nowlist  
Selection "Mikado" ..... Sullivan  
Serenade "Hailan" ..... Czibulka  
Waltz "Our Wedding Day" ..... Tobani  
March "With Sword and Lance" ..... Starke  
God save the King

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xylophones all come alike to him. He is not only a musical artist, but a German comedian as well.

The Three Bell Boys, those comical singing and dancing bellhops, come highly recommended and while they are programmed as above their act keeps the audience in good humor as it is full of genuine comedy. A clever sister team will occupy a prominent place as a character change act. The Hazlett Sisters are singers and dancers of unusual merit. Harry DeVerre will sing "As Long As the World Rolls On." The Pantoscope will furnish a long story in motion pictures. The usual prices will prevail. Matinee 10 cents, evening 10 and 25 cents.

A great improvement has been accomplished in the ventilating of this theatre. The management has gone to considerable expense to make the house cool and comfortable. The big crowds during the Fitzsimmons engagement found no cause to complain about the heat.

#### Empress Theatre.

"Picturesque Holland" is the feature of the programme for the first half of the week. This film is a beautifully colored one and takes one on a scenic trip through the rivers and canals of the quaint country of the wind mills. "A Gypsy's Revenge" is another feature. One of the tribe steals a cabbage and is caught and arrested. His mother, by her charms, induces the farmer's son to kill his father and thus brings ruin upon the family. "The

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THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO

Furthermore, to be qualified for the honor in those days one had to be a "gentleman born" and have a clear estate of £1,000 per annum.

Originally the fees were paid to certain officers of the state connected with the business of investing a man with his title, but now they are more in the nature of duties, and are paid into the Exchequer, thus helping to swell the revenues of the country. Recently it was proposed that a further tax on titles—ten pounds per annum for a knight, one hundred pounds for an earl, and five thousand pounds for a duke—should be imposed, and some irresponsible people have even dared to suggest these titles should be put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder.

As illustrating the curious demands made upon a man who becomes a titled personage it might be mentioned that at the beginning of the last two hundred years have been granted the privilege of prelifting their names with "Sir," each received a letter from the Walker Trustees, Edinburgh, asking for a sum of £3 6s. 8d., which, it was said, was due in respect of each gentleman's creation as knight of the United Kingdom. When inquiries were made it was found that the Walker Trustees, of whose very few of the titled gentlemen had ever heard, had purchased the rights of the Heritable Usher of Scotland, one of the many functionaries scattered about the United Kingdom who were entitled to perquisites in the shape of fees from persons whom the King honored by conferring titles upon them.

Practically all the officeholders who were entitled to these perquisites surrendered their rights to the late government in return for an annual allowance. The Heritable Usher of Scotland, however, declined to do so, and consequently the Walker Trustees, as holders of that office, sent out their much discussed requests for fees to newly made knights and baronets.—London Tit-Bits.

#### George Meredith at Fourscore.

The Meredith of our day is white-haired, and physically somewhat burdened with his years of intellectual toll and the abrasions of life. His visitors now often see him seated in his armchair than alert and alert as of old. He is tall, well proportioned, and slender. The wonderful lines of his head at once fix the attention. They are most delicate, sensitive lines, and the head somehow seems to suggest the penetrative power of his intellect. His expression is not introspective, but rather that of a man of the world, as in the widest sense he is; and this idea gathers force when he speaks. His voice is deep, mellow and freighted with a perfect choice of words.

What talk it is!—informed, fiery, full of dash, grave with import, the lightest thistle-down of wit, the hard bed but never poisoned dart of satire, all literature put under contribution, and all experience, so that the listener needs to be worthy of the speaker to follow him in his wide circling flights. He might pour forth from his knowledge of Napoleonic literature for days it would seem, so vast is his erudition on the subject. He has unearthed and read every known thing on this subject, and with the literary result of but a few noble odes. But then reading has always been a habit with Mr. Meredith, and his knowledge of French literature alone is amazing.

His knowledge is not exclusively literary. His fund of information regarding the arts and sciences is full, and he has stored up the results of accurate observations at first hand. A memory active and tenacious enough to retain the contributions of his many-sided interest in life is one of the gifts of his good gods. His literary connection with a great publishing house has kept him in touch with contemporary English literature, and genial and kindly is his treatment of young writers. To him the present absence of great writers is not a reason for discouragement. He says we are in the trough of a wave, that is all; the crest is rearing up in his head behind. If he speaks of his own work it is but a remark that he esteems "The Shaving of Shagpat," or he seems pleased with his treatment of Victor Radnor's character in "One of Our Conquerors." Showing the creeping process and effect of his inactivity, he remarks that the obscurity of the opening chapter of "The Egoist" was occasioned by a single attempt on his part to write like Carlyle.

When we study this man, and think of his books, we think of a very treasure-house of human impulse, frailty, heroism, sordidness, indifference, passion, humor, and hate. In short of human character. Character, that is the point—a great novelist of character! Meredith's aim has been to render events as consequent, as a piece of logic through an exposure of character. Other novelists have rendered the progress of events by color means and character has slipped in as it might, often with tottering and bloodless result; but Meredith has first thought of character, and triumphs by his characters.

If, after dreaming "The Shaving of Shagpat," he had invented, or rather discovered, the form of expression which was germane to his genius, he would have been absolutely one of our great originals. But he was forced to think of writing novels and poems in the conventional way. While he has great wealth of poetic ideas, clear expression, even in the simplest form of verse, he finds difficulty; and while he has a super-sensitive feeling for character, and a virile philosophy of life, he never completely masters the development of his story.

His age did not supply him a form for expression, as the ages of Rabelais, Cervantes, Dante, Moliere, and Shakespeare supplied them; so that he does not express his time as they have done theirs, and we place him beneath them. But his endowment, differing in kind, was but little, if at all, inferior to theirs, and another age may value him still more highly than ours.—Duncan Campbell—Scott in Munsie's.

### THEATRE

Beginning at 8 sharp.  
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,  
July 13 and 14.

### Shakespeare Week

The management takes great pleasure in announcing the engagement of the distinguished tragedian, MR. ROBERT MANTELL, who enjoys the distinction of being the only Shakespearean tragedian on the English-speaking stage, and who was recently referred to by William Winter, the dean of American critics, as "The authentic head of the American stage."

Mr. William A. Brady Announces Mr.

### MANTELL IN SHAKESPERE

In the Following Arrangement of Plays:

Monday - - - "Othello"

Tuesday - - - "Hamlet"

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Seats on sale Friday 10 a.m. Mail orders will receive their usual attention.

### The New Grand

WEEK 13th JULY.

WILL H. ARMSTRONG & HOLLY "The Expressman."  
C. GRANT. MARIH  
Gardner & Stoddard  
"Vaudeville Frivolities."  
Three Herbert Brothers  
Novelty Acrobats.  
CHAS. J. STINE & EVANS  
"Wanted, a Divorce."  
Borgos & Clara  
European Novelty Gymnasts.  
Thomas J. Price  
Song Illustrators  
"In the Garden of the West."  
New Moving Pictures  
"Anti-Hair Powder."  
"Story of a Foundling."  
Our Own Orchestra  
M. Nagol, Director.  
"A Graceful Frolic," Rondo, by Sudds.

### PANTAGES THEATRE

WEEK OF JULY 13th.

### 4 COMRADES 4

America's Representatives of Acrobatic

THE THREE BELL BOYS.  
WELLS G. DE VEAUX.  
HAZLETT SISTERS.  
HARRY DE VERRE.  
PANTAGESCOPE.

Matinee, 10 cents. Evenings, 10 and 25 cents.

### EMPRESS THEATRE

Government and Johnson's Streets.

MOVING PICTURES  
"Picturesque Holland."  
"A Gypsy's Revenge."  
"A Champion."  
"The Election."  
"Musician's Hat Churns."  
"Living Arm Chair."  
"Intermittent Alarm Clock."  
ILLUSTRATED SONGS.  
Mrs. Joseph, Vocalist.  
"There's Another Picture in Mother's Frame."  
"I'll Love You Just the Same."

Programme changed every Monday and Thursday. Show daily 2:00 to 5:30 7:00 to 10:30. Admission 10 cents. Children's Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 5 cents.

It is a disgrace and a shame that in a city like Los Angeles, populated by 300,000 educated Americans, the very name of the town they live in and are proud of and have helped to make should be wife-beaten at their daily hands. Even if late, it is time now to make a crusade for the official promotion which will be followed by every self-respecting person with the love of California before his eyes. And that's easy to set and easy to get; Loce Angel—Out West.

### One Thousand Cooks

let them be the best in the land could not place before the discerning diner anything more delicious than a soup of ragout made with BOVRIL.

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# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

## TAKING OF PROFITS WEIGHS MARKET DOWN

Purchasers of Stocks Previous  
to Conventions Inclined  
to Unload.

New York, July 11.—The speculative tone today lacked decision, and the fluctuations of prices were uncertain as the room traders shifted their operations from one side to the other of the market. The early advance revealed the needs of the brokers who put out short contracts yesterday on a large scale when they detected the volume of profit-taking sales. When prices rallied today, with the help of the short covering, the sales to take profits were renewed, and the bears, perceiving this, renewed their short sales. The motive underlying the sell-off was realizing on account of the adjournment of the Democratic convention, earlier purchases having been made in anticipation of a new demand for securities with the completion of the work of the two conventions.

There was little news. The money market came in for additional consideration, a feature being some increase in the demand for six months loans, carrying over the sales to take the year. The strength in the grain market militated against the stock market, and there was no effective recovery from these weaknesses.

Intimations of a decline of the banking surplus to be shown by the bank statement were heard before the market closed. The decrease in cash shown by the statement of averages must be attributed to the carried-over effect of last week's withdrawal by the trust companies to meet their added obligations to maintain cash reserves, those institutions gaining this week \$8,000,000 in cash, in addition to last week's acquisition of \$13,300,000. In contrast with the loss in cash shown by the averages the actual condition of the banks show a cash gain of \$7,300,000, which is almost twice as great as the gain indicated by the week's currency movement.

A re-transfer of funds from the trust companies seems to be indicated by this item. A free expansion of loans is shown from all points of the United States. Deposits have decreased during the week some \$6,300,000.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, \$1,456,000. United States 2's have declined 3-8 per cent on call during the week.

**New York Cotton Market.**

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	9.45	9.40	9.46@9.48
August	9.42	9.30	9.41@9.43
September	9.41	9.30	9.34@9.35
October	9.41	9.24	9.38@9.39
November	9.40	9.27	9.27@9.29
December	9.31	9.12	9.28@9.29
January	9.22	9.02	9.19@9.20
February	9.19	8.91	9.18@9.20
March	9.20	9.03	9.16@9.17

Market steady.

**Liverpool Grain Market.**

	Open.	Close.
Wheat	7s 4 1/2d	7s 4 1/2d
July	7s 2 1/2d	7s 2 1/2d
Sept.	7s 3d	7s 3d
Dec.	7s 3d	7s 3d

Corn—

	Open.	Close.
July	5s 1 1/2d	5s 1 1/2d
Sept.	5s 3 1/2d	5s 3 1/2d

**The Metal Market**

New York, July 11.—London silver, 24 9-16. New York silver 53 1-4.

New York, July 11.—We have had our minor bull movements in securities on the presidential nominations and favorable crop report for July. Profit-taking has been on these factors with the speculator and the public as buyers. The next logical move will likely be a slight sagging in prices and then complete dullness again awaiting further development in the crop situation. At present there is no reason to anticipate any material declines and an upward move will be noted in the market until we have passed the critical period from

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

By F. W. Stevenson

	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Amal. Copper	69 1/2	67 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
Am. Car. Fdy.	36 1/2	36	36	36 1/2
do pfd.	100	100	100	100
Am. Cot. Oil	33 1/2	32 1/2	33	33 1/2
Am. Ice	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am. Loco.	49 1/2	49	49	49 1/2
Am. Sugar	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Smelt.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
do pfd.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Anaconda Min.	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am. Woolen	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atchafson	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
do pfd.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
B. & O.	90 1/2	90	90 1/2	90 1/2
do pfd.	83	83	83	83
B. P. T.	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
C. P. R.	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Gen. Leather	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	26
C. & G. W.	7 1/2	7	7	7 1/2
C. M. & P.	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
C. & N. W.	153	153	153	153
C. & O.	42	41 1/2	41 1/2	42
C. F. & I.	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Col. South.	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
do pfd.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
do 1st pfd.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Corn Products	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
do pfd.	70	70	70	70
D. & H.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
D. & R. G.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
do pfd.	60	60	60	60
Erie	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
do 1st pfd.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Illinois Cen.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Inter-Met.	11	11	11	11
do pfd.	10	10	10	10
L. & N.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Man. Ry.	135	135	135	135
Mex. Cen.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
M. K. & T.	28 1/2	28	28	28 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Nat. Lead	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
do pfd.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
N. & W.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
do pfd.	70	70	70	70
North Am.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
N. S. P. & S. M.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Penn. Ry.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
People's Gas	92	92	92	92
Press. Steel Car	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
do pfd.	87	87	87	87
Reading	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
do 2nd pfd.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
do 1st pfd.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
R. I. & S.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
S. P. & S. M.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Rock Island	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
do pfd.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
S. L. & S. F. 2d	26 1/2	26	26	26 1/2
S. L. & S. F.	16	16	16	16
Southern Pac.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
do pfd.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Southern Ry.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
do pfd.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
T. & P.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
T. S. L. & W.	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Union Pac.	147	147	147 1/2	147 1/2
do pfd.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
U. S. R.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
do pfd.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
U. S. S.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
do pfd.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Wabash	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
do pfd.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Western Union	54	54	54	54
W. R. Con.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Distillers Sec.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gr. Nor.	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
Vir. Chem.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Utah Cop.	34 1/2	34	34	34 1/2
Westinghouse	55 1/2	55	55	55 1/2
Total sales	248,500	shares.		

## CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

By F. W. Stevenson

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—	89 1/2	89 3/4	89	89 1/2
Sept.	90 1/2	90 3/4	89 3/4	90
Dec.	91 1/2	91 3/4	91	91 1/2
May	95 1/2	95 3/4	95	95 1/2
July	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Sept.	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Dec.	62 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
May	63	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
July	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Sept.	41	42 1/2	41	41 1/2
Dec.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
May	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
July	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Sept.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Dec.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
May	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
July	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
Sept.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
Dec.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
May	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4

## WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

New York, July 11.

	Reserves, dec.	Reserves less U. S. dec.	Loans, inc.	Specie, dec.	Deposits, inc.	Circulation, dec.	Actual cash reserves, 28.97 per cent.
Specie, inc.	\$ 7,642,059	\$ 8,896,425	14,616,300	1,613,700	53,000	270,400	27.478,575
Reserves less U. S. inc.	2,478,575	904,903	15,913,400	6,722,000	53,000	270,400	27.478,575
Loans, inc.	15,913,400	15,913,400	6,722,000	53,000	270,400	270,400	6,722,000
Specie, inc.	6,722,000	6,722,000	53,000	270,400	270,400	270,400	53,000
Deposits, inc.	20,706,109	20,706,109	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000
Circulation, dec.	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000
Other banks, etc.	\$ 2,116,400	\$ 2,116,400	1,496,500	1,496,500	1,496,500	1,496,500	1,496,500
Legals, inc.	1,496,500	1,496,500	1,496,500	1,496,500	1,496,500	1,496,500	1,496,500
Total deposits, inc.	19,195,200	19,195,200	19,195,200	19,195,200	19,195,200	19,195,200	19,195,200
Aggregate reserve on deposit	10,501,200	10,501,200	10,501,200	10,501,200	10,501,200	10,501,200	10,501,200
Percentage of legal reserves	35.10 per cent.	35.10 per cent.	35.10 per cent.	35.10 per cent.	35.10 per cent.	35.10 per cent.	35.10 per cent.

## THE LOCAL MARKETS

(Retail Prices)

	Price
Royal Household, a bag	\$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	\$2.00
Royal Standard	\$2.00
Wild Rose, per bag	\$1.75
Calgary, a bag	\$2.00
Hungarian, per bag	\$1.75
Snowflake, a bag	\$1.75
Snowflake, per bbl.	\$6.80
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	\$7.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	\$1.75
Three Star, per sack	\$2.00
Foodstuffs	
Barley, per 100 lbs.	\$1.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	\$1.70
Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs.	\$1.70
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	\$2.00
Oats, per 100 lbs.	\$1.85
Barley, per 100 lbs.	\$1.70
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	\$1.60
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	\$2.00
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	\$2.05
Hay, Fraser River, per ton.	\$20.00
Hay, Prairie, per ton.	\$15.00
Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton.	\$20.00
Vegetables	
Celery, two heads	.25
Lettuce, two heads	.25
Garlic, per lb.	.15
Onions, Australian, 6 lbs.	.25
Potatoes, local, per sack	\$2.00
New Potatoes, six pounds.	.25
Middings, per 100 lbs.	.15 to .25
Cabbage, new	.10
Red Cabbage, per lb.	.05
Rhubarb, four pounds	.25
Asparagus, 2 pounds	.25
Green Peas, per pound.	.05
Beans, per lb.	.15

## VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

Temporary Trading Stock

	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Coal & Coke Co.	22	22
B. C. Copper	4.65	5.15
Burton Saw Wo. Pks.	100.00	112.00
Car. Con. S. & R.	66.00	80.00
Caribou Camp McKinney	2.25	2.25
Dom. Copper Co.	1.75	2.25
Granby	90.00	105.00
Int. Coal & Coke	53	60
Imperial Trust Co.	100.00	105.00
Portland Canal	25	25
Rambler Caribou	17	21
Sulphur	61	61
Western Oil Co.	1.35	1.35

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

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FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout, & "Bromo Hygeia." Esq't Rd. Tel. 414

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SWEENEY'S COOPRAGE, 850 Johnson Street. Phone. 3906.

**BOOKBINDING.**  
THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

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All kinds of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store Street. Phone 1336.

**CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS**  
GENTS' CLOTHES pressed and kept in thorough repair, by the job or month, called for and delivered. J. W. Walker, 718 Johnson Street, just east of Douglas. Phone A1267.

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TUBMAN & CLAYTON, contractors and builders, corner Fort and Blanchard Sts. Prompt attention given to all kinds of construction work in building and carpentering. Phone 619.

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LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house cleaners. 716 Pandora St. Flues altered, gutters fire-bricked, hearths laid and repaired, roof work of any kind. Phone A176.

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Telephone 13.

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VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—110 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

**B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS**—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Colored and white, collected. Phone 200. Hearn & Renfrew.

**PAUL'S STEAM DYEWORKS**, 518 Fort Street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone 624.

**FURBISH.**  
FRED FOSTER—42 1/2 Johnson Street, Telephone A132, makes a specialty of seal garments.

**HARDWARE.**  
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. 1000 Robson and Government Streets.

**THE HICKMAN TYE-HARDWARE CO.**  
424-426 Hardwicke Street, Victoria, B.C.

**JEWEL.**  
BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store Street. Phone 1336.

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LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBROIDERING—Nothing too large and nothing too small, your stationery, your business cards, your work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

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A.O.F., Court Northern Light, No. 5935, meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

**K. of P., No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and West, 84. Our experienced staff of waiters, S. Box 844.**

**SONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, J. P. Wheeler, Pres., Thos. Gravin, Sec.**

**SONS OF ENGLAND, B.S. Alexandra Lodge, 110, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, K. of P. Hall, W. H. Clayards, Pres.; J. Critchley, Sec.**

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GUNSON & RIGBY—Engineers and Machinists, Yates Street Wharf. Phone 1633.

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WINTERBURN, W. G. Telephone 1631. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery, gasoline engines a specialty. 1817 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

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OWNERS and others requiring Competent Engineers can obtain same at short notice by applying to Secretary, Council of M. E. E., 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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WANTED—FEMALE HELP

**WANTED**—Ironers at Victoria Steam Laundry, Yates street. 111

**WANTED**—At Empress hotel, first class maids and lady help, dressers. Apply harbor shop. 111

**WANTED**—Dressmaker by day. 1322 Rockland avenue, phone 308. 119

**WANTED**—Girl assistant at Baker's Candy Store, must have some experience; age over eighteen. Government street. 117

**WANTED**—A person to fill the position of waitress and chambermaid at the Horse Shoe Bay hotel, Chemainus, B.C. 111

**WANTED**—By July 15, nursery governess; apply between hours of 11 and 1 o'clock to Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, "West Bay," Dunsmuir Road, Esquimalt. 123

**WANTED**—A ward maid. Apply to Matron, Jubilee Hospital. 119

**WANTED**—At once, First-class Dressmakers, waist and skirt hands; also dressers and apron makers. Apply Mrs. Angus, third floor, Spencer's. m15

**WANTED—MALE HELP**  
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**WANTED**—Experienced shipping and stock clerk, address, Mexico, Colombia. 111

**WANTED**—50 men, 12 ladies, 6 small girls, supernumeraries, Maitland, B.C. Apply Victoria Theatre, stage door, 12 p.m. Monday, July 13th. 119

**WANTED**—An apprentice, J. H. Warren & Co., plumbing and heating, 831 Fisguard street. 119

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**YOUNG** English lady would like a position as companion-help in a refined and comfortable home. Apply Box 709, Colonist office. 111

**EXPERIENCED** housekeeper desires position; apply, Housekeeper, 503 Esquimalt Road. 119

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**FOR SALE**—Small roomy house, near city hall, low tax, good living; furniture at less than cost. B. H. Heath, sole reason for disposal. M. A. P. O. Box 257. 112

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**FOR SALE**—One acre and six-roomed house, new, pre-letted, set in Oak Bay district, fine well, orchard, workshop, barn, two car lines; a bargain, \$3,300; 500 cash, balance to suit. Apply owner, Box 794, Colonist. 111

**HERWARD STREET**, near Esquimalt Road, 6-room house, big lot, Esquimalt, \$1,100 cash. N. B. Maysmith & Co., Mahon Bldg. 112

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This is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which in fact is a break-down of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (or causes) it is almost invariably accompanied by such symptoms as loss of energy, depression of spirits, and a general feeling of weakness. It is a condition which is not cured by rest, and which is not cured by medicine. It is a condition which is not cured by rest, and which is not cured by medicine. It is a condition which is not cured by rest, and which is not cured by medicine.

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to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience a new life. This is the purpose of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

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### THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which in fact is a break-down of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (or causes) it is almost invariably accompanied by such symptoms as loss of energy, depression of spirits, and a general feeling of weakness. It is a condition which is not cured by rest, and which is not cured by medicine. It is a condition which is not cured by rest, and which is not cured by medicine.

Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

## HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday  
Blacksmiths.....2nd and 3rd Tuesday  
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Bookbinders.....1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Bookkeepers.....2nd and 4th Monday  
Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Sunday  
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Carpenters.....Alternate Wednesdays  
Cigar-makers.....1st Friday  
Electrical Workers.....3rd Friday  
Garment Workers.....1st Monday  
Leather Workers.....4th Thursday  
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Longshoremen.....Every Monday  
Letter Carriers.....4th Tuesday  
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday  
Moulders.....2nd Wednesday  
Musicians.....3rd Sunday  
Painters.....1st and 3rd Monday  
Plumbers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday  
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday  
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Stonemasons.....2nd Thursday  
Street Railway employees.....1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 3 p.m.  
Stereotypers.....Monthly  
Tailors.....1st Monday  
Typographical.....Last Sunday  
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
Walters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Advertising for a lad, a London firm received within a very few hours 600 applications.

The monthly pay day of the coal company at Port B.C., distributed in wages at the collieries and coke ovens the sum of \$130,235.60.

Montreal longshoremen object to the bonus system introduced by the shipping men, but the latter refuse to abolish it.

The Italian government, through the emigration office, has issued another notice with the object of discouraging emigration to the United States.

The first month's assessment of the International Typographical union for the old age pension fund amounted to \$10,296.13.

The Cockermouth Union Board of Guardians has decided to provide work for the 500 unemployed ironworkers at Workington, Eng., at stone breaking.

The pressmen of Montreal have now formed an independent union, Mr. A. Dube is president, Fred Lynch secretary, and G. R. Brunet, delegate to the Montreal Trades and Labor council.

Regina is a very good place for mechanics and unskilled laborers to keep away from just now. The reports from all branches of labor is—Nothing Doing.

Will J. French, secretary of the San Francisco Typographical union, has been selected from a bunch of a dozen men as editor of the Labor Clarion. The selection is a splendid one, as Mr. French is not unknown as an entertaining writer on labor matters.

The number of skilled and unskilled workmen employed at the works of the Imperial Japanese government iron and steel works at Wakamatsu, in Kiusiu, is about 7,000, with 3,000 coolies, bringing the total number of employees up to 10,000.

The Toronto employing plasterers last week locked out all union plasterers. The men refused to accept a reduction of ten cents an hour from 50 to 40 cents, hence the lockout. About 150 laborers are idle as a result of the dispute. The reason given by the bosses for the reduction is scarcity of work and competition with non-union bosses who get labor cheaper.

California Walters' union has adopted a new wage scale. There are two changes in this, one that the price for the two men watch of six hours, within ten days, shall be \$1.50, and the pay for Sunday in the city shall be \$3. The union ordered the new constitution printed. This will include the new wage scale.

Allan Studholme, Hamilton, Ontario, second vice-president of the Steel Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International union, has been elected a member of the Ontario legislature for the constituency of East Hamilton over two old party candidates, both lawyers.

The dental mechanics of greater New York, said to number about a thousand have organized a union, and if a uniform wage scale and other fair conditions are not conceded they threaten to strike. The dental mechanics manufacture bridges, plates, etc., used by dentists.

The executive committee of the American Federation of Labor has called a conference for the first week in July, probably to discuss the political programme of the federation in view of the fall elections. It is expected that the union will take favorable action on the labor bills, especially the amendments to the Sherman antitrust act offered by Representative Wilson, who is an officer of the United Mine Workers.

An agitation among the members of the Longshoremen's Protective union in New York City, which has been going on since its strike, for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, resulted on June 4 in its largest local, with a membership of two thousand, deciding to join the Federation. The right to organize the union has also decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Kempton McKim, former president and secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg typographical union, died unexpectedly at the St. Boniface hospital last week from paralysis. He was president of the Winnipeg trades and labor council in 1907, and was labor candidate in West Winnipeg in 1907, but was defeated. He was well known in labor circles all over Canada. He was 55 years of age. His wife died one year ago.

It is announced that Kdr Hardie, M.P., will be present at the next session of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, which opens in Halifax, N.S., next September. Mr. Hardie will stay in Canada on account of the decision of the British government to hold an autumn session, but he will nevertheless be present while congress is in session in order to take up some important matters with congress.

The condition of building trades this summer in Winnipeg is working considerable hardship to the journeymen of the various trades. Many of the men are experiencing the most protracted stretch of idleness which has fallen in their lot in many years in that city. A small proportion only have started work. The sheet metal workers have been busy negotiating their scale to date from June 1st and it is understood that a satisfactory conclusion is just about arrived at.

John Mitchell has decided to keep out of politics and to accept a position with the Civic Federation as peace-maker when strikes are threatened. His salary will be \$6,000 a year, and the position is one that he will make much better than a strenuous political job. He will be able to do a whole lot more good for organized labor and the public generally in his new position than he could do as governor. With his experience he will be a most valuable man in the role of peace-maker.

Statistics just published in Paris disclose the fact that France can claim an incontestable superiority over all the other countries in Europe in one respect, and that is in the number of strikes and the strike pay. In 1906, 438,465 persons struck work in France, as compared with 345,327 in Germany, 157,872 in England and 50,479 in Belgium.

Increased liberality is being shown in England last week held the largest meeting on record in Labor hall. The new workhouse in Nottingham cost \$1,250,000. The cost of maintaining paupers in workhouses increased 65 per cent from 1896 to 1907, and of relieving the poor outside of such institutions 55 per cent. The per capita cost of the care of the poor in England and Wales is now forty-eight cents.

The close of the first five months of 1908 marks what is believed to be the beginning of the end of the depression in New England manufacturing centres. On June 1 many mills which have been on short time for months started their machinery on full time schedules. A number have increased their output during the last week, and thus far manufacturers employing about thirty-five thousand persons have given notice of the abolition of short time schedules.

The Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local Union last week held the largest meeting on record in Labor hall. This organization is now one of the best in the province. The officers in charge for the next year are as follows: Past president, A. Milligan; president, J. Lyons; vice-president, W. Millar; recording secretary, G. Litster; financial secretary, W. Braden; business agent, W. Thacker; sentry, J. Cuddy; delegates Trades and Labor, G. Litster; delegates to the past two years, and \$1,132,371.70 since 1884, while \$1,682,000 was spent in that period for sick benefits by the local unions, and \$486,190.47 granted locally by the general office for strike purposes. The brotherhood is also a benevolent trade union, as well as a benevolent society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully six and a half million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities.

The twelfth annual convention of the New York State Allied Printing Trades council was held in the city of Watertown, N.Y., last week. The convention had been called at Watertown because that section is the worst organized part of the state, having but one union office in a radius of about 100 miles. Investigation promises great success for the organizing work in that vicinity, and the convention was extended for six days, to permit delegates and visitors to carry out an organizing programme, which had been mapped out in advance by International Union representatives.

A concentration of forces has become the strategic policy of trade unions for future campaigning in England. The long struggle over the affiliation of the miners' federation with the labor party has ended in a revulsion of the previous policy, by which the fusion was vetoed. A large majority of the miners has now voted to pool issues with the other trade unions in politics. This policy, when adopted at the October conference, will carry 380,000 miners into the United Labor party and affect the relations of the sixteen radical or minor members of parliament, who are now independent of the leadership of Arthur Henderson. It is an indication that the trade unionist forces will be massed under their own standards for political action.

The captains, engineers and crews of the vessels of the Osaka Junko Kabushiki Kaisha (River Navigation company) went on strike recently with the result that great inconvenience was occasioned to the public. It appeared that the average wage paid from year to year was \$17 (\$8.50 per month), the highest, including an annual bonus, reaching about yen 25 (\$12.50), but that in addition the company has been in the habit of giving extra payment at the rate of 20 sen per day to the captain and engineer and 10 sen to the crew. The employees when the daily takings reached yen 1,000 (\$500). Owing, however, to the unfavorable condition of the business, this system of extra payment was abolished a few days ago. Hence the strike.

It is now believed that a satisfactory settlement is in sight in the dispute between the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways, and their western employees. A significant feature in the situation is the fact that in spite of the supposed unanimous opposition of the railway unions to the proposed settlement, the application for a board of conciliation, as provided by the act, comes from the employees themselves.

According to statistical figures recently submitted by the German government, it would appear that the largest trade union in the world flourishes in that country. This trade union, the Deutscher Metallarbeiter-Verband, which represents all branches of the metal working industry, has a membership of no fewer than 355,075, of which 15,000 are women. During 1906 a total of \$80,000 was spent by this organization to maintain strikers, which shows that trade unionism is anything but a dead letter in Germany.

The cotton mills of Alabama have arranged to put into effect the new anti-child labor law passed by the last legislature of the state. The new law prohibits the employment of children under 12 years of age, and limits the work of children between 12 and 14 years to 6 hours per week. The enforcement of the law will cut down the operating hours of some of the departments in some of the mills six hours per week. The mill and factory owners, as a rule, are well satisfied with the new law and believe it will work for the general welfare of all concerned.

Mr. John Armstrong, commissioner of labor for the province of Ontario, in his recent annual report of the labor department, makes the following suggestion: "Would it not be possible for our people to form such an organization as has been established in the United States under the name of the Civic Federation, one of its objects being industrial peace, and to endeavor to improve the relations between employers and employees? This body comprises employers, labor leaders, professional men, educators, publicists and others. As one of its promoters said in an address to the members: 'It is a fundamental point in our plan that no man should be a judge of his own cause. So it should be with trade unions and employers. Neither the men nor the employers should assume to sit in judgment in their own case, because neither can see both sides of the question. It is very rare indeed that any one of these two parties is entirely right and the other party wholly wrong. You must get a disinterested party to judge between them, and all will be well.' Have we not among us men of public spirit who would be willing thus to associate themselves with the endeavor to bring about an amicable and impartial settlement of the class of disputes, without interfering with definite trade regulations?"

A recent report from the United States consul general at Antwerp shows that nearly one-half of the 4,500 of 5,000 diamond cutters of Antwerp were thrown out of work through the failure of orders from the United States on account of the financial crisis. The consul general gives some interesting facts about the diamond cutting industry. He says: "The Antwerp diamond industry comprises about forty factories and employs 4,500 to 5,000 men. Diamond cutters are paid a wage of \$12 to \$16 a week, cleavers \$20 a week upward, while the sorters receive \$6 to \$10 a week, thus the average wages amount to \$12 to \$14 a week. During the five years ago the diamond trade was in such flourishing condition that a good cutter earned as much as from \$220 to \$250 a week. This remarkable state of things, however, attracted the attention of workers from all over the country, even competition ensued with the consequent diminishing of wages. The famous Cullinan diamond, given to King Edward VIII. by the Transvaal colonial government as a birthday present, cannot be cut in England, and will be sent to either Amsterdam or Antwerp, where it will take at the very least six months to perform the work."

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in the convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions, but it has grown to number 1,703 local unions in 1,275 cities, and has over 161,200 taxpaying members. It pays a wife funeral benefit, \$100 to \$200, and disability benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these general benefits \$316,845 has been expended the past two years, and \$1,132,371.70 since 1884, while \$1,682,000 was spent in that period for sick benefits by the local unions, and \$486,190.47 granted locally by the general office for strike purposes. The brotherhood is also a benevolent trade union, as well as a benevolent society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully six and a half million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities.

Hymn—"Jesus Calls Us O'er the Tumult."  
Hymn—"Lord Dismiss Us With Thy Blessing."  
Organ—Postlude.....Marchant  
Metropolitan  
Corner of Pandora and Quadra Sts.  
Pastor, Rev. T. Ernest Holling, B.A., residence 1515 Blenheim St. 11 a.m., special services at Victoria Orchestral and Sons of England will attend in a body and will be addressed by Rev. A. E. Roberts, 230, Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2:45, Spring Tidge Sabbath school; 7:30, the pastor, Mr. Holling, will preach on "The Gymnasium of Life." Sportsmen and athletes specially invited. A cordial welcome to all. Service just one hour longer.

Emmanuel Baptist  
Spring Tidge, Rev. Dr. Spencer preaches at both services. Morning at 11, subject: "The Cause of Life's Failures." Evening at 7:30, subject: "The Remedy for Life's Failures." A special class for men conducted by the Pastor, at 2:30 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

Central Baptist  
Services in main A.O.U.W. hall, Yates St., at 11 and 7:30. Special monthly sermon to children in the morning. Evening subject: "The Three Tests." Sunday school and men's Baruch Bible class at 2:30.

Calvary Baptist Church,  
Victoria hall, Blanchard street, near Pandora. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening at 7:30. Morning subject: "Joshua's Charge." Evening subject: "Drifting." Sunday school at Calvary, B.V.P.U. Monday evening, 8 p.m. Morning hymns: "O Worship the King." "Great God, and With Thee Descend." "Hail, Holy One." "Forward Be Our Watchword." Evening hymns: "Father, Hear the Prayer We Offer." "Art Thou Weary, Art Thou Languid?" "Rest the Weary, Care the Dying." "Another Sabbath Ended."

Baptist Independent  
Pastor, Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M.A. Services in the Labor Hall, Douglas St., at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Morning sermon, "The Book of the Covenant," then "Come and Let Us Return." (Gaudet); Evening, sermon, "The Death of Moses," solo, "The Lord Is My Shepherd." (Liddle), Miss Washburn.

St. Paul's Lutheran (German), Meares St.  
Service will be held at 7:30 p.m. by Rev. Just. All who understand German are invited.

Harmony Hall Mission  
View St. Sunday school 10 a.m. meeting for worship and Bible study 11 a.m. service at 7:30 p.m. to be addressed by Mr. A. T. Frampton.

Spiritualism  
"R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 175 Chatham St., near Cook St., at 7:30 p.m. Subject: "The Tempter." All are welcome to these meetings.

Christian Science  
Christian Science services are held in the K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Subject today, "Sacrament." All welcome.

As to Cocoa and Chocolate  
Cocoa and chocolate are good, wholesome, nourishing drinks and the American people would be better off if they used them more generally; though I don't know where the cocoa beans are to come from to supply a greater demand. The consumption, especially, amongst the well-to-do and intelligent classes, grows from year to year faster than new trees are cut out to supply the market. This will be corrected in time, but it takes time to adjust the supply, because trees do not bear for a number of years.

You would scoff, no doubt, if I said that not one person in ten has ever tasted a cup of cocoa. And yet I firmly believe it. Of course, most persons have drunk a concoction that was alleged to be cocoa, but that is a very different matter. Few cooks take the trouble to make cocoa so as to get the desired result that is possible. Owing to the tendency of cocoa to boil over they miss letting it boil at all. And you cannot get the flavor of cocoa unless it is allowed to boil for two or three minutes. Boiling brings out the flavor. But, on the other hand, if you boil the milk the cocoa is unsatisfactory, which rises to the top and which cannot be entirely dissipated even by beating with an egg beater. Then, again, a little trouble should be taken to dissolve the cocoa thoroughly in a little hot water before boiling. Other wise it lumps, and you do not get the desired result that is possible. Owing to the tendency of cocoa to boil over they miss letting it boil at all. 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But, on the other hand, if you boil the milk the cocoa is unsatisfactory, which rises to the top and which cannot be entirely dissipated even by beating with an egg beater. Then, again, a little

The third week of our Great July Sale offers better values than ever, and we claim that this sale offers the best bargain inducements that we have ever offered during July. For Monday we have a Sale of Laces that will offer some astonishing values, also a clearance of Fine Silk Garments for Women at great savings. Space does not permit us to mention all the bargains we have, and as many of the clearing lines are too small in quantity for us to advertise. It will therefore be worth your while to notice carefully the bargain tickets when you are visiting at The Big Store.

**CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** light, medium and dark colored prints, a good assortment. Regular price 65c. July Sale Price.....**35c**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** in good prints and fine zephyrs, in all shades. Regular price 75c. July Sale Price .....**50c**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** in fine cambrics and ginghams, light, medium and dark colors. Regular price \$1.00. July Sale Price **75c**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** fine zephyrs and cambrics, in all shades and patterns. Regular price \$1.25. July Sale Price .....**75c**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** zephyrs, ginghams, cambrics and prints, in all the pretty styles. Regular price \$1.50. July Sale Price **\$1.00**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** very dressy styles, in handsome patterns of zephyr and cambric. Regular price \$2.00. July Sale Price .....**\$1.35**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** best quality cambrics and fine zephyrs, made up in natty styles. Regular price \$2.50. July Sale Price .....**\$1.75**  
**CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRESSES**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** white organdies, neatly trimmed. Regular price 65c. July Sale Price .....**35c**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** white organdies, in pretty styles. Regular price 75c. July Sale Price **.50c**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** white muslin and organdie, prettily trimmed. Regular price \$1.25. July Sale Price .....**75c**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** white lawns, mulls and organdies, with laces and Swiss embroideries. Regular price \$1.75. July Sale Price .....**\$1.00**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** in princess, bustier and other pretty styles, with fine trimmings. Regular price \$2.25. July Sale Price .....**\$1.35**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** some beauties in this lot, made of very fine muslins, good styles. Regular price \$3.00. July Sale Price .....**\$1.75**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** made of the finest mulls and lawns, trimmed with fine laces and embroideries. Regular prices \$5.00 to \$6.50. July Sale Price..**\$2.90**  
**CHILDREN'S SILK DRESSES**  
**CHILDREN'S SILK DRESSES,** a few odd lines, handsome garments. Regular prices \$3.75 and \$4.00. July Sale Price ...**\$2.25**  
**CHILDREN'S SILK DRESSES,** some beauties in the lot, prettily trimmed with fine laces. Regular prices \$5.00 to \$7.50. July Sale Price .....**\$2.75**  
**CHILDREN'S CLOTH DRESSES**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** made of fine cashmere in different colors and sizes, lightweight for summer. Regular prices \$2.50 and \$3.00. July Sale Price ...**\$1.25**  
**CHILDREN'S DRESSES,** in serge, sailor and bustier style, different colors and sizes. Regular prices \$3.50 to \$4.50. July Sale Price .....**\$2.25**

HARD WOOD STEP LADDERS,	
galvanized attachments, sold	
everywhere for 35c per step.	
July Sale Prices:	
5 steps .....	<b>\$1.00</b>
6 steps .....	<b>\$1.20</b>
7 steps .....	<b>\$1.40</b>
8 steps .....	<b>\$1.60</b>
PICNIC PLATES, special, per	
dozen .....	<b>10c</b>
FOLDING CLOTHES DRYERS.	
Reg. \$1.50, July Sale Price, <b>\$1.00</b>	
PARLOR BROOMS, regular 35c	
July Sale Price .....	<b>25c</b>
CLOTHES WHISKIS, assorted, Reg-	
ular 25c. July Sale Price .....	<b>15c</b>
BARBER WHISKIS, regular 35c	
and 50c. July Sale Price	
only .....	<b>25c and 35c</b>
SHOE BRUSHES, with handle,	
Regular 20c. July Sale Price <b>10c</b>	
SCRUB BRUSHES, assorted, Reg-	
ular 10c and 15c. July Sale	
Prices .....	<b>5c and 10c</b>
CLOTHES BRUSHES, regular 35c.	
July Sale Price .....	<b>25c</b>
ROLLING PINS, regular 15c. July	
Sale Price .....	<b>10c</b>
BUTTER SPADES, regular 10c.	
July Sale Price .....	<b>5c</b>
SLEEVE BOARDS, sold for 50c.	
July Sale Price .....	<b>35c</b>
POTATO MASHERS, regular 10c.	
July Sale Price .....	<b>5c</b>
WOOD SALT BOXES, regular 15c.	
July Sale Price .....	<b>10c</b>
WOOD BREAD TRAYS, regular	
35c. July Sale Price .....	<b>25c</b>
PONY WASH BOARDS, sold for	
15c. July Sale Price .....	<b>10c</b>
WOOD BREAD TRAYS, regular	
50c. July Sale Price .....	<b>25c</b>
WOOD GLASS LINED BUTTER	
DISHES. Regular 35c. July Sale	
Price .....	<b>25c</b>

This Sale offers wonderful opportunities for saving. It is our policy in this department to clear out all the various kinds of laces, insertions and allover every July. This policy is a benefit to the public in different ways. It insures a complete new stock for each season, and, as in the present instance affords great money-saving chances when we start to clear out the stock. Some extraordinary values are to be had on Monday.

**10c** You will be surprised to see what ten cents will buy. Oriental and other laces, some of which are eight inches wide, in white and shades of cream and ecru. Insertions in black, cream and white, fine and heavy makes, different widths, handsome patterns. Regular prices 25c and 35c. Monday. . . . . **10c**

Some beautiful goods and splendid bargains in this lot. White, Cream and Ecru Laces, some of which are eighteen inches wide, rich, handsome designs. Also fine and heavy insertions in different shades and widths. Great values indeed for this price. Regular 50c and 75c. Monday.....

\* \$1.00 to \$1.75 Qualities for 50c  
White, Cream, Ecru and Black Laces  
and Insertions, fine Oriental Laces in  
beautiful designs. Also Guipure  
Laces and Insertions in different  
shades. Regular prices  
\$1.00 to \$1.75. Monday .... **50c**

**\$2.00 to \$2.75 Qualities for \$1.00**  
**ALLOVERS**, Black, Cream and White,  
 fine and heavy styles of lace, rich and  
 beautiful patterns. Genuine bargains,  
 as most are less than half price.  
 Regular \$2.00 to \$2.75. **\$1.00**  
 Monday . . . . .

**\$3.00 to \$3.75 Qualities for \$1.50**  
Some of our richest and handsomest designs in Allovers are included in this offering, colors are white, black and cream, different makes. Regular \$3.00 to \$3.75. **\$1.50**  
Monday . . . . .

**\$4.00 to \$6.75 Qualities for \$2.00**  
**WHITE AND BLACK ALLOVERS,**  
 fine silk nets with rich and beautiful  
 designs, full 54 inches wide, won-  
 derful bargains at this price. Regu-  
 lar \$4.00 to \$6.75. **\$2.00**  
 Monday . . . . .

50c and 75c Muslins 25c  
**PRINTED MUSLINS**, our very finest lines are included in this offer, beautiful qualities, beautiful patterns. Regular prices 50c and 75c. July Sale Price ....25c

35c and 50c Muslins 15c  
**COLORÉD MUSLINS**, in a rich assortment of very handsome designs, in volles and other makes. Regular prices 35c and 50c. July Sale Price .....15c

37 1-2c Turkish Towels 25c  
**WHITE TURKISH TOWELS**, good size and quality. Regular price 37 1-2. July Sale Price.....25c

25c Honeycomb Towels 15c  
**HONEYCOMB TOWELS**, colored striped patterns. Regular price 25c. July Sale Price .....15c

\$1.25 Linen Napkins 90c  
**LINEN NAPKINS**, bleached, good quality linen. Regular price \$1.25. July Sale Price .....90c

50c Sheetting Today 38c  
**PLAIN AND TWILLED SHEETING**, 8-4 width, bleached. Regular price 50c. July Sale Price 38c

\$2.40 Pillow Cases \$1.50  
**PILLOW CASES**, size 40 in. to 44 in. Regular price per doz., \$3.00. July Sale Price, per dozen .....\$1.50

\$1.25 Flannelette Blankets 95c  
**FLANNELETTE BLANKETS** 10-4 size, in white. Regular price \$1.25. July Sale Price .....95c

25c White Cotton 12 1-2c  
**WHITE COTTON**, fine soft, smooth quality, finished for the needle. Regular price 25c. July Sale Price .....12 1-2c

50c British Silks 25c  
BRITISH WASH SILKS, 20 inches wide, in pretty light stripes. Regular 50c. July Sale Price . . . 25c

Special Wash Silks 45c  
WASH SILKS, a large variety in small and large spots, also narrow and wide stripes. July Sale Price . . . . . 45c

75c and 90c Taffetas 50c  
TAFFETAS and LOUISINES, in colors, both dress lengths and ends. Regular prices 75c and 90c. July Sale Price . . . . 50c

75c and 85c Pongee Silks 50c  
PONGEE SILKS, 27 in wide, black, fawn, grey, blue, navy, reseda, pink and brown. Also natural pongee with colored stripes. Regular prices 75c and 85c. July Sale Price . . . . . 50c

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Fancy Silks 90c  
FANCY SILK, rich quality, fancy stripes in brown, navy, myrtle, blue, a beautiful assortment. Regular price \$1.25 and \$1.50. July Sale Price . . . . . 90c

75c Moire Antiques 50c  
MOIRE ANTIQUES, for underskirts, 23 inches wide in nine new colorings. Regular price 75c. July Sale Price . . . . . 50c

**LE GRAND AND CIE**, celebrated  
 Snow Cream for the face. Regu-  
 lar price 30c. July Sale Price **10¢**  
**LE GRAND AND CIE SACHET**  
**POWDERS**, assorted odors. Regu-  
 lar price 20c. July Sale  
 Price ..... **12½¢**  
**LE GRAND & CIE BATH POW-**  
**DER**, for softening the water of  
 the bath. Regular price 25c.  
 July Sale Price ..... **15¢**  
**LE GRAND & CIE'S CELEBRAT-**  
**ED SOAPS**, in heliotrope, rose  
 and violet perfumes. Regular  
 price, per box, \$1.00 and 75c.  
 July Sale Price ..... **25¢**  
**SANITOL SHAVING CREAM**. Re-  
 gular 25c. July Sale Price **15¢**  
**FLORAL VONOLIA SOAP**, Regu-  
 lar price 65c. July Sale Price **25¢**  
**OTTO VINOLIA SOAP**, Regular  
 price \$1.00. July Sale Price **50¢**  
**SOUVENIR TABLETS OF VIC-**  
**TORIA**, with illustrations of differ-  
 ent views on each sheet of paper.  
 Letter size, regular price, 40c.  
 July Sale Price ..... **25¢**  
 Note Size, regular price, 20c. July  
 Sale Price ..... **10¢**  
**ANCIENT PIORY NOTE PAPER**,  
 five quires in package. Regular  
 price 50c. July Sale Price **25¢**  
**RELIANCE PARCHMENT PAPER**,  
 five quires in box. Regular  
 price 50c. July Sale Price ..... **25¢**  
**LINEN PAPETRIES**, containing 24  
 sheets of the linen finished pa-  
 per and 24 envelopes. Reg. prices  
 25c and 36c. July Sale Price **15¢**  
**SUPERFINE WOVE PAPER** plain,  
 five quires in packages. Regular  
 price 25c. July Sale Price ..... **15¢**

Busy days again this week in the Women's Wearing Apparel Section. On Monday we will clear out of stock of Pongee and Black Silk Coats and all Silk Shirt Waist Suits. This should be interesting news as we are reducing the prices on garments that can be worn and will be needed for the next three months.

<p>\$27.50 to \$32.50 Silk Coats for</p> <p><b>\$13.75</b></p>	<p>\$35.00 to \$45.00 Silk Coats for</p> <p><b>\$18.75</b></p>
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\$18.50 and \$20.00 for <b>\$11.75</b>	\$23.50 and \$25.00 for <b>\$14.50</b>	\$32.50 and \$35.00 for <b>\$18.75</b>
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\$18.50 and \$20.00 Silk Suits, Monday \$11.75

WOMEN'S SILK SUITS, shirt-waist styles, in all colors in plain, also some fancy silks. These garments are made of good quality silk and prettily trimmed and finished. Regular prices

\$18.50 and \$20.00, Monday .....	<b>\$11.75</b>
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WOMEN'S LACE LISLE HOSE,  
 regular price 75c. July Sale  
 Price ..... **50c**  
 WOMEN'S LACE LISLE HOSE,  
 regular price 85c. July Sale  
 Price ..... **65c**  
 WOMEN'S LACE ANKLE LISLE  
 HOSE, regular price 35c. July  
 Sale Price ..... **25c**  
 WOMEN'S LACE LISLE HOSE,  
 regular price 35c. July Sale  
 Price ..... **25c**  
 WOMEN'S LACE LISLE HOSE,  
 regular price 50c. July Sale  
 Price ..... **35c**  
 WOMEN'S BLACK COTTON  
 HOSE, regular 25c, or \$3.00 per  
 dozen. July Sale Price, per  
 dozen ..... **\$2.00**  
 WOMEN'S BLACK COTTON  
 HOSE, regular price 35c. July  
 Sale Price ..... **25c**  
 WOMEN'S CASHMERE HOSE,  
 regular price 35c. July Sale  
 Price ..... **25c**  
 WOMEN'S CASHMERE HOSE,  
 regular price 50c. July Sale  
 Price ..... **37½c**  
 WOMEN'S CASHMERE HOSE,  
 regular price \$1.00. July Sale  
 Price ..... **65c**  
 CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE,  
 regular price 25c. July Sale  
 Price ..... **15c**  
 CHILDREN'S RIBBED COTTON  
 HOSE, sizes 5 to 9½. July Sale  
 Price ..... **12½c**

## Black Muslin Waists at Great Savings

For Monday's selling we offer a good assortment of Women's Black Waists. Nearly all are made of fine muslins daintily trimmed, with fine laces and insertions. Also a few blouses made of saten and wool goods. These are bargains that should interest every woman. Black waists are the most serviceable and necessary articles of any woman's wardrobe, and when they can be bought for prices like these they are indeed cheap. This is the first lot of black waists we have offered during this sale, and there is no doubt that they will not last long, so don't delay if you want to secure any of these.

\$1.25 to \$1.75 Black Blouses  
— MONDAY —  
**50c**

**\$2.00 to \$2.75 Black Blouses**  
**MONDAY**  
**\$1.00**

\$3.00 to \$3.75 Black Blouses  
— MONDAY —  
**\$1.50**

**COTTON VESTS PRICED LOW**  
 WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, fine smooth cotton, low neck, short sleeves and sleeveless, regular price 25c. July Sale Price...**15c**

**75c NATURAL WOOL VESTS 35c**  
 This is one of the best bargains offered in this department, these vests are all wool, fine summer weight, a beautiful soft quality, in small sizes only, regular price 75c. July Sale Price .....**35c**

**\$1.00 MERCERISED VESTS FOR 65c**  
 WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, Swiss make, colors sky and pink, crochet trimmed, regular price \$1.00. July Sale Price .....**65c**

**WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, low neck, sleeveless, short sleeves, neatly finished, regular price 30c. July Sale Price .....15c**

**WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, in lisle thread, low neck and sleeveless, regular price 40c. July Sale Price .....25c**

**75c And \$1.00 LISLE VESTS 50c.**  
 WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, silk and lisle mixture, hand crochet trimming, in mauve only, regular prices 75c and \$1.00. July Sale Price .....**50c**

**\$1.00 And \$1.25 COMBINATIONS FOR 50c**  
 WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS, fine lisle thread, high and low necks, long and short sleeves also sleeveless, finished with fine and heavy linen lace, regular prices \$1.00 and \$1.25. July Sale Price .....**50c**

Some of our choicest goods are offered at this exceedingly low price, Dotted Muslins, Organdies and Voiles, some of the handsomest designs we have had this season—and this season's designs were the handsomest that we have ever shown—are included in this lot of 45c and 50c Muslins. Monday for..... **15c**

## Afternoon Tea and Ice Cream at the New Tea Rooms

# VICTORIA CITY VANCOUVER ISLAND

## CANADA'S GATEWAY TO THE ORIENT

**M**ARY MARKWELL, the well-known staff writer of the Manitoba Free Press, who is now enjoying a visit to Victoria, has been contributing a series of articles to her paper dealing with the beauties and attractions of this city and Vancouver Island. The Colonist has availed itself, on numerous occasions, of the opportunity which presented itself to reproduce some of these sketches, as they are charmingly written and calculated to prove splendid advertisements for this section of the province. On Saturday, July 4, the Free Press had the following about Victoria from the pen of this gifted writer. It appeared under the caption, "Roses in Roseland":

"All night have the roses heard  
The flute, violin, bassoon;  
All night has the casement jessamine stirred  
To the dancers dancing in tune."

I know of but one word descriptive of the June "Rose Show," held in Victoria last week. Competition was keen, so keen as to bewilder alike judges and growers; amongst the latter the friendliest rivalry is observable, a rivalry reflecting the highest credit on Victoria garden makers.

I thought I had seen the finest rose collection when in England last year I saw the beautiful English rose; but here in Victoria, B. C., I saw last week a total eclipse of the English variety. Giant roses, rare roses, roses of varied hues and kind were there; but I saw nothing in that picturesque collection to excel the roses you find anywhere you wander in and around Victoria. It is an Island of Roses!

Everybody grows roses. Everybody has a honeysuckle over the door, and few homes are shown without the holly or privet hedges. But the real glory of this summerland haunt is in its roses, which stately stand apart, or trembling lean over the fences of the highway. Which appear among the wild walls of the bungalow homes, or stray Rambler variety, strings itself along the low piazza, drooping from excess of its own bloom.

The "Rose Show," I believe, is an annual event. It is splendidly arranged by the "Rose ladies" of Victoria, who this season had a genuine arbor constructed with great festoons of ivy and columbine. Within this beautiful retreat tea was served, and one could scarcely give attention to hunger so fair the surroundings of the decorated tables.

All kinds of roses ranged themselves before the visitor's sight. The beautiful tea-rose side by side with a rambler and a staring yellow called Clair Jackquie. There was the modest blush rose and the drooping moss-rose; while gigantic blossoms approaching the cabbage size compelled notice.

The display provoked the most delighted exclamations; and the growers of the roses were there to be thus rewarded for their toil. No wonder Vancouver Island is being talked about! It is the garden of the America, and if you want to see roses why come out to Victoria the Beautiful!

The Kaslo Kootenaiian, in a recent issue, had the following, which is self-explanatory: Victoria, B.C., June 20, 1898.

Mr. Editor:—Some of your readers may be interested in knowing what it is like to attend the grand lodge of the Masonic body, so I will briefly tell my experience.

As to the lodge meeting itself, I will only say that there were about two hundred present, and that Mr. Houston is elected most worshipful grand master for the year and that the next meeting will be in June next year at Cranbrook.

It is the way we were treated and the sights we saw that will be of chief interest to the general reader.

Well, each day there was a splendid lunch at the lodge building. Yesterday was with me a constant round of dissipation. I had my noon lunch at the lodge and we had sandwiches, cake, coffee, tea, etc., and strawberries and real cream galore, while the floral decorations were wonderful. I never saw such a place for roses as Victoria. These and other beautiful flowers are everywhere and are practically wild and uncared for. Beautiful moss roses are growing in the holly hedges of many of the gardens. It is a pity that their beauty is marred somewhat by the dust, which is everywhere, to the great discomfort of the traveler and the public generally.

After lunch we were taken to Oak Bay in three special street cars which the lodge had secured and placed at our disposal.

Returning we were whirled away to Esquimalt and saw the dry dock, which, by the way, was not dry, but full of water. We were very kindly shown through the engine room by an official and saw everything of interest. Then about 4 p.m. we had another lunch and flowers again and strawberries and ice cream, and I guess if the delegates from Kaslo are not sick today it is not the fault of the Masons of Victoria.

After this, in the evening, we were taken to the Gorge, where there was a splendid out-of-door entertainment. Strings of electric lights were stretched from tree to tree, hundreds and

hundreds of them. There were the usual amusements, shooting gallery, etc., and a very good show of moving pictures, all exhibited in the open air of the park. Finally at 11 p.m. we wound up with coffee, tea, and cake, etc., in the Japanese tea gardens. Of course I cannot describe the beauty of this scene of illumination and must leave it to the imagination of the reader. All who know him will readily grasp the fact that Worshipful Brother Chipman was on deck all the time, and the last I saw of him was in the King Edward hotel, and he was pretty well tucked out with sightseeing and tramping around.

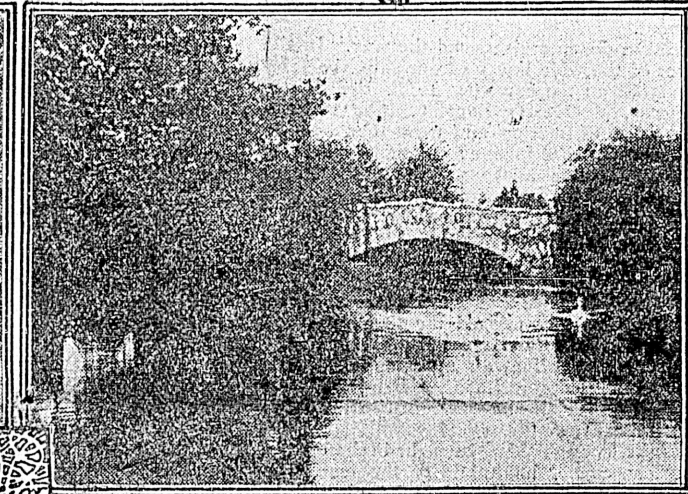
I may mention that by



MUSHROOM SEAT - BEACON HILL PARK



OLD BELL AT BEACON HILL PARK



STONE BRIDGE AT BEACON HILL PARK

a remarkable coincidence there were eleven fires in town the first night the Masons assembled in Victoria.

Yours truly,  
DELEGATE.

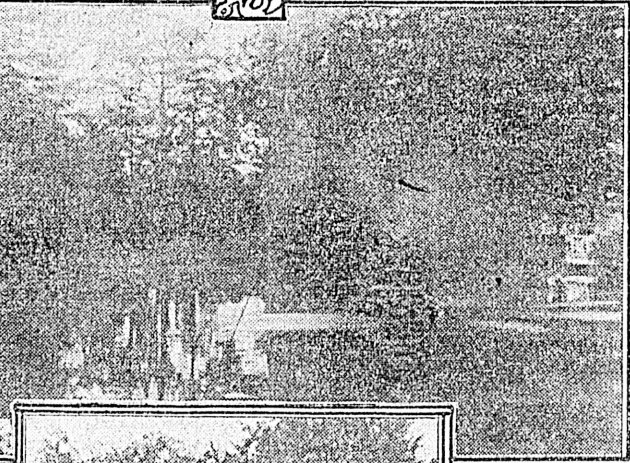
The announcement that the C. P. R. has determined to vigorously prosecute its work of land-clearing on Vancouver Island has stimulated an interest in the agricultural possibilities of this part of British Columbia, and numerous enquiries have been received from parties who contemplate making their homes on this Island.

The lands owned by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway consist of 1,500,000 acres of agricultural, mineral and timber land, extending from Otter Point, on the south-west coast, to Crown Mountain in Comox district, and include within their boundaries all the flourishing farming, mining, lumbering and fishing communities along the east coast and on the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, a tract which is recognized as the garden of Vancouver Island.

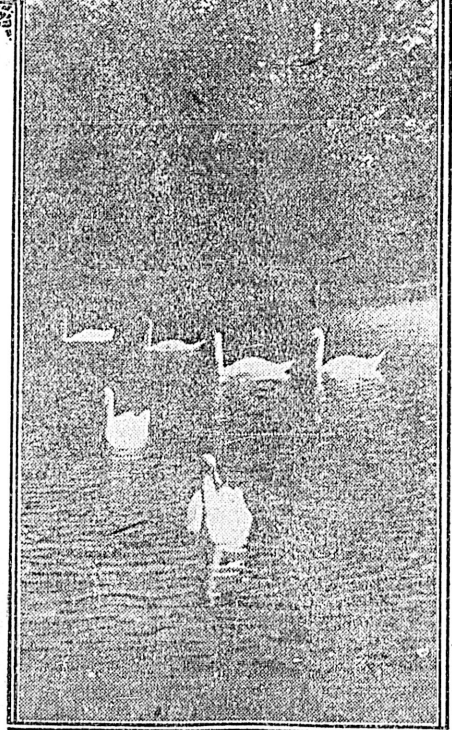
In Bulletin 23, just issued by the Bureau of Provincial Information, the following advice to immigrants is given:

There is no country within the British Empire which offers more inducements to men of energy and industry than British Columbia. To the practical farmer, miner, lumberman, fisherman, horticulturist and dairyman it offers a comfortable living and ultimate independence, if he begins right, perseveres, and takes advantage of his opportunities. The skilled mechanic has also a good chance to establish himself, and the laborer will scarcely fail to find employment. The man without a trade, the clerk, accountant and the semi-professional is warned, however, that his chances for employment are by no means good. Much depends upon the individual, for where many fail one may secure a position and win success; but men in search of employment in offices or warehouses, and who are unable or unwilling to turn their hands to any kind of manual labor in an emergency, would do well to stay away from British Columbia unless they have sufficient means to support themselves for six months or a year while seeking a situation.

The class of immigrants whose chances of success are greatest is the man of small or moderate means, possessing energy, good health and self-reliance, with the faculty of adaptability to his new surroundings. He should have at least £300 (\$1,500) to £500 (\$2,500) on arrival in the Province, sufficient



THE FOUNTAIN



SWANS AT THE PARK

to "look around" before locating permanently, make his first payment on his land, and support himself and his family while awaiting returns from his first crop. This applies to a man taking up mixed farming. It is sometimes advisable for the newcomer to work for wages for a time, until he learns the "ways of the country."

To avoid the risk of loss, the immigrant from Great Britain should pay the money not

wanted on the passage to the Dominion Express Company's office in London, Liverpool or Glasgow, and get a money order payable at any point in British Columbia; or he may pay his money to any bank in London having an agency in British Columbia, such as the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of British North America, Imperial Bank, etc. This suggestion applies with equal force to persons coming from Eastern Canada or the United States.

United States currency is taken at par in business circles.

The Provincial Government Agent at point of ar-

Government Agents at Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast or Glasgow.

From the United States through tickets may be bought to any point in British Columbia over any of the transcontinental railways and their branches and connections.

From Oregon, Washington, Nevada and California, via Sumas, at the International Boundary, Nelson, Rossland, or Vancouver.

From the Dakotas, Minnesota, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, via the Soo-Pacific line, entering Canada at Port and Emerson, in the Canadian Northwest, and connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Eastern States, via Montreal, Quebec, Prescott, Ont., or via Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Toronto and North Bay.

From Eastern Canada, via Canadian Pacific Railway from Halifax, St. John, N.B., Quebec, Montreal, or Ottawa, and by rail from Toronto and other points in Central and Western Ontario.

During the season of navigation there is an alternative route through Lakes Huron and Superior, via Owen Sound, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Upper Lake steamships, to Fort William, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, and thence by the Canadian Pacific main line.

Subject to amendment, the sale of E. & N. lands will be conducted as follows:

Agricultural lands, which include all lands that do not contain timber capable of being manufactured into lumber to a greater average extent than ten thousand feet board measure per acre.

Timber lands, which include all lands containing timber capable of being manufactured into lumber to a greater average extent than ten thousand feet board measure per acre.

Mineral lands, which include all lands supposed to contain minerals other than or in addition to coal, coal oil, iron and fire clay, the sale of which will include the surface rights, with all timber standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals therein or thereunder belonging to the company, excepting coal, coal oil, iron and fire clay.

The sale of agricultural and timber lands as classified above will include the surface rights and all timber standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals therein and thereunder belonging to the Company, except coal, coal oil, iron and fire clay.

Agricultural lands will be sold in tracts of not less than one hundred and sixty acres, except where blocks of land have been cleared by the Company, and are offered in smaller parcels, or in the case of smaller areas lying between parcels of land actually surveyed or sold.

Timber lands will be sold in blocks of any area not less than six hundred and forty acres, with increases above that area in blocks of 160 acres or multiples thereof, except in the case of smaller areas lying between parcels of land actually surveyed or sold.

Mineral lands will be sold in blocks not exceeding in area one hundred and sixty acres.

The company will insert in all agreements for sale and purchase and in all conveyances such reservations as may be necessary or expedient in order to reserve and except to the company, its successors and assigns, full rights and powers of mining, winning, getting and carrying away all coal, coal oil, iron and fire clay, so far as under the terms of sale and purchase, such substances are or may be reserved and excepted.

Any person desiring to purchase any area of agricultural, timber or mineral lands as hereinbefore classified, shall file an application for the same on forms supplied by the company, and shall give an approximate description of the location, boundaries and area of the land which he desires to purchase illustrated by a rough sketch thereof on the back of such application.

If the applicant is notified that the agricultural or timber lands that he applies to purchase is for sale but is unsurveyed, he shall thereupon pay to the company a deposit of ten per cent of the purchase price of the said land, which amount will be forfeited to the company unless the returns of such survey to be made by the purchaser are filed with the land commissioner of the company, and shall pay the balance of the first instalment of the purchase price when filing the returns of the said survey, and he shall forthwith employ at his own expense a duly qualified provincial land surveyor to survey the said land, and shall file with the commissioner of the company within sixty days from the date of the notification to him that the land is available for purchase, proper returns of such survey, prepared in accordance with the company's regulations regarding the same.

Every parcel of agricultural and mineral land for which an application to purchase is filed shall be rectangular or square in shape and six hundred and forty acres shall measure eighty chains by eighty chains; three hundred and twenty acres shall measure forty chains by eighty chains; one hundred and sixty acres shall measure forty chains by forty chains; all lines bounding such parcels of agricultural or mineral land shall be run north and south and east and west astronomically.

Several lines of steamships ply between British and Canadian ports, and full and reliable information regarding routes, rates of passage, etc., can be obtained at the office of the Agent-General of British Columbia, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London; the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S. W.; the office of the Canadian Commissioner of Emigration, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, W. C.; the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65 Charing Cross, S. W., and 67-68 King William Street, E. C., London; or to the Dominion

# The Strange Behaviour of Admiral McQueen

Archibald Guthrie, in Storyteller for July



"H, it's so deliciously exciting and lovely," said Esme sweetly. "Are you quite sure, Jim, that you meant all you said?"

I took the dear girl in my arms, and repeated my former protestation with interest. I improvised entirely original endearments, and ran up the whole gamut of delirious ecstasy.

Then, in a state bordering on mild insanity, we sat ourselves down to reckon up the situation coolly.

"I'll have to see your father first thing," I said with a boldness I did not feel. Esme's face grew white.

"I'd quite forgotten him," she said dolefully. "Jim, dear, can't we go on as we are for a while yet? I'm afraid—horribly afraid. You know Dad's frightfully ambitious for me, and—"

"I'm only a paltry naval lieutenant, with nothing beyond my ten shillings a day, and command allowance when they put me in a destroyer!" I finished for her bitterly. The dear girl laid her hand over mine, and her head somehow snuggled on my shoulder. From an infinite distance away—a million miles or more—there came the sound of a crack band, the faint whirr of swinging skirts, the hum of merry talk. For Esme and I were sitting out the after-supper waltz at Lady Montone's and I had taken the heaven-sent opportunity to tell the girl what I'd thought ever since the day I first met her.

"But you may be an admiral soon," she said comfortingly. I laughed in derision for I knew what promotion was—or rather was not. I'd seen too many men passed over my head to be ignorant.

"But—I must know what your father says," I said firmly, in spite of the rose-leaf petals that were pressed over my lips. "You'd hate me, Esme darling. If I consented to hide our engagement, wouldn't you?"

"I'm half inclined to think I should, Jim." "Yes, and so should I. Therefore, go, and likewise, off I go to Papa Winningstone, and lay bare the secrets of my inmost heart. Cheer up, sweetheart, it isn't any worse than going to a dentist."

"If it's half as bad, I pity you, Jim," But I knew it would be incalculably worse.

We put off the evil hour as long as we could, but since this was to be the last night I should see Esme for goodness knew how long, and as her father was going away with her on the morrow, I knew the fell deed had to be done some time, and being a sailor, said there was no time like the present.

I found Pere Winningstone in the bridge-room, and asked him for the favor of a few moments' private conversation. He acceded, and led the way to the library. It was not an intellectual gathering that night, and the room was deserted.

"Now, Mr. Fullarton," he said.

"Well, sir, the fact is—I don't quite know how to put it, but—er—I'm awfully in love with your daughter, and she's willing, and so—er—I want you to be willing, too, and there you are."

I ought to have noticed the signs of the times. Old Winningstone's face grew from red to purple, and back again to white.

"You're a—lieutenant in the Royal Navy, I believe," he said, as one might say, "You're a snail on a garden path!"

"I am, sir. But everybody says there's a chance of trouble before long if Russia carries on at the present rate. And if there's a real naval war there are any amount of chances for a lieutenant in the Royal Navy."

I should have been enough of a visceral not to try sarcasm. He blew up as if he'd been torpedoed, and the fragments took some time to collect. Then he used some unnecessary expletives, and finished up in some such way as follows:

"I'd rather see my girl in her grave than married to a paltry sailor. If you were the last man on earth she shouldn't have you. My daughter is going to marry a title, and—"

Then he choked, and, seeing the futility of resistance, I rang full speed astern, and decided to evacuate an untenable position.

Esme, dear girl, read the whole of that interview in my face. She said nothing, but her face was infinitely tender. We walked slowly to the ballroom, and then, at the conservatory door, we stopped short. Something had happened. There was an air of tremendous excitement pervading everybody. I got it a moment later.

"War with Russia! Russia's declared war! And their fleets are reported ready for sea."

Admiral McQueen was at the dance, and he was laughing boisterously. The dear old chap slapped me on the back jovially.

"Prizes and loot!" he sang like a boy. "Promotion and pay! Cheer, Fullarton, cheer!"

There was no time to waste. We naval men left in a hurry to catch a train for Portsmouth, but I found time for a dozen words with Esme behind a screen in the supper-room.

"I'll love you always, dearest," she sighed. "And I'll never marry any other man but you. No even if papa ties me up and flogs me. God speed, dear heart. And—Jim, don't run any risks, will you?"

"I promised her faithfully—such is the duplicity of man—and then I began to think of what the future might hold for me and her. The first healthful sign was my promotion

to commander next day. I was appointed to the Irreconcilable, one of the Dreadnought class, and reported myself at 7 a. m. to my skipper, Beauchamp, one of the best fellows in the service.

"I'm blessed if I can make out McQueen," said Captain Beauchamp to be on joining. "He was like a boy at a party the night before last, and now he's as grim as a bear with a sore head. We know him to well to suspect him of funk, but—there's something radically wrong with him somewhere."

There had been a meeting of all the commanders the previous night, when arrangements were made for the ordering of the home Fleet, to which the Irreconcilable belonged. More than one of the skippers had commented on McQueen's strangeness, but they had passed it off by attributing it to worry and overwork. Be that as it may, the signals were out by eight bells for the whole fleet to weigh anchor and proceed up channel towards Dover. It was said a great Russian squadron was advancing across the North sea, with the avowed intention of striking a heavy blow at our east coast ports, and trying to land a body of troops.

We had a fine fleet at our back as we steamed past the English shores and headed up for the straits. Twelve battleships of the line, and every one a beauty. The only wonder to me was that Russia should have the temerity to throw down the gage with that force to meet first thing. Our destroyers were out of sight ahead, our scouts were keeping in touch by wireless, and we said the news of the enemy's advance might reach us at any moment.

Half a dozen cruisers led the way. In the center of the wide line was our ship, the Irreconcilable, on the extreme right the King-Emperor, McQueen's flagship. She made a great show of bunting and more than once in the course of that journey the signals directly contradicted one another. Gradually Beauchamp began to get irritated.

"He'll make us nervous if he goes on at this rate," he said feverishly. "There's nothing tries nerve more than confused orders. 'What's he got up now?'"

"Fleet to stop, and captains and commanders to report aboard the flagship," I said, reading off the flags easily enough.

"Can do. Call away my launch." We went aboard like a flash of lightning, and joined up with all the other stalwarts in the Admiral's cabin.

Right enough McQueen had changed a lot. The candid bonhomie of the man who had smote me on the shoulders the other night was gone. He was pale, he licked his lips furtively as we entered. But we were subordinates, and supposed to be blind to our superior's emotion. We stood about, and he commenced to detail his plan of attack. On the face of it was showy, and promised to be effective, but—it was mostly show. He made no provision for a reserve, said he was going to finish the matter at one blow. Then he said, "Well, that's all."

"I have just received a wireless," he said, "to say that a second Russian squadron is menacing the northern shores of Scotland. I shall be compelled to detail four ships and three cruisers to rush up north at full speed, and endeavor to stop their antics. The rest of the fleet will accompany me in search of the Baltic squadron."

He'd cut off a third of his effective fighting force at one fell swoop! Half a dozen skippers began to speak at once, urging him to let the fleet remain whole until the Russians had had their gruel, and then, they said, there'd be time enough to hunt up the other chaps. But McQueen waved them down, and finally, a very dissatisfied lot, we went back to our respective ships.

It was about 7 o'clock that night that a destroyer smoked in, with her eyes staring, so to speak, and reported the Russian fleet some thirty miles ahead, and making up for the low-lying coasts of Suffolk or Norfolk, where the landing was evidently to be attempted. It seemed on the face of it that Russia had imagined the home fleet was out of the way, and the enemy was attempting a quick dash across the sea before any opposition could be offered.

We became very busy aboard the Irreconcilable now. There was so much to be done. Half the woodwork, the pride of a newly joined commander's heart, was flung overboard—for woodwork in an action spells fire, which must be avoided at all costs. Everything that was not absolutely necessary was taken to pieces, and stowed away below; the electricians were busy testing the shell-hoists; engineers were testing pumps and hydraulic lifts; gunners were fishing out spare sights and laying them handy in case of accident. The turrets were swung and reswung under my directions, barbettes were tried and found not wanting; a torpedo section was at work in the torpedo flats, doing a hundred intricate things with those mighty munitions of war, while a scene of orderly confusion existed in the gaping magazines and shell rooms. And the upshot of it was that twenty minutes after the scouts reported the approach of the enemy I was able to pass the word that the Irreconcilable was cleared for action.

"Smoke on the starboard bow, sir." The cry rang through the gathering twilight like a call to war. Instantly a run of signals flashed up to the masthead of the flagship. A fleet cruiser detached herself from the line astern, shot through our ranks like an arrow, and darted in the direction of the suspicious sight. We waited, tensed and breathing hard,

because for many of us this was the first experience of a fight. Soon we should be able to prove our hotly contested theories, should be able to show whether the age-long boast of our being Mistress of the Seas was founded on fact.

"Come into the conning-tower, Fullarton," said our skipper. "You will have to take the reins if anything happens to me." I followed him, the armor-plated door swung to, and we were shut up in the citadel, the brain of the ship, amidst the innumerable levers and switches, the telephones and telegraphs, that controlled the ship's entire cosmos.

A yeoman of signals was chanting the Admiral's flag-signals to us in a monotonous voice.

"Fleet to form line ahead, sir, 'keeping station as arranged. All ships to reserve fire until the flagship gives the signal. Battleships must be prepared to take orders instantly and act at once.'"

"That's unnecessary," said Beauchamp. "We know that. I wonder if that cruiser is ever coming in. Ah! what's that?" he added sharply.

It was a dull, thunderous boom from an infinite distance. It was succeeded by another, a sharper report.

"A yiddite shell," I said. "Evidently the cruiser has drawn their fire. Now we'll see some fun in no time."

I was full of joy at the prospect of coming action. The nervous strain of the waiting had been tremendous, but now, thank heaven! the suspense was broken. That echo from the east had told us all we wanted to know. The enemy were coming on to the affray, and soon action would succeed watching.

Silently, almost indistinguishable in the darkness, the great ships slid into place behind the flagship. One by one, with grinning teeth, pulsating with desire to plunge head-first into mortal combat, they ploughed through the churning water at full speed.

The scout cruiser flashed past us as we went onwards. We could see flames pouring from a rent in one of her funnels; evidently she had had it hot and strong. But a cheer went up from her complement as she vanished astern. Then we waited for what the night might send. It sent a wave of phosphorescent sheen that lit up the water like an unearthly searchlight. But dimly through the dusk could be seen hurrying craft, viper-like things that sped towards us like lightning.

"Torpedo-boats," said Beauchamp. "Tell those in the secondary batteries to reserve their fire for the moment." A signal flashed out from the flagship and was transmitted down the line: "Reserve all fire." We could not tell what the Admiral meant. Each one of all these torpedo craft carried the wherewithal to sink a battleship, and not a single searchlight was flashed upon them. More than that, not a single gun was fired. But, incredible to our eyes, the flotilla of destroyers opened out in a wide sweep, darted past us and vanished apparently. We left them astern, and still drove on, with our hulls trembling madly to the thrust of our mighty screws.

Suddenly, from ahead, a tremendous burst of flame broke out. It was followed by a roar that seemed to shake the very sea in its bed. A moment later white lanes of light flashed into being, circling slowly round, until they converged deliberately on our advance. Each laden monster stood out brightly in the fierce burst of flame, but though another tremendous volley ripped through the new-fallen silence, our bulldogs never barked.

"Ships to open out," chanted the signalman, as a row of lights rose to the flagship's signal-mast. Beauchamp stamped on the armored deck.

"What fools!" he cried. "We should have driven through their line first. Now we're split up into single units, and heaven knows what might happen!" But, after all, the Admiral was the Admiral, and no man knew what he might have up his sleeve in the way of a surprise.

We slid out of the line, and formed up in place. Another fierce burst of flame ahead, and the sound of dull thuds on our hull told that we were fast coming within range. I stood with a telephone to my lips, waiting for the signal to fire. But the signal did not come.

On and on we pressed while men might count a hundred. Then there came the sound of a heavy explosion astern of where we were. I looked out, but could see nothing. Stay, though! A mighty burst of flame seemed to light up the whole sky, and there sounded the hissing splutter of falling fragments. Someone shouted. "The Imperieuse has been torpedoed!" Then we understood the meaning of the explosion with a vengeance. Still no signal from the Admiral! But from stern of us somewhere broke out a ripple of small gun-firing—very different from the thunderous detonation of the twelve-inch guns. One of our ships were repelling a torpedo attack.

"Torpedo boats coming up astern, sir," sang out a petty officer.

"I'm hanged if I'm going to be torpedoed without making a fight for it!" said Beauchamp curtly. "Throw the searchlights on them, and open fire with the six-inch guns when they come within range."

I gave the word, and we peered out. The sea seemed alive with waspish craft that were flashing towards us. But they were fully revealed by the glare of the searchlights, and an instant later our good ship shook to her very keel, as a living hail of steel poured in among the sneaks.

Still no sign from the flagship! We saw a destroyer cut in two by a shell, and sink in fragments. We saw another heel over bodily and disappear with a gurgle that we could hear even above the roar of the firing. A second later another's funnels were shot away, and the rest, not liking their gruel, vanished out of sight.

But by this time we had come, to grips with sterner metal. Our searchlights had darted ahead, to show us the leviathans of Russia. We counted them hurriedly—fourteen of them at least, though there might be a second line astern of the first.

We were getting a terrific mauling already. The enemy's heavy turret guns were making excellent practice, and the ship rang to the weight of repeated blows. Now nothing could be heard save the constant thunder of hostile guns.

"I see it," yelled Beauchamp into my ear. McQueen's going to hold his fire until every shot sinks an enemy. It's daring, but if it's carried out well it might make his fame."

A voice came to me through the telephone now: "Heavy shell struck muzzle of starboard twelve-inch gun, sir. Gun dismantled." I had felt the thud, and was wondering what it meant. Before I could tell Beauchamp the voice came again: "Gun's crew killed to a man, sir. Awaiting orders."

"This is too much!" cried Beauchamp. "Are we never to be allowed to strike back? We shan't have a serviceable gun in ten minutes."

There was a roar and a shattering overhead, and we seemed to know by instinct that a funnel had been shot away. A breath of fire licked through the slits in the conning-tower as the flames darted out of the shattered smoke-stack, and then, a moment later, the Irreconcilable shook throughout her length to the force of a terrible battering.

And yet we had not fired a single shot from our big guns, but the reports came along, one by one, to tell the awful hammering we were getting. The tale of disaster was appalling; unless something was done soon, not a single gun would be fit for action.

"There's the flagship at last," said the skipper with a sigh of relief, as the sound of British cordite was added to the inferno of sound. But I knew it was not the flagship, for I had been watching closely. It was the Irresistible, the second ship in line, that had taken the law into her own hands, and was opening fire with her turret-guns.

"We'll follow her example," went on Beauchamp. And the word was given with a will. Instantly every gun that could be brought to bear was directed full upon a vast craft that lay less than half a mile ahead. So near had we gone without opening fire! The nine-inch guns in the barbettes took a hand now, and the ponderous twelve-inch monsters roared and thundered like the crack of doom.

We were eight to fourteen—seven, rather, seeing that the Imperieuse had been sunk. That meant that every British ship had to tackle two Russians, and guard against a torpedo attack at the same time. By this the scene was like day owing to the numberless searchlights that poured over the water. Our ships were at it hammer and tongs, but I spared a moment to watch—the fire of the flagship was desultory, and very slow. I had not time to think what it could mean, though, for reports were constantly coming along to tell how we were suffering. A shell had exploded in the port turret, and killed seven of the gun's crew. Volunteers at once took their places, but it was seen, so the gunnery lieutenant reported, that the shooting of the twelve-inch weapon was now erratic. Evidently the frightful jar had injured the sighting mechanism.

It seems things were much the same with our fellows. The Remorseless, a sister ship to the Irreconcilable, reeled suddenly, seemed to lift bodily into the air, and then settled down on her side. She had been torpedoed, but in her death agonies she was still undefeated. Her captain crowded on full steam, and charged home upon the ship that had fired the death-shot. The armored ram gnawed swiftly into the Russian's vitals, and the two ships drifted away from the fight, locked in a deadly grapple. Then, with his engines going astern, the captain of the Remorseless backed away from his prey, and the Russian went down bodily. The British ship was wounded to the death, but her guns still spat viciously at another Russian that was steaming up to finish the work. But a lucky torpedo sank the newcomer, and the poor battered Remorseless turned wearily, and fastened like a leech to another ship of war. Then the two went down together, still fighting.

Another tremendous shock told me that something untoward had happened. Our two antagonists had been giving us more than we sent, but, acting on my own initiative, I sent a torpedo full into the one on our starboard hand. It found its mark, there was a mighty roar, and we were short of one adversary. But following on the heavy thud came the word from the port turret that the gun had been dismantled, and when I asked for particulars there was nothing but an ominous silence. A midshipman scrambled along the shattered alley-ways, and returned presently to say the port turret was blown up, and that one man, the only one left whole, had died with the telephone to his lips.

Just as the middy finished, a scrap of shell hissed through the slit of the conning-tower, and Beauchamp dropped with a groan. I looked, and found him unconscious. But there was no time for sympathy or aid. I was left

in command, and I had enough to do to keep up the fight.

I looked out. Our ships were severely handled, but, so far as I could see, the enemy had suffered equally. But the flagship was behaving in a most unaccountable manner. She was practically idle, for, though an occasional shot was fired from her main batteries, there was none of the sustained firing that held aboard the other ships. And—I saw it all in the flash of an eye—no ship seemed to be firing at her. The Russians had fastened to every ship in our line but the flagship—that was the strange part of it. I watched again, and as I gazed I saw the Devastator, a magnificent craft, open out in a blaze of fire and then settle down. She had been torpedoed, but, calculating swiftly, I could see what had caused the happening, for the Russian torpedo tubes could never have done the work. I had a searchlight flashed on the scene, expecting to discover that a destroyer had crept up and launched its shaft, but there was no destroyer. And then, even as I watched, the flagship burst out into flame. She was firing now with a vengeance, but—what was the matter? Had she been captured by the Russians? Her heavy guns were battering away, but the shells were falling aboard us! I ordered the private recognition signals to be shown, thinking that perhaps we had been mistaken for an enemy, but still that harassing fire went on unabated. We were now in an awful plight. A Russian ship was playing havoc with us on the one side, while on the other the admiral's flagship was pouring in shell after shell upon us. I thought for a second. I was responsible for the ship, for Beauchamp was dying, if not already dead. What was I to do? And then it flashed through my mind like lightning. We had been surprised at the change in McQueen's manner at the council of war. He had acted quite contrary to his often-expressed ideas whilst the action was in progress. What if—the thought was like a burning flame—what if it was not McQueen at all, but some awful traitor to our country, who had taken the destinies of the entire fleet in his charge! The detachment of four battleships before the action seemed to point to that. It was horrible, but there seemed no room for doubt. Everything seemed to add to the certainty. No wonder we were suffering so heavily!

I made up my mind. If I were wrong, I should be court-martialed, and most certainly shot; if I were right, our British honor might even yet be saved. We were in shoal water, for the fight had drifted inland. At the worst it would mean the loss of a British ship—but that would be no real loss, seeing that she was firing on us. And if I did what I purposed the flagship could be run ashore and saved from destruction utterly, while being rendered useless as a fighting-unit. With a fast-beating heart, and set teeth I spoke down the engine-room telephone, gave the word to the quarter-masters at the helm, and—drove hard down upon the flagship. She saw me coming, and tried to avoid the fell impact, but it was too late. The mighty ram of the Irreconcilable bit into her vitals, the stout armor-plates crumbled and vanished in fragments; she heeled over and over, still over. Then, having delivered my blow, I backed out and left her to her fate.

I had rammed my own admiral's flagship! A sick horror possessed me now. If I had made a mistake, my fate was sealed. But cooler reasoning told me that I could have made no mistake. The flagship staggered away drunkenly, and drifted astern. I saw her vanish, and prayed that she might run aground in time to save her gallant complement.

Suddenly there came a roar of thunder, the night was filled with splashes of red fire and blood. Then the heavens seemed to descend upon me; I found myself spinning round and round. That is all I remember.

"He's coming to," said a voice from Japan or China, or somewhere equally far distant. I opened my eyes, with the roar of guns still in my ears. But the noise died away into a marvelous stillness, and the flashes vanished as I looked about. A white-capped nurse was bending over me, two or three doctors stood about. At the foot of my bed was our gunnery-lieutenant, his arm in a sling, and a bandage around his forehead. He smiled wanly when he saw me conscious again.

"What's gone wrong, Lippingfield?" I asked weakly, and I thought my voice would never come.

He looked at the doctors, and then at me. One of them nodded, and he came forward.

"Do you mind shaking hands, sir?" he said nervously. "You've saved the Home Fleet from annihilation, and everyone knows it, too."

"How—what—why—?"

"I'll tell you, sir, if the doctors don't object."

(Continued on Page 11.)

## ABOLISHING THE KING IN CARDS

Ordinary playing cards have hitherto been used in the most republican countries in the world without any violence to their feelings. Now, however, republican cards have been provided for Russia.

Instead of the kings, portraits of republican presidents are used, while instead of the queens there are portraits of Joan of Arc, Charlotte Corday, and Mme. Roland, Voltaire, Rousseau, Admiral Coligny, and other celebrities take the places of the knaves.

# TROUT

## AT COWICHAN BAY



TO most artistic fishermen, those who delight in fishing as a fine art, the most enjoyable form of the sport is undoubtedly to be obtained in fishing a running stream. Lake and loch fishing have been described contemptuously by some as the duffer's delight. With such a sweeping condemnation I most emphatically do not agree. Though to fish from a boat is not the ideal way of taking trout and my inclination runs along with that of the majority and leads me when possible to seek my sport in running waters, yet when I can get such sport as can be had by fishing from a boat in the salt water for the gamest fish for its weight in British Columbia waters at a time when the rivers are too swollen for wading, and therefore, in this land of thick forest, for satisfactory fishing, I am going to take advantage of it every chance that I get.

After all, we are not all in the hey-day of our youth and vigor, and there are such things as rheumatism, which are apt to bring themselves all too persistently to our notice after a long day in the water, and these are considerations that weigh in the balance when a fishing trip is in contemplation.

For the angler who wishes for a good day's sport without undue fatigue and with dry feet, within easy distance from Victoria, I can confidently recommend a trip to Cowichan Bay. Knowing the reputation that the Cowichan River has for its trout fishing, and also knowing that all the trout it contains run up from the sea, it is only natural to suppose that the bay at the mouth should contain a goodly number of trout at the right season, which is practically all through the spring and summer.

I have proved it this year by actual experience, and have never returned from there this season without a pretty basket of fish. At the actual time of writing the trout there are of large size, fairly numerous, and hungry.

Of course, it is well known out here that the sea-trout are to be had in practically all the estuaries of the coast and all the little bays into which a creek runs, but here is an almost ideal place for the visiting angler to try his luck and skill without going very far from town; indeed, it is possible to leave town by the morning train and be back the same evening with as heavy a basket of big trout as would content any but the most shameless fish-hog after a few hours spent on as lovely and picturesque a stretch of water as is on the coast.

At the head of the bay is the Cowichan valley; looking up the valley the scene is bounded by mountains gradually gaining in height as they recede further from the sea; on the one side is a rocky mountain coming steep down to the water's edge, opposite is a fringe of gradually rising land with more mountains in the far distance, with the picturesque little settlement nestling against its green background of cedar and fir and maple, and down some miles from the head the view of gleaming, dancing water is broken by the dark green background of an island. In the spring the grouse can be heard hooting on either side, their low note traveling far across the water, while ever, and again a cock pheasant calls his challenge to his rivals.

As one approaches the tide-flats a lonely heron is seen standing like a stone on the alert for its meal of fish, while the more majestic white-headed eagle rises with a scream from its perch on the top of one of the piles (that mark the river channel) and wheels away to a more respectful distance from its human disturbers.

Among such surroundings as these, and given propitious weather, which is the rule rather than the exception in the summer months, and what mortal could but be happy, even without the added attraction of good fishing? Salmon can be caught in numbers there as elsewhere in the season, but they can also be fished for with good chances of success here at a time when it would be futile to troll off the Outer Wharf at Victoria, for instance; in the spring there are the steelheads and a strong run of grise. About now the "springs" are running and being caught without difficulty by trolling, and later on the cohoes will be there in their myriads. But it is not the present intention to enlarge on the salmon fishing, but rather to explain to those who have not the requisite local knowledge how good baskets of fine sea-trout can be made angling in these waters. The fish may perhaps be easiest caught at certain stages of the tide, but it is not by any means necessary to study the tide-table too carefully before deciding on an expedition to the Bay, as I have tried it now at all stages of the tide and all times of day, and have caught them, as far as I could judge, equally well right along. This does not mean that one can fish promiscuously anywhere at any time though; at different stages of the tide different tactics more or less must be employed.

Owing to the large quantities of small-fry on the water and the fact that the trout are cannibals of the worst kind and prefer a fish diet to any other when they can get it, I have not had much success with the fly, and am afraid that it is hardly to be recommended

BY  
RICHARD  
L. POOCK

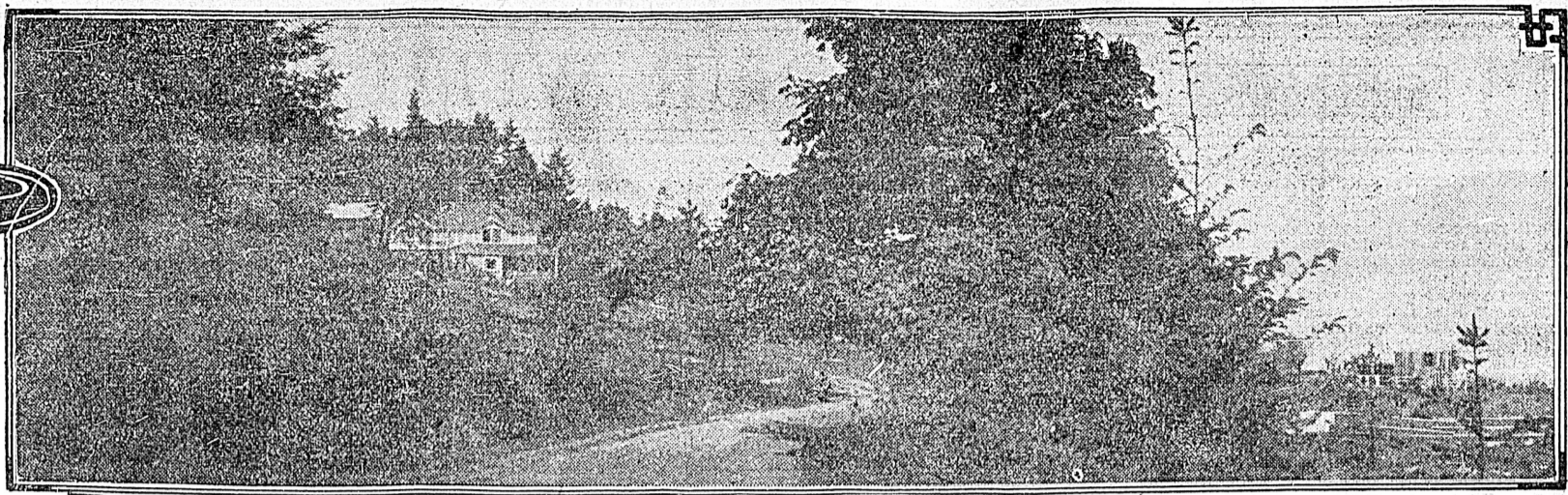
whenever there are large quantities of these little fish present for their larger and wiser relatives to prey on; but a small spoon can be used in such a way as to give almost equal sport to that which could be obtained by the use of the fly if it were practicable. The great objection to trolling is and always will be the use of a lead to sink the line to the requisite depth to attract the fish; after the fish is hooked the weight of the sinker on the trace prevents the free play that a fish will give on an unweighted line. In this kind of fishing this objection is done away with, as no lead is necessary or desirable, and only the smallest size of spoon is needed. The best to use is a little round spoon about the size of the thumb-nail on a single gut trace or an ordinary fly cast. Let out enough line to allow the spoon to keep just below the surface and no more, and row the boat only just fast enough to ensure the proper spinning of the bait. When the tide is high the best water to try is the river current, which can be readily distinguished by the oiliness of the water and the smooth streak which it causes in the ripple of the bay. Patience will be necessary, as in the current one will often hook a "green" fish, in other words, a piece of floating weed, but it is here that the best fish will be found to feed, and the best chances are of making connection with them. Keep well up towards the shallows and as near as can be judged to the line where the mud-flats end and the deep water begins. At low tide it is easy to recognize a well-marked line, as the flats end abruptly, and the change of the tide will show a marked line where the muddy water ends and the blue water begins, and here is the place where you will get the fish, which hang round the patches of sea grass or weed, which can be seen when the tide is out. The little spoon without a weight spins along an inch or two below the surface, and the cannibal darts out from the patch of weed where he is lying in wait for the unwary small-fry of his own and his cousin the salmon's tribe, and once you have him on your hook you may expect a good hard tussle before you bring him exhausted to your landing net; by the way, this latter is a necessity, as the fish are big, and it is well to take no chances in lifting them into the boat. Once the fish is hooked on this light tackle the sport it affords, though granted not as fine and exciting as it would be in a rushing stream, is nevertheless just as good as if a fly had been used, and indeed at times when the natural supply of fry, or shiners, to use a localism, is not plentiful in the vicinity, I see no reason why the fly should not do execution here as elsewhere on similar waters with which I am well acquainted.

There is perhaps one drawback to this kind of fishing about the present time, and that is, that a very considerable percentage of the angler's time will be taken up with releasing from his hook the voracious little samlets, which seem to have an appetite and a capacity for hooks quite out of all proportion to their size, but patience will be rewarded, and there will be no mistaking the bite of the worthier fish when it comes, and, if the angler is alone, and the rod in the bottom of the boat when a bite comes, he wants to lose no time in seizing the rod before some three or four pounder drags it overboard in its first mad rush.

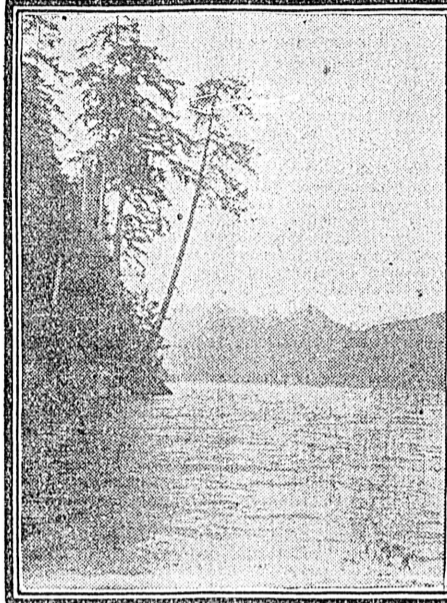
For the benefit of the intending visitor, it may be said that the quickest way to reach Cowichan Bay is by train from Victoria to Cowichan station, from there is about thirty-five minutes sharp walking, or about fifteen minutes ride on a wheel over a good road, with one steep hill near the end, and another rideable one near the station. Rigs can be obtained to make the trip to and from the railway. At the bay, close to the water's edge, there is first-class accommodation and a good supply of excellent boats for hire at the usual rates for this coast. Five minutes after reaching his quarters the angler can be on the water and, as soon as on the water, he can wet his line with a good chance of feeling a response from the other end.

### WEIGHT FOR LENGTH

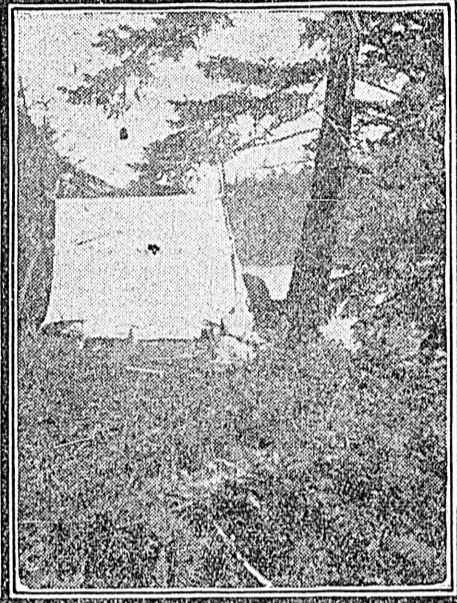
It is doubtless a common experience among fishermen to feel acutely at times the need for a spring balance when the unexpected but always wished-for giant has been brought to net. It is exasperating not to be able to tell with accuracy the weight of a fish, and to have to rely wholly on guess-work and the imagination when describing the catch to the unbeliever. The following table of weight for length, compiled by Mr. Edward Sturdy, an experienced Old Country fisherman, and contributed to the Fishing Gazette, will be found quite reliable for computing the weight of trout or salmon in condition. Although the balance may be forgotten, it is always pos-



COWICHAN BAY



A TYPICAL POINT ON THE COAST



CAMPED ON THE SPOT

sible to take the measurement with a piece of string or stick.

SALMON			
Lengths in Inches.	Weight in lbs.	Lengths in Inches.	Weight in lbs.
30 . . . . .	11.574	43 . . . . .	34.082
31 . . . . .	12.770	44 . . . . .	36.516
32 . . . . .	14.046	45 . . . . .	39.063
33 . . . . .	15.504	46 . . . . .	41.725
34 . . . . .	16.848	47 . . . . .	44.506
35 . . . . .	18.379	48 . . . . .	47.407
36 . . . . .	20.000	49 . . . . .	50.432
37 . . . . .	21.713	50 . . . . .	53.584
38 . . . . .	23.522	51 . . . . .	56.864
39 . . . . .	25.428	52 . . . . .	60.274
40 . . . . .	27.435	53 . . . . .	63.819
41 . . . . .	29.544	54 . . . . .	67.500
52 . . . . .	31.759	55 . . . . .	71.320

TROUT			
Lengths in Inches.	Weight in lbs. Ozs.	Lengths in Inches.	Weight in lbs. Ozs.
9 . . . . .	5	20 . . . . .	3 7
10 . . . . .	7	21 . . . . .	4 0
11 . . . . .	9	22 . . . . .	4 9
12 . . . . .	12	23 . . . . .	5 3
13 . . . . .	15	24 . . . . .	5 15
14 . . . . .	1 3	25 . . . . .	6 11
15 . . . . .	1 7	26 . . . . .	7 8
16 . . . . .	1 12	27 . . . . .	8 7
17 . . . . .	2 2	28 . . . . .	9 6
18 . . . . .	2 8	29 . . . . .	10 7
19 . . . . .	2 15	30 . . . . .	11 9

The measure should be taken from the snout to the middle rays of the tail fin.

### WANTED—A STITCH IN TIME

The fish and game of this new country are a public asset, and it will be a sorry thing for the land if ever the enjoyment of them is allowed to get into the hands of a few rich men. At the same time it must be always borne in mind that, as the population increases and the number of sportsmen increases in proportion, something more must be done in the way of legislating to prevent the total extermination of the fish and game. No country can stand indefinitely the wholesale slaughter that has gone on in the past and been regarded with apathy by the bulk of those who should bestir themselves to moderate it.

Victoria has unfortunately gained the reputation of being slow; it is not the province of the editor of this page to discuss the water question, or the dust nuisance, or other problems that even angling cranks can but hear of, but, as Victoria has also the reputation of being the home of a large army of the best kind of sportsmen, it seems a pity that they should be so slow to bestir themselves in this matter. Victoria men will spend many dollars in securing the best of sporting dogs, and have dug down deep into their pockets some of them to pay for the introduction of species of game new to the country, and yet, when it comes to uniting to secure the necessary legislation admittedly needed on all sides to protect the fish and game and restrain the ravages of the fish and game-hog, they seem to fall down lamentably. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that the game and game-fish of the country are one of its very valuable possessions and none should be at liberty to deliberately waste the natural wealth of the country. It is the business men in other parts of the province that are recognizing this and organizing to bring pressure on their representatives to compel the adequate recognition of the importance of the issue. What other settled country in the world has such totally inadequate protection of the common game? It is

not a question of imposing big licences on visiting sportsmen who take a head or two of big game out of the country, it is a question of protecting from an extermination that is within measurable distance of the commoner sorts of game that are now within easy reach and afford enjoyment to the multitude. We cannot eat our cake and have it too, why not be content with a reasonably sized slice at a meal and all help to see that the greedy boy does not take more than his fair share?

### RIPIARIAN RIGHTS

It seems to be still in dispute whether the ownership of land along a river-bank carries with it the power to prevent the general public fishing in the river. Most laymen cherish the opinion that the most the land-owner can do is to prevent trespass on his land, and that any attempt on his part to interfere with an angler wading the stream is quite illegal. This certainly seems to be just if not according to law, and, if the law is definitely and finally interpreted to provide otherwise and to allow the riparian owner to put obstructions in the way of fishermen wading or poling a canoe up the river it would be as well to alter it.

"Rod and Gun" for this month quotes in full a letter from Mr. Benjamin Hills, of Nova Scotia, re a law-suit pending there on this very point. It is a case which should be watched with the greatest interest by every sportsman in the country, as the question the case involves is one that is even more far-reaching than appears at first sight.

Mr. Hills says: The Medway river is a natural highway. Rising in the South Mountains, about a dozen miles from Bridgetown, in the Annapolis valley, it traverses the Southwestern Peninsula to the Atlantic at Port Medway, flowing through a country rich in mineral, lumbering, and agricultural resources. Every year thousands of logs for lumber and pulp are driven down the river for many miles. It is constantly traversed by skiffs and punts and its free use is essential to the industry of the country. For some years past, certain parties have been quietly acquiring narrow strips of land, generally about thirty feet wide, along the river banks with a view to obtaining control of the fishing. From the earliest settlement of the country the public have enjoyed undisturbed the privilege of fishing anywhere on the river. Now that about all the available land bordering on the river has been secured,

an effort is being made to keep the public off and to reserve miles of the river for the exclusive use of a few individuals.

In the case of Dwyer versus Mack, Mr. Mack is accused of taking and destroying fish and disturbing the fish. The plaintiff also asks the Court to restrain Mack and all others from taking or disturbing fish, and also to confirm his ownership of the bed of the river and of the fish therein. Should the Court grant the request of Mr. Dwyer, it would give him power to stop all stream driving. The logs cannot be driven without disturbing the fish, and most stream driving is done during the fishing season.

It would also give him power to prevent boats from passing up or down the river. For that too, of necessity disturbs the fish, especially in Mr. Dwyer's particular part of the stream. Such a judgment would also confirm the claim of every owner of land on every river of Nova Scotia. American millionaires or Nova Scotia plutocrats would soon secure every available stream in the Province. Every stream worth fishing would soon be closed to all but a favored few.

It would mean that our railway and steamship companies would have to cease to advertise Nova Scotia as the land of free fishing and hunting; that the amateur angler must throw away his rod, and that the dealer in fishing tackle might as well shut up shop. It would mean that Nova Scotia would in this sense become the land of the monopolist, and not the home of the free. The Government now maintains an expensive department for the protection of inland fisheries. The people willingly pay the cost for the public good, but they certainly will not allow themselves to be taxed to keep up the fisheries for a few monopolists. Should the present attempt to close the rivers succeed, naturally the next step will be to stop the public from hunting. If one man owns all the fish in his part of the river, surely another one owns all the game on his part of the land.

Seeing the greatness of the issue involved, the people of Queen's County are subscribing liberally to a defence fund in order that the Courts may be able to fully investigate and finally settle the whole question. It is to be hoped that all over the Province those who are in favor of maintaining the rights of the public against monopoly will subscribe to the fund.

If the monopolists are right, let it be so declared, and let them undisturbed enjoy their privileges. If they are wrong, let the public know and freely exercise their own privileges."

### HOW THE EX-LIEUTENANT BAGGED THE DECOYS

I accompanied the captain, who had carefully placed under his feet a dozen decoy ducks of the latest improved pattern, imported from New York, and on the merits of which he expatiated as we drove along. Arrived on the edge of the pond, Anton and I waded out to the centre of the pond and took our respective stations on two small islets. From our cover we could see one of the darkies, under the old captain's direction, placing the decoys in a small inlet, and in the opposite direction the lieutenant was wading along through the bushes near the shore on the alert for game. Suddenly the report of the lieutenant's gun was heard, and a flock of large whistling ducks rose and circled the pond towards us, to be greeted as they passed young Anton by two barrels, and as they swung off my chance came. On gathering in the spoil we counted seven ducks. The flock flew on up the pond, and turning at its upper end came down the shore, settling in a cove a couple of hundred yards above the captain, who, with the darky, lay concealed in the mangroves patiently watching his decoys. We could see the black boy earnestly pointing out where the flock had settled, and the captain set out to stalk them. At the same time the lieutenant retraced his steps, and after some time came in sight of the decoys, whereupon he promptly dropped under cover.

I looked across at Anton, who was pointing out this phase of the proceedings, and already shaking and swaying with unholy glee. With the ponderous lightness of an elephant the corpulent army man, who was also somewhat short-sighted, crept along toward the supposed ducks, his face glowing with heat and excitement; and when within range lifted his gun and poured two charges of heavy duck shot into the decoys. At the same instant the captain was preparing for action, having almost got within range of the ducks, when, startled by the double report, they rose and sped away unharmed up the pond.—Forest and Stream.

We are inclined to think that there may be a good deal in what a certain school of thought calls "sub-consciousness," and that the real Ego, the man himself, is this sub-conscious self. Self-consciousness makes us fearful. Who does not know this? The public speaker who never loses his self-consciousness, never arouses the enthusiasm of his hearers; the successful singer or actor must lose himself in his song or part. The man who writes much, knows that he writes best when he forgets everything but his subject. Some people call this the power of concentration; but of what is it the concentration? Some business men can centre their minds upon a problem and solve it, although to others it seems insoluble. We say that some men inspire confidence. But what

# Statecraft and Strategy—Britain's Experience

(Second Article)

**F**OLLOWING is the second article on "Statecraft and Strategy" by the Military Correspondent of the London Times:

In order to understand the play and counterplay of rival forces during the Seven years' War, and to apply the lessons of this war to the conditions of the present day, we must have in our minds a clear idea of the comparative strengths of European armies during the course of the long campaign.

Mr. Fortescue has shown in his "History of the Army" that the British Regular establishments in 1757 were 100,000 men, and that by the year 1760 there were also 20,000 embodied Militia, 12,000 men on the Irish establishment, and 55,000 German troops in British pay, excluding those raised by Frederick by means of British subsidies. This gave a total for 1760 of 187,000 men, a figure which grew to 215,000 in 1762, when it included 152,000 men on British and Irish establishments. The number of seamen and marines in the Navy, according to Laird Clowes, was 50,000 in 1756 and 70,000 from 1760 to the close of the war. There were 291 ships of 234,924 tons in the Navy in 1752, and 412 ships of 321,104 tons in 1760. It is, therefore, clear that, considering the small population and revenue of the country at the time, the weight of England in the military scales was very considerable, while, as colonial garrisons were comparatively small in 1757, the mass of the Army was available for offensive war. The power of England becomes the more apparent if we consider relative strengths. In the year 1756 France could not place in the field more than 211,000 men out of a total of some 350,000 including Militia, Russia 130,000 for operations in Europe, Austria 139,000, and Prussia 149,000.

When the campaign began, the Prussian army, which held the central situation with respect to its foes, was more numerous and better trained than the forces which could immediately be brought against it. In the second period of the campaign of 1757 Frederick had 120,000 men besides garrisons. There were opposed to him 180,000 men of different nations acting without concert. In 1758, with 135,000 men, he had to make head against 240,000 enemies acting separately from distant frontiers. By 1760 Frederick was reduced to 100,000, while the Austro-Russians were 190,000. These figures were practically unchanged in 1761, but by this time Frederick's best troops had perished and his enemies were better organized and trained. He was exhausted, and on November 26, 1760, after his victory at Torgau, he wrote to Knyphausen, one of his two Ambassadors in London, that, "notwithstanding my victory, you must regard me as lost in the coming year should the war continue." By keeping the field for another two years, Prince Ferdinand did much to avert this catastrophe. From November, 1757, till the close of the campaign of 1762 the Anglo-German army completely occupied the attention of the French armies and Napoleon was justified in declaring that France could not be reckoned among the Powers which Frederick had to fight.

The armies of Soubise and Broglie, numbering 160,000 men, were beaten at Vellinghausen by Ferdinand in April, 1761, when the brunt of the action fell upon the British troops. It was the same at Wilhelmsthal in 1762. If the death of Elizabeth of Russia in January, 1762, finally restored the fortunes of Frederick, it is also certain that his brilliant conduct of the war and his ultimate success were only rendered possible by British troops and by those subsidies which were, in another form, the expression of English power and the English alliance.

It was not a weak army that England employed in the Seven Years' War. This army was, on the contrary, half as large again, taking British and Irish establishments alone, as the effective field army left to Frederick in 1762, and including German troops in British pay it was almost as large in the aggregate as the combined Austro-Russian forces actually in the field. The British Empire would not be what it is, and the United States would not be what they are, had the British Army been, relatively speaking, weak during the Seven Years' War. It was comparable then, though it is not comparable now, with continental armies. Its strength allowed Pitt to maintain the continental war which was the pivot upon which everything else turned. It allowed him to harry the French coasts, to protect England from invasion, and to carve out in distant lands an empire of hitherto unparalleled magnitude.

It was only natural that France, finding England engaged upon the continent, on the French coasts, and in distant operations overseas, should determine to attempt invasion. Against this danger Pitt was always on the watch, and instead of furthering the enemy's designs by talking ignorantly of scares and bogeys, he had early drawn, as Dr. von Ruville says, "a striking and masterly picture of a French invasion reaching London. 'I want,' said Pitt, as Lord Roberts might say today, 'to call this country out of that enervated state that 20,000 men from France can shake it,' and this patriotic object he secured by his warnings when in opposition and by timely preparations when in power. The immersion of France in continental war, the enforced and consequential neglect of her navy, the strength of the British forces at home, the close watch maintained off the French coast by British fleets from 1758 forward, and the fact that from

Dunkirk to Bayonne there was only one harbor—namely, Brest—where a great French fleet could be built, equipped, and anchored in safety—all conspired to defeat the projects of Choiseul and Belleisle.

From the days of the Armada till those of the present generation it has been almost invariably true that England has been able to place in the field at home more men than France or any other Power has been able to spare for invasion. Even in 1759, when Belleisle hoped to land 20,000 men in Essex and 20,000 in the Clyde, and England's troops were engaged in four continents, Pitt was well prepared at home even had De la Clue or Conflans evaded Boscawen or Hawke. "Whatever danger there may be of an invasion being attempted," wrote Pitt to the English Ambassador at Madrid on June 5, "such is the situation of these kingdoms by the wise precautions of his Majesty that the apprehension of the consequences of such an attempt neither disturbs nor fluctuates the councils of the King, nor tends in the least to break the measures or check the vigor of any part of the plan of the war; his Majesty's regular forces in Great Britain and Ireland, amounting to above 40,000 men, 35 ships of the line, besides frigates, equipped and manned for home service."

Pitt was kept fairly well informed by his own and Frederick's agents of the military situation in France. The purport of such of his own confidential reports as have survived, and notably of that laid before the Court of Inquiry after the expedition to Rochefort in 1757, shows that the continental war rendered the concentration of sufficient French troops for invasion difficult if not impossible. As the continental complications more and more engaged the attention of France the dangers of invasion steadily diminished. Secured at home by a good force on land and a strong home fleet, Pitt pursued his conquests over-seas with steadfast resolution, and made the year 1759 unequalled in the annals of British victories.

If Pitt had attempted to maintain in peace, and to use on the continent in time of war, a Regular Army equal to the army of France, he would have shared in the French error and also in its disadvantages. Such was not his method. His British contingent never exceeded 22,000 men, but his diplomacy and his Exchequer were active to support his allies in other ways and to make good the deficiency of British troops. Meantime, having completely engaged the enemy on his land frontiers, Pitt proceeded to develop that great and far-reaching series of transmarine operations which carried the British flag victoriously to Louisbourg, Quebec and Montreal; to Goree and Senegal; to the West Indies, and to every point in India where French predominance could be assailed. With equal vigor, though with less success, he harried the French coast from St. Malo, Cherbourg, and Havre in the Channel, to Belleisle on the Atlantic shores. After his fall his system was continued. Havana, the Philippines, Martinique, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent fell to the English attacks, while Portugal realized the value of the English alliance and was firmly supported in her hour of need. Had Pitt remained in office, some of these conquests would not have been so lightly surrendered at the Peace, and there can be little doubt that Panama would have been added to the possessions of the Crown.

The British Navy was not required to become a stay-at-home force for coast defence because the enemy was engaged elsewhere, and because, against such form of invasion as

France could devise, the land forces at home and the home fleet together sufficed. Thus, in February, 1760, there were 37 ships of the line in English harbors or cruising off the coast; there were 8 off Brest, 1 at Lisbon, 7 in the Mediterranean, 13 in Quiberon Bay, and 40 more in the East and West Indies and in North America. The mass of the fleet was employed on foreign enterprises, on the protection of sea-borne trade, and upon the defence and expansion of the Colonial Empire. The Navy carried out its true mission, and was not confined to home waters by reason of the inadequacy of home defence.

The series of over-sea operations which has provoked the most diverse criticism is that which Pitt employed, in the form of conjoint operations as they were then called, against the French coasts. Henry Fox, at the time, described these enterprises as using guineas to break windows. Frederick certainly recommended them at various times, even desiring that 25,000 men should land at Calais, pillage the country, and march on Paris. But as the Prussian King's object was to engage, at any cost, the unemployed portion of the land forces of England in a theatre where they would be of service to him, his opinion can scarcely be regarded as impartial. Macaulay considers these coastal attacks to have been costly and absurd. Mr. Fortescue declares that they were a blot on Pitt's fame, while Mr. McDowall describes them as a costly mistake. Mr. W. D. Green thinks that the expeditions were never very damaging to the French, and that, had Pitt been content with naval bombardments, he would have acquired equal results at less expense. Mr. Frederic Harrison declares that the expeditions made the continent feel the ascendancy of Britain at sea, and urges that they should be judged as part of the general scheme of Pitt's policy. Finally, Mr. Corbett attributes great importance to them, suggests that some of them diverted large forces from the continent, and declares that it is in the capture of Belleisle that we find the real exemplification of Pitt's original policy.

We have thus a considerable variety of opinions to choose from, and the only manner in which we can usefully decide is by judging each case on its merits, from the contemporary point of view, in relation to the circumstances of the time; and according to the results which might reasonably have been expected from each enterprise when it was undertaken. The chief operations of this kind in which the Army was engaged were at Rochefort in September, 1757; St. Malo, June, 1758; Cherbourg, August, 1758; and Belleisle, April, 1761.

It has already been shown that, when the expedition to Rochefort was planned, the general aspect of the war was unfavorable. Both Frederick and the Duke of Cumberland had been badly beaten, and some diversion was urgently needed to counteract the effect of these and other disasters. The secret and parallel instructions issued by the King to Sir Edward Hawke and Sir John Mordaunt on August 5, 1757, make Pitt's object perfectly clear. It was "to cause a diversion and engage the enemy to employ in his own defence a considerable part of his forces; to disturb and shake the credit of his public loans; to impair the strength and resources of his navy, and to disconcert and in part frustrate his dangerous and extensive operations of war. The commanders were ordered to co-operate in attempting a descent at or near Rochefort, to attack and force the place, and to burn and destroy to the utmost of their power all docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping. Whether

the plan succeeded or failed, the commanders were then to attack Port l'Orient and Bordeaux or any other places on the homeward voyage as far as Havre, "in order to carry and spread with as much rapidity as may be a warm alarm along the maritime provinces of France." Some 10,000 troops were allotted for this work, which depended for its chief success upon secrecy, rapidity of action, and surprise.

An enterprise of this kind requires good and recent intelligence, young and dashing commanders, and audacity in execution. None of these conditions prevailed. The information concerning the defences of Rochefort was nearly three years old. Sir John Mordaunt had asked for a larger force of infantry and for artillery, but had met with a refusal. The reports which were received at sea convinced his irresolute mind that there was already a general alarm along the French coasts, and when the first difficulties arose he assembled a Council of War, composed of land and sea officers in equal number, which unanimously decided on September 25 that an attempt on Rochefort was neither advisable nor practicable. The reasons for this decision were that westerly winds might have come on and that then the communications with the ships might have been imperilled; that intrenchments might have been thrown up, and that ditches might have been filled with water; and finally that it seemed highly improbable that there should not be a sufficient garrison in the place. These arguments would have been equally valid before the expedition sailed. From generals and admirals who concurred—and it is absurd of Mr. Corbett to separate their responsibility—in such a pusillanimous decision on such purely conjectural grounds, there was nothing to be hoped. The expedition failed, not in design but in execution, and to the fact that it would have succeeded if vigorously conducted all later evidence seems to point. Rochefort was a long way from the seat of continental war. The coast garrisons were weak and unprepared. A brisk attack would probably have succeeded.

The second of these coastal attacks—namely, the expedition to St. Malo—was undertaken two months after the signature of the subsidy treaty with Frederick, at a moment when it was considered necessary to impress both friends and enemies with England's determination to conduct the war with vigor. The expedition, 13,000 strong, landed in Cancale Bay on June 4, and burnt a quantity of privateers and merchantmen at St. Servan, but failed to frighten the Governor of St. Malo. As the siege train could not be landed and as reports reached the outposts that French troops were at hand, the force re-embarked on June 12 and returned home at the end of the month, after threatening Granville, Havre, Honfleur, and Cherbourg.

The expedition to Cherbourg in August, 1758, was decided upon at a moment when the state of the continental war was prosperous. Ferdinand had been successful and had been reinforced by British troops; he had begged that the pressure of the coastal attacks might be continued, and Pitt was not the man to disappoint him. If, late in July, Ferdinand's position became less brilliant, this seemed to Pitt a reason the more why the expedition should proceed. The armament, consisting of 12 battalions and nine troops of light dragoons, escorted by Commodore Howe, and the whole protected by Anson's watch off Brest, landed in St. Marais Bay east of Cherbourg on August 7, drove off the defenders, and destroyed the forts and docks of a port which had not then the importance which it acquired in the nineteenth century after the construction of

its famous breakwater. The force re-embarked on August 16 and landed on September 3 at St. Lunaire Bay, three miles west of St. Malo. Operations against the town proved impracticable, and when re-embarkation became necessary the weather had driven Howe to take refuge in St. Cast Bay. In returning to the ships on September 11 the British rear-guard of 1,400 men was overwhelmed, and lost 750 killed and wounded. This disaster appears to have wearied Pitt of this form of operations, and no more attacks upon the mainland from the sea were attempted in his day. There were some reasons for undertaking these expeditions, but there were none for continuing them after their utility had been demonstrated.

The next and last attack was directed against Belleisle in March, 1761. At this moment the courts of London, Paris, and Vienna were inclining towards peace. England had completed her conquests, and was not unwilling to consider peace if it would sanction her conquests. Austria had ceased to hope for further advantage in Silesia, and Kaunitz was anxious that a general congress should be assembled. Choiseul, who had acquired a position of undisputed pre-eminence in France, on the death of Marshal Belleisle in January, 1761, was also anxious to conclude the war in order to restore the shattered finances and commerce of his country. If, as actually happened, the basis for negotiations was to be the principle of *uti possidetis*, it was necessary for Pitt to be in possession of some part of the French home territory which could fairly be set against the loss of Minorca which had never been retrieved. Belleisle offered itself as a useful object of exchange. An expedition under Keppel and Hodgson was therefore despatched on March 29 to capture it. After a first failure to effect the landing on April 8, this operation was successfully executed on April 25; and, though the French Governor de Saint-Croix held out resolutely at the fortified capital and citadel of Le Palais, he was ultimately compelled on June 7 to capitulate with the honors of war.

From this survey it results that we cannot take these coastal operations and approve or condemn them as a whole. The Rochefort expedition had a definite aim for its opening, namely, the capture of Rochefort, and a general mission afterwards, namely, to spread a warm alarm along the French Atlantic and Channel coasts. The first object was certainly legitimate, since the "destruction" of the shipping, quays, and arsenal at Rochefort in 1758 would have greatly hindered French enterprises both at sea and in the colonies. Pitt's object was not attained owing to the soft resolution of the commanders, but the enterprise deserved to succeed, and might have done so, had Pitt realized in 1758 that only young and active men would serve his ends.

The expeditions to St. Malo and Cherbourg did not repay their cost. They were undertaken rather from a generous but somewhat ill-considered desire to please Frederick and Ferdinand than for any ostensible or clearly defined military object. They burnt some ships, ravaged a small section of the coast, and destroyed the guns of Cherbourg, but the price paid both in money and life for these poor advantages was far too high. The disaster at St. Cast was caused by French local garrisons and not by troops withdrawn from the eastern frontier, while the short time that elapsed between the landing and the re-embarkation of the British troops prevented these enterprises from exercising any serious influence upon the continental war.

The capture of Belleisle was a diplomatic act, intended, and rightly intended, to strengthen Pitt's hands in negotiations for peace. It was therefore legitimate, and it served its purpose. Stanley, in his negotiations with Choiseul, set Belleisle against Minorca, and Pitt maintained this position in his subsequent instructions to his emissary. Belleisle was a useful card in Pitt's hands, and its acquisition was much easier than the recovery of Minorca by direct attack. From the military point of view the capture of Belleisle was of little importance when it occurred.

Mr. Corbett, in his "England in the Seven Years' War," has endeavored to ascertain the extent to which these coastal attacks influenced the French continental operations. He has made some claims in some instances, and in others has confessed that it is difficult to judge what the effect may have been. Any one who regards the war as a whole, and notes the steady growth of French armies on the frontiers, and the cessation of these attacks upon the French mainland during the last four years of the war, will find some difficulty in believing that they either effected, or were supposed at the time to have effected, anything to speak of. Even Captain Mahan is clearly of this opinion. Mr. Corbett, however, claims that amphibious strategy "affords Pitt's country for all time, if she has the wit to understand, a complete system of how to use the peculiar strength that belongs to her and to no one else," and he advertises Mauduit's theory of "the army a sword in the hand of the fleet."

It will be necessary to look closely into these theories; to study the higher strategy of the war from the point of view of the central figure who conducted it; to ask whether Pitt placed the army in the hand of the fleet; to examine the chances of conjoint operations against the coast of a European power; and to decide whether such operations are suited to the days of national armies and to the strategic circumstances of the present time.

## Leading the Simple Life In Labrador

**I**N a recent issue of the New York Evening Post, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, writing under date of St. Anthony, April 5, gives some additional details of his experiences in the Labrador country. He tells of a "spring" trip taken among the natives early in March, with dog-drawn sleighs.

Perhaps our best record was nineteen hours, he writes. The ice held just enough to give the dogs footing, and not enough to prevent the whale-bone runners from gliding over the hard surface. The wind was fair, and, of course, a straight compass course.

As we steered out northeast, between islands, the horizon was level ice. The dogs had done only a moderate trip the previous day, and had had fresh seal meat for supper. They maintained a gallop almost the whole way, only breaking into a trot when we ran alongside to keep our toes from freezing. Slowly and surely the high cliffs rose up as we drew nearer and nearer to the opposite coast. The clear March sun shone full down out of a blue sky on spotless snow and glittering icebergs. It was an experience for the gods. We could but feel sorry for those who lived in the big cities, and got all their pleasure out of artificial circumstances—and no doubt they pined us for living "so far away."

One day of full sixty miles will also long be remembered. We had three teams and crossed the country from the west to the east coast. The track for the first thirty miles was largely over a series of immense ponds. We left before dawn, the red sun rising over the evergreen forest as we took the first expanse of water. Our joy may be imagined when we found the ice with a perfect surface. It was not too cold for our hard boots and skates, and we were able to lead our dogs many a mile, as they couldn't catch a skater on a "glare" ice surface.

We covered the first thirty-two miles to the top of the country in six hours. Here there was an excellent tilt in beautiful green woods. The view from the top of the hanging marsh included the far-off snowy hills of Labrador, the long white streak of the ice of the Straits and away to the east of the jagged coasts of the Atlantic too ice, with here and there a patch of deep blue water. In the foreground again were the evergreen groves and white marshes, relieved by the blue surfaces of the ice-covered lakes. The sun shone hot in the shelter of the trees as we boiled the kettle. A couple of chickadee and an inquisitive Canada Jay kept hopping about with an

indifference to our presence that was only equalled by the animals on Robinson Crusoe's Island, "whose tameness was shocking to see." It happened that none of us knew the right direction to follow to the village we were heading for, and there were twenty miles of rivers, thickets, marshes and lakes. My leading dog was the only member of the party who had ever been before, and he had been once, a year before, bad weather, with Dr. Stewart and a pilot. He seemed so confident, however, that I decided to trust him.

There was no cut path through some of the drogues of woods, not a single mark on the ponds, not a pole on the marshes. The dog was a large, rather short-haired animal, striped gray and brown, like a tiger, with an intelligent face, that always appeared to wear a grin. We called him "Brin."

As we covered the first few miles we were delighted to find that my dog was following a path that we could drive along, while here and there we found a stray blaze, showing we were in the track. The dog would sometimes cross a pond at right angles to track through the trees, and as it grew into we sometimes feared that he would not find the track again.

At last we brought up short. We had crossed a large double pond, turned sharp round an island, and come to an impenetrable hedge of virgin forest on the steep side of a range of hills which faced the lakes, still the leader went confidently on, right into the trees, till all were tangled up. But it seemed as if he had no doubt. We halted to get the dogs back on the open, and we felt we had better camp there than go further and fare worse. Our implicit confidence in the dog at that moment looked like sheer folly, and I confess to getting off and conferring with Dr. Little as to what should be done next. It ended for my donning my snow-shoes and starting for a tour round the lake, to see if the dog was even on a lake with an outlet at all.

Tying up the team I started but on passing the very first big tree, I found the path, narrow, clean-cut, and taking the hillside at a sharp angle backward, so that actually the dog had only gone the wrong side of one tree and made a short cut, which hit the narrow path from us. Naturally we let him have his own way after that, and once we took the bay ice, he brought us to the houses at a full stretch gallop.

One reads many stories of animal intelligence, but none of us could name the sense that brought our bridle dog across that country. It could not be smell. Not a soul had crossed the year to leave a foot scent.

It could scarcely be sight, for the snow and weather had been so bad the only other time the dog had done the journey that it had taken three days to cover what we did in less than twelve hours. It couldn't be hearing. The silence of the woods is absolute. The dog does not suggest the idea of much brain matter, anyhow. No man's memory, at any rate, would carry all the details of those twists and turns for twelve months, especially when so many other similar tracts of country were being travelled daily.

The dog seemed to show a little pardonable pride as he stood up and put his forepaw on my chest. But as I looked down into his intelligent face, still wearing the everlasting grin, I hardly knew whether to laugh over the new experience he had afforded us, so finally settled the conundrum by giving him a double portion of whale for supper.

Our first night had been spent some thirty miles from home. Our host, a Dorsetshire laborer once, has a large hospitable kitchen, one of the charms of this coast in winter. Of the neighbors, only one was missing, that evening, and he lived actually next door. An excuse was made for him that it was "his fashion." "He was so shockingly homesick," it was full moonlight, and the ice on the great bay on the shore of which our host's house stood, was so tempting I left for a flying visit on skates to a neighboring settlement, gliding along in the absolute silence and isolation. It was a nerve tonic that even a palatial sanitarium cannot supply.

A lesson one learns in these homes, at any rate, where actual want is absent, is that happiness is independent of abundance, and a second is that food is intended to enable us to do work, not an end in life for. One man to whom I ventured to suggest he could afford a more varied diet, merely looked down at his muscular limbs and said: "I lows, doctor, only half the food I use now does me any good." A rudely kept tally of 440 ducks that had fallen to the guns of the family during the fall meant simply to him so much more for all hands who come along.

A simple life, however, by no means deprives our people of a sense of humor, and laughter and jokes are cranked over the fire at night. One man described his abundant offspring rolling about on the floor, "as a fine strike for a sealing steamer," and a morning when there was a hard crust on the snow likely to make his dogs' feet tender, "a real fine evening for 'lopping' (like rabbits) this will be."

WILFRED T. GRENFELL.



# THE SIMPLE LIFE



## THE HOME GARDEN

### GARDEN CALENDAR FOR JULY

Plant: Many Hardy Border Plants if weather is suitable. And especially, Pyrethrums, Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering), Gaillardias, Narcissus, Iris Reticulata, Winter Greens.

Sow: Cabbage for Spring, Colewort, Peas, quick growing kinds, Carrot, Cauliflower, Mustard and Cress, Dwarf Beans, Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onion, Turnip, Endive, Early Horn Carrot in shade, Radishes in shade, Parsley, Frickly Spinach, Black Spanish Radish, Calceolaria, if not sown, Brompton Stock, Queen Stock, Antirrhinums, Cucumber.

### TO OUR READERS

SOME months ago, when considering ways and means whereby the Sunday Supplement and the Semi-Weekly Colonist could be improved and made more educational and interesting, it was decided to inaugurate a Simple Life department, devoted to the interests of Horticulture and Agriculture in British Columbia. It was thought that the most thorough and appropriate manner to do this was to publish reliable information regarding the propagation and cultivation of the different varieties of fruits and flowers which are adapted to this climate, together with articles on the different methods of scientific agriculture and the raising of live stock and poultry. We have from time to time printed illustrations showing specimens of fruit and flowers, and some of the beautiful gardens and farm scenes reproduced from photographs kindly contributed by some of our readers.

That this department is appreciated is shown by the numerous letters received during the past year, not only from our British Columbia readers, but from Eastern Canada and far-away England.

This appreciation spurs us on to better efforts, and we can promise that everything that can be done will be done to make "The Simple Life" a welcome visitor in every home.

We do not hold these columns open to controversial matters, but we do cordially invite contributions having a direct bearing on the various subjects under discussion. Send in your experiences. It may help others. If you have produced some extra fine specimens of flowers or fruit, send it along, and if it is worthy, and arrives in fresh condition, we will photograph and reproduce it, and let the world know what can be produced in our fair land. Photographs of gardens and farm scenes are requested. We will, however, not guarantee to return photographs, as it is often necessary to re-touch them in order to obtain a proper picture.

### THREE MONTHS OF IRIS BLOOM

The iris is the poor man's orchid. Like the orchids, there are many kinds which can be grown with comparative ease, while, on the other hand, there are a number of kinds which are interesting from the amateur's point of view, because they are either rare or their exacting requirements tax the enthusiast's ingenuity to its utmost in furnishing conditions under which they will thrive.

Unlike the orchids, however, their cost is moderate. Bulbs or roots of the commoner kinds can be bought for a few cents apiece, while the possession of some of the rarer kinds will necessitate an outlay of, perhaps, two or three dollars for only a small root.

By a selection of species and varieties, an almost unbroken succession of iris bloom can be had from early spring until July.

The earliest-flowering irises belong to the reticulata group, of which *Iris reticulata* is the most common. These are bulbous irises, and they are dwarf, growing from six to eighteen inches high and blooming in March. They have flowers of a purple shade and are showy. These are best grown in sheltered, sunny situations, or in rockeries, but in some localities it is best to protect the flowers by a frame, as the dampness stains the flowers. There are several varieties of this species. The best forms are *Krelagei*, which blooms just before, and *histrioides*, which blooms just after, the type.

An even earlier-flowering iris, but not so showy, is *Bakeriana*, which is blue, with purple and orange markings.

Mr. J. N. Girard, of Elizabeth, N. J., who has grown more irises than any one else in this country, finds that those of this group prefer a peaty, sandy soil, and will not tolerate the existence of any organic manure; and that, for the best success, they must be planted where they can be kept dry during the summer. He has also found it necessary, frequently, to change the position of the bulbs until a suitable environment has been found. If the plants commence to increase the second year they may be left where they are, but if not, they should be removed to another locality in the garden.

The June group flower in late March and April. They are also bulbous and prefer a well-drained soil, which is rather stiff, and it is essential to their success that the situation be one which will permit the bulbs being kept dry and baked by the sun during the summer, or resting period.

After these bulbs have flowered, the season of bloom may be continued in late April and May by some of the dwarf rhizomatous kinds. These grow from six to nine inches high, and are much more easily cultivated than those which I have already described.

The best known is *pumila*, which has, as a rule, a lilac-colored flower, but is very variable, so that the flowers may be had in all shades of purple and blue. There is also a yellow and a white variety. This is an extremely useful

species to grow as an edging for beds, along walks or similar situations.

There are two native irises—*cristata* and *verna*—which are also grown for bloom at this same time. *Cristata* is the gem of the dwarf irises. It increases rapidly and bears an abundance of light blue flowers, and is very good for naturalizing. *Verna* will succeed in partial shade.

An iris confounded with the *pumila*, and blooming about the same time, is *chamaeiris*. This has yellow flowers, but it has a variety, the *italiana*, with flowers of a dark violet hue.

In May, the taller kinds known as the German iris begin to bloom. Probably the true Germanica is not in cultivation at the present time; at least, it is seldom met with in gardens. The Germanica of the gardens are hybrids of *I. Florentina*, *I. pallida*, *I. variegata*, *I. neglecta* and *I. plicata*, and some of the other closely allied species.

The first of all these in bloom is the species *Florentina*, the roots of which is the orris-root of commerce. It has pearly white flowers which are produced in abundance, and the flowers grow from one and one-half to two feet high. There are several named varieties of this species, but the best one is the Prince

### THE WORTH OF GARDENING

The people of our country should see to it that the grounds around and about their homes, their schools, their parks and all private and public places are made as beautiful as it is possible to make them within the bounds of good taste and economy, says the Canadian Horticulturist. To a great extent, travelers and tourists estimate the prosperity and civilization of a country or community by the homes and public places of its people as these things betray our ideals of comfort and beauty. It is important, therefore, to make the appearance of our homes attractive and impressive. Compare a residence in the town or country that stands bleak and alone on a bare plain or stark and cold against the sky, with one backed by a grove and surrounded with well-chosen shrubbery and flowers, tastefully arranged. The contrast is obvious. The first is nothing more than a "house," the latter may be fittingly termed a "home."

The traveling public recognize the force of the contrast and are impressed by it. Such an impression is not temporary, especially when it is not a pleasant one. The critical tourist is more apt to retain and speak about the bad

night. The object in placing it at the top of the water is that, as it dissolves, the material will sink and expose fresh surfaces of the crystals to the action of the water. Should the vitriol be placed immediately at the bottom of the barrel, it would not all dissolve as when it goes into solution it is heavier than water and would remain at the bottom and after a certain point, the water would have no action. At the time of placing the vitriol in the barrel, slack in a separate receptacle, 4 lbs. of lime in water just sufficient to do the work. The following morning, fill the barrel to within a measurement of the top that will be equal to the quantity of slacked lime that is to be put in. Then stir the whole vigorously. The chief secret in preparing the mixture is to have at least one of the solutions thoroughly diluted before the other is added. If a concentrated solution of vitriol comes in contact with a strong solution of lime, a compound will be produced chemically that will injure the trees.

The foregoing is the fungicide. To make it of insecticidal value as well, add four ounces of Paris green. First place the four ounces in a small can and make a paste of it and add it to the Bordeaux as a paste rather than dry.

same branch. These colors do not, however, combine at all well, and we consider it to be more curious than beautiful.

### The Sorrels

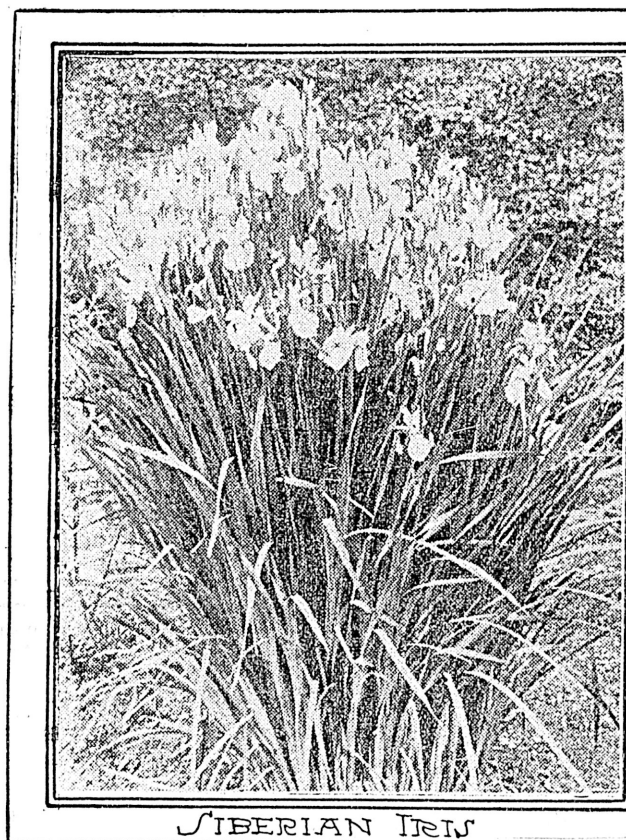
It is remarkable that whilst the rhubarb is a most popular vegetable in this country and of comparatively little account in France, Belgium, Italy, etc., its near relations, the sorrels, are largely grown for salading, etc., in those countries, whilst the Britisher leaves such things to his sheep. And yet there is no question of the wholesomeness of sorrels nor, when they are made up by some one who understands them, are sorrel salads in any way inferior to those in which lettuce and endive are principal ingredients. Sorrels are easily cultivated, and no plant pays better for cultivation, the crispness and flavor of the leaves being largely influenced by the soil and water they grow upon. There is little variety among them, indeed, all that one requires is to collect ripe seeds from wild plants and sow them in the garden where they can develop. Or plants may be dug up and transferred from the meadow to the garden in spring. The French gardeners sow the seeds in drills in a good deep soil where there is moisture and the seedlings are thinned early to a distance of 6 in. apart. Seeds sown in May will produce plants which in July will bear leaves fit to use. These leaves are gathered singly, only those that are just matured being taken. The plants continue to yield a supply for three or four years. In addition to the common or sheep sorrel, the French use several others, i.e., maiden sorrel, the leaves of which are spotted with red; French sorrel, which has glaucous, heart-shaped leaves and withstands drought well; and the Pyrenean sorrel which has soft wrinkled leaves.

### Crusted Rockfoils

The flowering period of the various members of the saxifrage family, which commenced in January with the white *S. Burseriana* and the yellow *S. sancta*, may be said to attain to its greatest development early in June, when the larger crusted leaved species are in bloom. One of the finest of them is the Pyrenean *S. longifolia*, which grows in the crevices of perpendicular rocks, forming large silver-edged rosettes often a foot in diameter. The plants are exceedingly handsome even without the flowers, which are produced in beautiful cone-shaped panicles reaching to a length of 2 ft. The rosettes take several years to attain flowering proportions, and after they flower they die. Seeds, however, are freely produced and plants are readily obtained in this way. Another fine species is *S. cotyledon* with its rosettes of broad strap-shaped leaves and arching panicles of white flowers. As a pot plant this is the more useful of the two, as it produces an abundance of off-sets, which should be removed, as they appear and the plant kept to a single crown. There are several varieties of this, some with the white flowers spotted with pink, while the Iceland form often attains a height of 3 ft. in favoured situations. Among others in flower at this time is *S. lantoscana*, from the Maritime Alps. It is smaller growing than the others, and forms a mat of silvery rosettes, from which are produced wreath-like panicles of pure white flowers. Neat-growing kinds include the several varieties of *S. avizoon*, with white, pale yellow and white spotted with rose flowers and *S. cochlearis*, with light, graceful panicles. These are all easy to grow in a sunny position in the rock garden, with the plants in crevices, so that the roots may be cool, or on rocky ledges, where there is no fear of stagnant soil.

### Meconopsis

These are handsome plants of the poppy family, the most familiar being the Welsh poppy, *M. cambricum*, with its single or double yellow or orange flowers. With the exception of the Californian *M. heterophylla*, all the rest are natives of the Himalayas, extending into Tibet and China. One of the oldest and best known is the blue Himalayan poppy, *M. wallichii*, a handsome pyramidal plant, 4 ft. or 5 ft. high, the upper half of which is covered with handsome pale blue drooping flowers. It is an ideal plant for a moist, shady situation in the wild garden or in a damp wood. Being a biennial, plants of it should be raised every spring from seeds, which are freely borne by cultivated plants in many parts of this country. It is advisable to grow the young plants in pots for the first year, planting them out when they are a year old. While perfectly hardy, they suffer much from damp in winter, which settles in the crowns of hairy leaves, and rots the centre. The recently introduced *M. integrifolia* from Tibet is now bearing its large yellow flowers. A well grown specimen of this is really very striking, as it will bear as many as ten flowers, each from 6 in. to 8 in. across. Owing probably to the high elevation (never below 11,000 ft.) at which it is found on the mountains of Tibet, few people have been very successful in its cultivation in this country. From the same region comes the beautiful *M. punicea*, with its solitary drooping crimson flowers, on a stem about 18 in. high, which bears a general resemblance to the flower of a *sarracenia*. Others now in flower include the little Himalayan *M. aculeata*, with blue or purplish flowers having a ring of yellow stamens and *M. simplicifolia* from Sikkim and Tibet, which has entire leaves and solitary violet-purple flowers. The Californian *M. heterophylla* should be sown now in a sunny border, and it will soon grow about a foot high and bear an abundance of brick-red, dark-eyed flowers.



SIBERIAN IRIS



SPANISH IRIS



JAPANESE IRIS

of Wales, which has the most delicious perfume of any of the German irises.

In the nurserymen's catalogues, there will be found an almost endless list of named varieties of the German irises, which vary through all the different shades of blue and violet, down to white. The season of the German iris extends from late in May, or early June, until late June.

All of the German irises are of easy culture and can be grown in almost any situation. To have the best success with these German irises, they should be transplanted every three or four years, because the rhizomes become so thickly matted together that they do not have a chance to properly develop, and weeds get in between them. The best time to divide them is in the summer, after they are through blooming, as it is then the growth is made which will flower the following season.

Another species which blooms at about this same time, and which is one of the best of irises for garden cultivation, is *I. Sibirica*. This differs from the German iris in that the leaves are much taller, and are long and narrow, growing in thick clumps, from which many spikes bearing clusters of flowers are produced. The type has dark blue flowers, *Orientalis*, a variety, has slightly larger flowers, and frequently produces a second crop of flowers late in the summer. Other varieties are *alba* (white), *variegata*, which has variegated leaves, and *acuta*, which has very narrow leaves.

Two bulbous irises which everyone should grow are the English Iris (*I. Xiphoides*) and the Spanish Iris (*I. Xiphium*). The bulbs of these are planted in the fall in a light, well-drained place, and they should be well mulched for winter. The earlier of these is the Spanish Iris, which may be had in variegated shades, violet and purple. The English Iris—and there are many forms of it—is white, lavender, blue and purple. Mount Blanc is the best.

The most gorgeous of all the irises is, without a doubt, the Japanese, and too much cannot be said to encourage one to grow a few of these in his garden. It is a popular belief that the Japanese iris requires a very damp situation in which to grow, but this is not so. I have seen it successfully grown in clay which was comparatively dry. They may be had in all shades of blue, violet, purple and lavender, also white. Many of the flowers are self-colored and others beautifully marked or mottled. They are the last of all the irises to bloom, commencing early in July and possibly in some localities further south, in June. —Arthur Couch, in Suburban Life.

Every time that a quantity of the solution is taken from the barrel, it must be stirred well as Paris green does not go into solution and must be kept in suspension by constant agitation.

### GARDEN NOTES

#### The Yellow Paeony

*Paeonia lutea* was introduced from the mountains of Yunnan in China about twenty years ago, but it has not yet found much favor as a garden plant, although it appears to be hardy enough to bear outdoor cultivation, in the warmer parts of this country at any rate, and its bright yellow semi-double flowers, 4 in. across, are as charming as a yellow rose. The rootstock is fleshy and the short stem decidedly woody, which places it among what are known as tree paeonies. The leaves are deciduous, glabrous, pinnatifid, glaucous beneath, bright green above, with reddish nerves. The first plants flowered had uniformly yellow flowers, but an improved form has been raised which has been named *Superba*. It is characterized by larger leaves and flowers than the type, and the petals are blotched at the base with crimson.

#### The Laburnums

It is a fortunate thing that lilac, hawthorn, and laburnum have long been thoroughly accepted and extensively planted by the suburban gardener; consequently the most uninteresting of roads are now ablaze with a profusion of color, and for a little while the passerby can hardly feel but gay. The great merit of the laburnum is that it will thrive anywhere, and is rarely out of place, but in its case familiarity has bred contempt to the extent that it is rarely afforded a good position, or much utilized. Again, inferior varieties are very often planted; indeed, probably very many people are not aware that there is more than one species and a considerable number of varieties, and would be astonished if they were shown the difference between the flowers of *L. vulgare* and the best varieties of the superior (but later flowering) *L. alpinum*, the Scotch or Alpine laburnum, or the hybrid kinds. These include *grandiflorum*, *parkii*, *vossi*, *watereri*, and *autumnalis*, but the best laburnum with which we are acquainted is a little known one called *Latest* and *Longest*. This has racemes which rival those of a *Wistaria* in size. *L. adami* is a remarkable hybrid resulting from the grafting of *Cytisus purpureus* on *L. alpinum*, which occasionally bears yellow and purple flowers and *Cytisus* and laburnum leaves upon the

### BORDEAUX MIXTURE

The best general mixture for spraying fruit trees and bushes is Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, the former a fungicide and the second an insecticide. A combination of these materials will hold in check most diseases and insects that trouble such plants.

To be effective and to prevent injury to the leaves, Bordeaux mixture must be prepared in a particular way. The formula is as follows: Four lbs. copper sulphate (blue vitriol) and four lbs. lime, to 40 gallons of water. This will make one barrel. To prepare a small quantity, fill a 40-gallon barrel about one-third full of water, place the four lbs. of vitriol in a coarse sack and suspend it in the centre of the barrel, low enough to be just covered with the water. This may be done by placing a stick across the top of the barrel and tying the sack to it. Do this in the evening so that the vitriol will dissolve during the

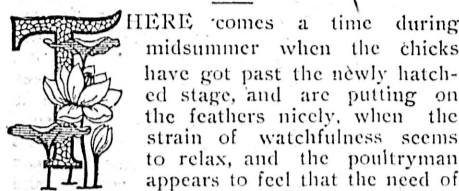


# THE SIMPLE LIFE



## WITH THE POULTRYMAN

### VIGILANCE NECESSARY THROUGH-OUT THE SUMMER



HERE comes a time during midsummer when the chicks have got past the newly hatched stage, and are putting on the feathers nicely, when the strain of watchfulness seems to relax, and the poultryman appears to feel that the need of special care is over. At this time the birds are allowed to look after themselves, and several evils are often the result before the effect is very noticeable. This is more especially found where the chicks are being confined to their own runways. It is also apparent where the freedom is given to all, and the large, and small are permitted to run together. The consequence is that the big ones overrun the late hatched, eating all the feed as well as usurping all the favorable spots generally.

This practice of running all, tends to stunt the growth of the little fellows. It is a hard matter to get them to recover from such a set back, and attain the size and development they would, had no check been received. This, of course, applies more to poultry in a confined space than to the flock that has the run of the farm. On the farm, the hen can take her brood to new territory every day. The farther afield she goes the better for her brood.

Pointing out the consequences should put the unwary on their guard, and they should see to it that advice is not needed, nor unneeded in their case.

Then another thing that is often overlooked, is the fact that the chicks are rapidly getting larger, and the coop that was roomy for them a month ago is now badly crowded.

A peep into the overcrowded coops on a warm night will show the chicks with outstretched necks, and wide awake eyes, grasping for air. The weaker ones are crowded down to the floor in a reeking atmosphere. Such crowding soon puts the weaker chicks in such a state that they look a month younger than their fellows of the same age. Some morning these stunted ones will be found trampled into a shapeless mass, a victim of overcrowding.

These chicks were all right, and if given roomy night-quarters, would in all probability have reached a healthy maturity. Carelessness in attending to feed, pure water supply, shade, grit, etc., are other things that are often neglected in the midsummer season, and the effect quickly seen in the flock. Don't relax your vigilance now, it is too costly, neglecting the half grown chicks and then trying to build them up again.

### SUMMER TRAGEDIES

After more or less expense and more or less anticipation, and after experiencing the pleasure of a successful hatch, great is the disappointment to find that one or more of our chickens has disappeared during night time. Good fortune it is if the body of the deceased is found in the coop—a victim of a clumsy mother—or to the diseases of chickenhood, for then one has a certain knowledge of the causes of death. But altogether different are the circumstances, or causes of death, when the body is not in evidence. What became of the chick is in most cases a matter of conjecture. The most likely theory is that it has been devoured by some animal or bird. If so, precautions should be taken at once to protect the rest of the brood, for, if any bird or beast takes one chicken without being caught or frightened off, they will nine times out of ten, return the following night and kill and take away another.

In country and suburban districts in summer time, the poultry have many enemies and breeders sometimes suffer heavily by their depredations. Years ago the hawks worked havoc amongst the young fowl. They still do in unsettled districts but near large towns and cities they are now rarely known to be troublesome. The crow seems to have taken the place of the hawk in destructiveness only more so. The hawk is a bold fellow, coming down at midday with a swift rush, a pounce, and up and off with a chick right before your face. One chick every other day would satisfy him, but not so with Mr. Crow. He sneaks down at daylight, walks quietly amongst the coops, seizes and cuts the throat of the young chick to prevent it crying out and then flies off with it. He takes one the first morning, two or three the next and then if not shot or frightened will bring his friends with him and speedily destroy every chicken in the place. Fortunately the crow is very cowardly, and if fired at, will be so frightened that neither he nor any other will come near the neighborhood for some time. Whenever a crow perches on the fence near the poultry run or near the garden it is safe to suppose he means no good to either and should be promptly shot at and frightened off.

### PRESERVING EGGS

Preserved eggs may be substituted for fresh ones in many cases with profit. They may be scrambled and used in omelets; also for baking various cakes which do not require beaten whites. As a rule they are the equivalent of fresh eggs in any food where the yolk is broken; but only when specially preserved

and when kept not too long are they suitable to serve fried.

The preserving material seals up the pores in the shell and thus prevents the entrance of bacteria and air, as well as evaporation and consequent shrinkage of the egg contents. The old method of greasing the shell to make eggs keep better depended on this fact. Such eggs cannot be boiled because the impervious shells do not permit the escape of the enclosed air, which expands when heated and bursts open the egg. By serving the commoner purposes preserved egg economizes the fresh egg for which there is a never-increasing demand for use as raw food in the treatment of certain diseases. The high prices for fresh eggs prevailing, in the West during the fall and winter months make this an especially profitable locality for preserving eggs for family use.

When eggs are to be kept for a short time only, one of the usual methods of packing is sufficient. For this purpose they are imbedded in some fine material such as dry bran, oats, sawdust or salt. Care must be taken that the packing material is perfectly dry and free from must. There is always danger of losing the eggs by the growth of mould on the inside of the shell, as the writer has frequently observed. A better way is said to be the use of egg shelves. These are arranged in a cool, dry place and are provided with holes so that the eggs may be stood on end. Handled in this way, eggs are said to keep better than when packed. Preserving in some chemical solution is, however, a much safer method for general use.

Before recommending any formulas to the public the writer has given several of them a critical study to determine exactly what can be expected under our conditions. The various lots of eggs were preserved in June when they could be purchased at about thirty cents a dozen, and were used in November when fresh eggs were selling at seventy cents. Thus they were carried through the excessive heat of June and July and found to be usable in the fall.

There are two solutions commonly used for preserving eggs, each of which has its advantages and disadvantages.

#### Limewater Method

The commonest and oldest preservative is lime water. A few lumps of quicklime are slaked in a large vessel of water, and after the excess of lime has settled out, the clear liquid is poured over perfectly fresh eggs in a clean jar. A very small amount of slaked lime may then be added to replace the lime which will be separated out by the action of the air. After a few days a thick crust will form on the surface, which should not be disturbed, for it prevents evaporation and excludes the air. Some add salt to the limewater and claim it improves the quality of the eggs. Lime water preserved eggs will keep well and are serviceable for all purposes excepting to fry, the yolks not holding up well and the eggs being apt to become mussy. There is a great tendency for the whites to become watery, but this does not render the eggs unwholesome. They are just as serviceable for baking and for other purposes as fresh eggs, excepting that the whites cannot be beaten. The great advantage of this method is the ease with which lime may be obtained, as it is readily accessible in the most remote places.

#### Water Glass Method

The other common preservative is water glass. This is diluted with from ten to twenty parts of water, but even greater dilutions will serve when the eggs are to be kept for a short time only. We have observed that the stronger the water glass solution the less apt the yolks are to break when fried. Water glass gives better results than lime water, but is difficult to obtain and quite expensive away from commercial centers. It should be given the preference wherever available, although very fair results can be obtained with lime water. One lot preserved in five per cent. water glass solution was still in good condition the following March.

It is absolutely essential that eggs for preserving be perfectly fresh. They should be preserved within twenty-six hours after being laid. It is not safe to preserve eggs whose history is not known, such as those obtained from dealers. By following one of these formulas a fall and winter supply of cheap eggs may be had which are fully as serviceable for most purposes as high priced fresh eggs, and which will not have the peculiar stale taste so characteristic of shipped cold-storage eggs.

#### THE DUST BATH

The dust bath should be provided in every breeding pen and should consist of a small box 5 by 4 feet, in which you place sand, ashes and some sulphur and a little insect powder. This should be shaded in the summer time.

Whatever the material used may be, it should always be dry and fine. Dirt is excellent, but the habit of placing dirt in a box for the hens without sifting it, or removing the small stones and gravel, is not a good one. The dirt should be so fine that it will fly in every direction. When the hen dusts herself it is not for the purpose of wallowing in it, but to throw the dust over her body; hence if the material used is not dry and fine it will be of little service to the hens. Ashes are often used, but there is a difference between those produced from wood and those from coal. They should be sifted fine, and either kind may be used in dry weather. Should a wet spell come on, avoid those from wood, as

the contact with water renders them injurious to the skin.

Keep dry and have a cover to take on and off in the winter months. Neglect of the bath means an increase of the fowl fleas, which, unlike the blood mites which are only found out at night and hide away during the day, live on the body of the hen and drain it of much of the egg forming elements. These parasites lay countless small eggs on the downy part of the feathers, especially under the wings and near the vent. In the early autumn, when the birds usually lose their old feathers, these eggs are carried all about the farm, are duly hatched and return to the houses.

## AROUND THE FARM

### KICKING



THE term "kick" is usually restricted to a blow given by one or both hind legs. A horse is said to "strike out" when he makes a forward blow with one or both fore legs. We regard both these movements as kicks.

A horse can kick in three ways: (1) To the rear with one or both hind legs; (2) To the front with the hind leg, and (3) To the front with one or both fore legs. Unlike horned cattle a horse is unable, without moving the body, to kick to one side, except to a slight extent, owing to the presence of a ligament (pubiofemoral) which connects the thigh bone to the pelvis and which greatly restricts the side action of the limb. If a horse, therefore, wants to kick a man who is standing a little away from his side, he will have to turn around to do so. For this reason if a person wishes to stand in safety by the side of a horse's hind quarters, as for instance when examining its hocks, he should get an assistant to stand on the same side, and to draw the head around to it a little, so that the animal will not be able to turn round and kick, if so inclined. If the horse be a vicious kicker, the advisability of getting the fore leg of the side at which one is standing, held or tied up, will be self-suggestive to any one who has had experience with horses. The forward kick with the hind leg (called a "cow kick") has a good deal of range; in fact a horse can, in this manner, hit a man who is standing at its shoulder.

When striking out in front, the horse will generally do so, only with one foot; for the blow can be delivered with greater speed when the other forefoot is on the ground, than if both were off it. If he strikes out with both fore feet, he will do so with a quick, short effort; or he will make a greater or less attempt at rearing so as to bring his feet or legs at the top of the offending person or animal with the view of knocking it down. The governing idea more or less developed, of thus overthrowing his enemy is, evidently, to kneel on him and to bite him. This mode of attack is seldom seen in its complete form, except in the case of entires, which are more prone to bite and strike out with both fore feet than are mares and geldings. Mules usually kick out behind with greater freedom than horses, but are not so much inclined to bite or to strike out in front. Mares, from sexual causes are more inclined to kick with their hind legs than are the male members of their species.

Horses sometimes kick with their hind foot in a good tempered way; not for the purpose of inflicting pain, but merely to push the object of their attention out of the way, as we may occasionally see a mare do to her foal. Horses often kick in play without any vicious design. I am convinced that many apparently vicious kicks which miss their mark are delivered, not with the desire of "sending the blow home," but to warn the intruder against nearer approach.

When a horse kicks out behind, he will put extra weight on his fore-feet, and as a rule, will lower his head. When he cow-kicks, or strikes out in front, he will raise his head and bring his weight back.

In almost all cases, just before a horse kicks, he will draw his ears and more or less show the "white of his eyes." If the suspicious object be behind him, he will bring his head slightly round so as to see it, and will prepare for his attack by bending the fetlock and raising off the ground the heel of the hind leg of that side. A horse cannot kick with the hind leg upon which he is resting his weight; for he has to transfer the weight to its fellow before he brings it into play. My readers will observe I have used the word "slightly" with reference to the extent the animal turns his head when he gets ready to "lash out"; for, if he brings it round a good deal, he will be obliged to put more weight on the hind leg of the side to which he is looking than on its fellow, and would consequently have a difficulty in using it.—Captain Hayes in "Points of the Horse."

### HOW A HORSE WORKS

Prof. Marshall, of the Ohio Agricultural College, in a recent bulletin compiled some good points about horses. He says there is about one horse for every four people in this country, and that three-fourths of all our horses are on farms.

Different kinds of work require different kinds of horses. A horse is of no particular value except for what he can do. To fulfil his mission he must travel. If he can draw a buggy containing one or two persons at the rate of

ten miles an hour, he is a valuable roadster. Another horse that can draw his share of a load weighing upwards of a ton, even though he moves slowly, performs an equal amount of actual work, and is just as useful to his owner as is the roadster. Since all horses are valuable because they travel, although at various rates and under varying conditions, it will be interesting to make a study of those parts of the horse's body directly connected with his locomotion.

It is not difficult to understand that with the horse, as with ourselves, all motion is the result of the action of the muscles. About 40 per cent of the weight of an ordinary horse is muscle. All muscles concerned with locomotion are attached to bones, and when they contract they cause the bones to which they are fastened to move. The lower part of a horse's legs are nearly all bones, but the muscles in the body and upper part of the limbs are attached to various parts of the bony construction by tendons, and can thus produce a motion of the parts located some distance away. The muscles we are discussing, when contracted, are about three-quarters as long as when at rest. The amount of motion produced by the action of the muscles of, say, one of the horse's hind legs, will depend upon the length of the muscles and the length and the relation of the bones to which they are attached. The commonest idea among students of this subject is expressed in these words: "Long muscles for speed, short muscles for power." We have already seen that a long muscle enables a horse to get over the ground rapidly. A short muscle, however, is not powerful because it is short, but because in horses constructed on that plan the muscles are thicker, contain more fibres, all of which pulling together when contracted exert a much greater pulling force than a long, more slender muscle. It is because of this that in buying horses to draw heavy loads we look for large and heavy muscles, while in roadsters we must attach importance to the length of the muscles.

The most of a horse's muscle is in the hind quarters. This may be a surprise to you, but the next time you have an opportunity to see a horse pulling a very heavy load, study him carefully. You will be impressed with the idea that most of the work is being done with the hind legs. When the hind foot is moved forward the toe rests on the ground and the leg is bent at the hock joint; if the toe does not slip, and the horse is strong enough for his load, the muscles above, pulling on the tendon fastened to the back and upper point of the hock, straighten the leg and cause the body to move forward. It is by the performance of this act at every step that the horse moves, although, of course, the strain on all parts is much greater when pulling very hard. This will also show the necessity of having large, broad, straight joints and legs, that give the horse the most secure footing. You have probably also noticed when driving that many horses put their hind foot on the ground in front of the mark left by the fore foot, and the faster they go the greater will be the distance between the marks made by the fore and the hind feet. This shows that the length of a step is determined by the hind quarters; it also explains the need of large, strong hocks and legs that are not so crooked as to seem weak, or so straight as to lessen the leverage afforded by this very wonderful arrangement of the parts.

Then there are some other things that are desired in all kinds of horses. One of these is a short back—that is, short from the hips to the top of the shoulders (the withers). From what we have learned of the hind parts we see that the horse is really pushing the rest of his body along. If the back is short and strong instead of long and weak, the whole body will move more easily and rapidly in obedience to the force produced in the hind parts.

Although the hind parts have most to do with the horse's traveling, we must not forget that the front parts are also very important. No matter how much muscle a horse has or how strong his hocks are, if there is anything seriously wrong with the front legs, he cannot travel, and so derives no benefit from his good parts. Some horses may be seen whose knees are not straight; others, when looked at from in front, show that their feet are not in line with their legs. Such animals are more likely to slip or strike one leg with the opposite foot, thus making themselves lame and unable to do any work.

There are a great many interesting things about a horse which cannot be told here, but which you may learn at home, or from some neighbor who keeps good horses. We will, however, say something about horses' feet. Inside a horse's hoofs there are some very sensitive parts resembling the attachment of the finger-nail and the finger. When anything gets wrong with the foot, these parts cause a great deal of pain, and even though the horse is otherwise perfect, the pain in his feet makes him too lame to travel.

### PREPARING LIVE STOCK FOR THE RING

In the various live stock departments there is a certain class of professional exhibitors who need no instruction regarding the preparation of animals for the show ring. Some of them have certain methods of feeding and ways of handling live stock for rounding them off for exhibition purposes. It is impossible to secure a detailed description of their methods. As a rule, many breeders take their cattle direct from the pasture to the fair. A few weeks before the fair cattle are brought in

daily and kept up for a short time until they become accustomed to their feeds. In this way they are not disturbed or affected by the sudden change when transferred from the pasture to the fair grounds stall. With plenty of good chopped hay in sacks, the exhibitor will be able to so adjust the meal and cut feeds in sacks to the needs of the animals so that they may be kept on their proper feed and in good tone. Good alfalfa and clover, well cut, makes one of the most satisfactory cut feeds.

Care should be taken not to overcrowd the animals with food on the way to the fair. Frequently the appetite slackens in transportation and experience shows that it is better to keep them under, rather than overfed. The feed given them during transit should be dry rather than possessing too much succulence. It is a well-known fact that some animals will not take much water when on the road, hence the necessity of care in this respect. The individuals should be watched. The more nearly they can be kept and fed as they were when at home the better.

Animals should not be washed until they are thoroughly rested after their journey. The facilities for washing include soap, brushes, buckets and plenty of fresh water. It is important that this work be pushed rapidly. Animals are taken to the fair for show purposes and the oftener they are in the show ring, the better for the individual who shows them. After the animals have been thoroughly washed, they should be groomed carefully daily, the more the better.

The character of the stalls and pens rests usually with the management. The exhibitor should be careful not to unduly expose a valuable animal to inclement weather. Frequently the stalls are open and valuable animals are subject to draughts and heating rains during heavy storms. Frequently blankets can be tacked up, affording ample protection. There should be more individual exhibits of first-class pure-bred stock from farms. Frequently stock of this sort take the ribbons away from professional showmen. It is competition like this that adds interests to the live stock department of an agricultural fair.—N. E. H.

### AGE LIMITS OF DAIRY COWS

A bulletin from the Wisconsin station states that a cow is at her best during her fifth and sixth years, up to which time the production of milk and butterfat by cows in normal condition increases each year. The length of time the cow will maintain her maximum production depends on her constitutional strength and the care with which she is fed and managed. A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after ten years of age. Many excellent records have been made by cows older than this.

The quality of the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of older cows, for a decrease has been noted of one to two-tenths of one per cent. in the average fat content for each year till the cows have reached the full age. This is caused by the increase in the weight of the cows with advancing age. At any rate, there seems to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows. Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue, and it is to be expected, therefore, that heifers will require a larger proportion of nutrition for the production of milk or butter than do older cows.

After a certain age has been reached, on the average seven years of age, the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butterfat again increases both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food. A good milk cow of exceptional strength, kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by overfeeding or crowding for high results, should continue to be a profitable producer till her twelfth year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.

### WATER AND SALT FOR COWS

Eight gallons of water a day is the average quantity required for a cow, and the milk given is about 87 per cent water. In some pastures there is no water, the cows being supplied night and morning, which forces each cow to drink four gallons at a time in order to be supplied. As the cow does not know that she must drink four gallons, she may use less and she will reduce her milk supply accordingly.

Extensive tests and investigations have been made by the experiment stations to determine the advisability of adding salt to the ration of dairy cows. As a result of these trials, it is recommended that dairy cows be given at least one ounce of salt per day. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this. The uniform results obtained with all cows employed in these trials indicate that salt in addition to that obtained in their food is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow while producing milk. It is evident, moreover, that the amount of salt which must be supplied directly will vary greatly in different localities, it being more at high elevations and at places remote from the sea.

The Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is planning an extensive campaign for the eradication of mange in those districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan in which the disease exists. One phase of the work is educational; the other consists in superintending the dipping of infected herds.

# PRINCE RUPERT

## TERMINAL OF GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

[The Colonist's Special Correspondence.]



WHEN, in April, 1886, the present City of Vancouver was incorporated and two months afterwards reduced to ashes, the fire being fanned by boisterous gales—who but the Western optimist would have dared to prophesy the construction of another transcontinental railway 500 miles north of the just completed Canadian Pacific? More particularly as that great enterprise had, two years before (1883-4) been forced to apply to the Dominion Government for a loan of \$30,000,000 to save it and those who believed in it, from bankruptcy. Every farthing of that debt was repaid, despite the lamentations of those whose proclivities prompted an expression of belief that the result would be otherwise than advantageous to the Dominion. Today, the City of Victoria with its ideal surroundings—

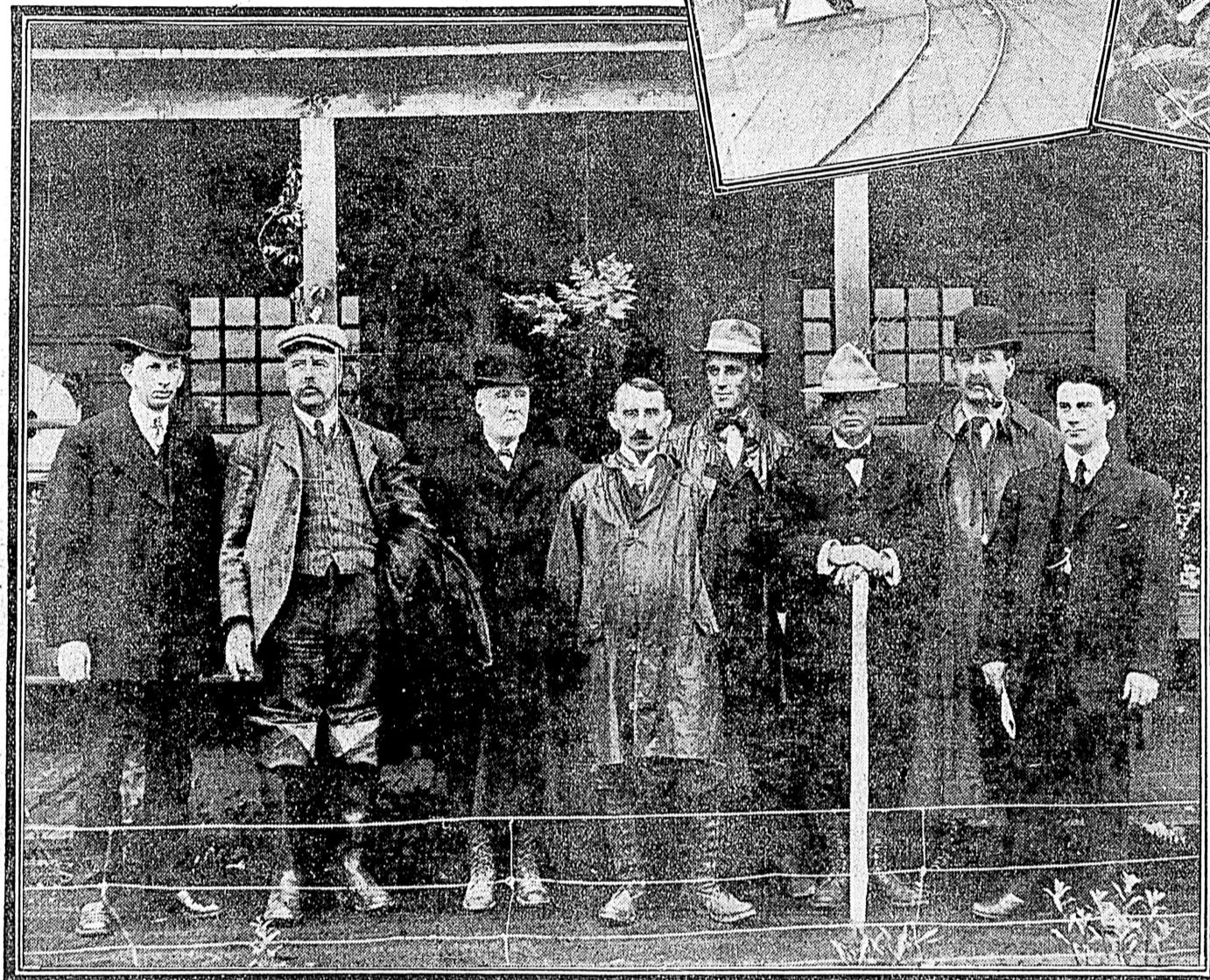
"Where the low, western day, with gold and green  
Purple and amber, softly blended, fills  
The wooded vales and melts among the hills."

—with a population approximating 35,000, with rapidly developing commerce, the key as well to the Orient as to an island containing immense timber, agricultural and mineral wealth, has scarce passed the threshold of what is to be. Today the City of Vancouver, with marvelous commercial interests, solid buildings, a fine harbor, and a population closely approximating 85,000, stands another monument commemorative of statesmanlike prescience and unremitting human energy. Buffon said, "Genius is Patience," but western hope and confidence reversed the maxim and proved that Genius is action. Patience did not build miles of pavement, blocks of buildings, great harbors, electric tramways, amusement grounds and extensive parks. The western man knew that trails through the forest demanded industry; that mills were required to supply timber; mines must be opened, if the wealth beneath the surface was to be utilized; great smelters were necessary for the treatment of ore, and above all, capital had to be procured for laying deep and strong the foundation of the superstructure. And he "went for it there and then."

Today, British Columbia can, with pride, take her place beside any province in the Dominion, and in proportion to population claim to possess more wealth, more potential resources than any of her sister states. Her people realized that not the blindness of fortune, but the blindness of man would be responsible for any failure. They toiled, they hoped, and thousands are reaping a harvest, the seeds of which were industriously sown. Today they can proudly boast that, with a white population not exceeding 250,000, in one year (1907), the mineral, lumber, fisheries, fruit and farm industries yielded over \$53,000,000, that the provincial revenue of a decade ago has increased from \$800,000 to \$4,500,000, and throughout an area of nearly 400,000 square miles, rich agricultural and great grazing lands, modern creameries, fine wheat fields, and all the requisites for mixed farming, poultry raising, and dairying, are rapidly materializing; while her coal areas are estimated to yield at least 8,000,000 tons of coal per annum for thousands of years; iron ore inexhaustible in quantity and lumber sufficient to supply the demand for centuries to come. The prospector, engineer, cruiser, miner, capitalist, farmer, merchant, journalist and railway builder did this. In the hour of their triumph, the hearts of all good citizens go out to them in a true spirit of sympathy and appreciation.

Hence the historic visit of members of the Provincial Government, as well as officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and their assistants, to the new townsite of Prince Rupert, naturally awakened much interest, not only from a local, but Dominion standpoint, while the SS. Camosun, utilized for the occasion, revived reminiscences of Camosun, now the beautiful city of Victoria.

For some months, Grand Trunk Pacific officials have been preparing a plan of the new City of Prince Rupert, as well as having 2,000 acres cleared. As is known, the Province is entitled to one-fourth of the lands covering the townsite, as well as an interest in the waterfront. Messrs. Carter-Cotton and Fulton, representing the Provincial Government, Messrs. Tate and Bacon, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and Mr. J. F. Ritchie being commissioned to inspect the survey both on land and water. Mr.



From the Left:—F. M. Baird, District Engineer, G.T.P.; Hon. F. J. Fulton, Chief Com. Lands and Works; Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, Presd't of Council; D'Arcy Tate, Assist. Solicitor, G.T.P.; J. H. Pillsbury, Assist. Harbor Eng., G.T.P.; J. H. Bacon, Harbor Eng., G.T.P.; Fred Ritchie, D.L.S.; Mr. McNicholl, Purchasing Agt., G.T.P.

Harold Fleming, photographic artist, also accompanied the party. Upon arriving at Prince Rupert, the local engineer and the visiting officials were photographed, and the picture is reproduced in the accompanying illustrations. Reading from left to right the group comprises: 1, Mr. Baird; 2, Hon. Mr. Fulton; 3, Hon. Carter-Cotton; 4, Mr. D'Arcy Tate; 5, Mr. J. H. Pillsbury; 6, Mr. J. H. Bacon; 7, Mr. J. F. Ritchie; 8, Mr. J. H. McNicholl.

Mr. Baird is the divisional engineer for the mountain division of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, under Mr. Von Arstol. He has made lengthy explorations throughout one portion of the Province, thereby finding easy gradients and saving the company a great deal of money.

The Hon. F. J. Fulton, M.P.P., is a leading barrister of Kamloops and Minister of Lands & Works in the Hon. Richard McBride's administration. He was born in England, called to the bar there, and many years ago came to Canada. His first visit west was to the then rapidly growing town of Vancouver; thence he went to Kamloops, and after passing the requisite examination, settled there permanently. Mr. Fulton is popular, and admittedly a painstaking and industrious departmental head.

The Hon. Carter-Cotton, M.P.P. for Richmond, is President of the Provincial Executive Council, Controller of the Vancouver Daily News-Advertiser and President of the Union S.S. Company. He formerly represented the City of Vancouver in the Legislature, but has been member for Richmond during the past four or five years. Mr. Carter-Cotton is one of the best informed journalists in Canada.

Mr. D'Arcy Tate, born in Belfast, Ireland, 1866, is well known throughout the Dominion. After being educated at Queen's College, Ireland, he came to Canada, was articled to Messrs. Bain & Laidlaw of Toronto, and called to the Bar in 1893, being awarded the medal of his year. When the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway was merged into the Vanderbilt system, over which the Canadian Pacific had running rights from Toronto to Buffalo, he acted as counsel for the C.P.R. He joined the Grand Trunk Pacific immediately after its incorporation. Mr. Tate's legal

### FIRST PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OF PIONEER ENGINEERS AND ASSISTANTS



PRINCE RUPERT

reputation is high as a specialist in railway law.

Mr. J. H. Pillsbury is assistant to Mr. J. H. Bacon. He landed from the "Teas" at the Indian village of Metlakatla in 1906, in charge of a party of engineers and 60 tons of freight, his assistant engineers being W. A. Casey and A. E. Hill. Here he was joined by Mr. A. R. Barrow, a surveyor, the latter having been some time in the country, owning the steamer "Constance," under Captain Robinson. The boat—and Mr. Barrow, too—subsequently were connected with the local business of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. J. H. Bacon, in charge of all the harbor terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific (Port Arthur, Port William and Prince Rupert) has been engaged by the Company since active work began. He has had a thorough training, is quick, practical and well informed. Had he not been, his experience at Prince Rupert should prove a reasonable education, for naturally, many complex problems had to be solved, and apparently he succeeded in accomplishing this, notwithstanding exceptional difficulties of a local nature. The position can

scarcely be termed a bed of roses; be that as it may, those who have no axes to grind, speak highly of his business qualifications.

Mr. J. F. Ritchie, D.L.S., etc., is an old westerner, whose early work was on the Dominion Government surveys in the Northwest, 1882. He was born in Aylmer, Province of Quebec, and has had long practical experience in the capacity of surveyor in British Columbia, since 1891, throughout the Kootenay country. His commission at present is to act for the Provincial Government in the survey of the quarter interest owned by the Province in Prince Rupert townsite.

Mr. Geo. A. McNicholl, general purchasing agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has had thorough training in railway business, having been an official in the Grand Trunk since 1889, at Montreal, where he was born, finally becoming private secretary to Mr. Morse, the vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Morse had been superintendent of motive power on the Grand Trunk, was afterwards third vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and subsequently was appointed to his present responsible posi-

tion. In April, 1907, Mr. McNicholl went to Vancouver as general purchasing agent, and still discharges the duties of that office.

The Camosun, having left Victoria the previous evening, steamed out of Vancouver harbor on Thursday night, the 25th of June, the route being across the Straits of Georgia, along the west side of Texada Island, with Comox just discernible in the distance; then along the east side of Vancouver Island, passing Valdez Island, into Alert Bay; thence into Queen Charlotte Sound; thence a little east and north, past King Island; thence west and north to Port Essington, arriving at Prince Rupert at 4 a.m. on Sunday. En route the scenery attracted universal attention, islands covered with luxuriant foliage; vast mountain ranges presenting seemingly inexhaustible wealth of cedar, spruce and hemlock; pretty little Indian villages with their totem-poles and fishing-boats; in short, a panorama of British Columbia's material resources. The steamer put into Alert Bay, next into Swanson Bay—where very fine pulp works and timber mills, under Mr. A. H. McKinnon of Vancouver, will soon be fully equipped and in operation—thence to Claxtons and Port Essington, where despite rain and darkness Doctor Wilson, Mr. Kirby, and two score of old and young residents turned out to shake hands with the visiting ministers. At the Wallace Bros.' cannery, Mr. McAllister, manager for the Wallace Bros., was most attentive, as also Mr. Wallace, whose firm has a plant fully up to date, shipping the product of their enterprise all over the world, in various forms necessary for preservation. The little hamlet can boast of one of the best Indian bands in the province; the members of this organization a short time ago paid \$1,000 for a set of instruments.

At Hartley Bay Mr. C. Clifford, formerly member for Cassiar in the legislature, came aboard. He rowed and canoed from Clifford's wharf, Kitimat, by way of Douglas Channel, a distance of 45 miles. Mr. Clifford is an enthusiastic believer in the future of Northern British Columbia. He describes the Kitimat country as very rich in spruce and cedar, no summer frosts, climate bracing, rainfall very moderate. Douglas Channel is three to four miles wide, with great depth of water, with water power sufficient to operate an electric train between Kitimat proper and Hazelton; plenty of hunting, including bear and small game of all kinds. He estimates that there are 500 miles of cultivable land between salt water at Kitimat and "Big Canyon" (Kitselas). There are now about 50 settlers in the district. The Kitimat Valley comprises about 25 miles, and is continued in the Skeena district. It would seem, then, that this portion of the country will be a valuable feeder to the Grand Trunk Pacific main line, when the roads from Kitimat to the Canyon and from there to Prince Rupert are in operation. It is stated that Kitimat will soon become a townsite called Cassiar.

At Hartley Bay the story was still being told of the prowess of several Victoria sportsmen, including Messrs. H. Pooley and O'Reilly and party, who some weeks ago arrived from Gardiner's with fifteen fine bear skins, one a grizzly measuring ten feet.

The writer should also mention Malcolm's Island, which could be seen in the distance. It is said to be the only island free from rock over its principal area; where rock exists on the north end a lighthouse has been erected. It was on this property that the experiment of Socialism was tried by a population of 140 Finlanders. Somehow or other the gearing failed to work and Socialism came to grief. A Government grant of land had been given, stores, carpenter shops, mills, foundry, tannery were erected, \$140,000 being subscribed towards the scheme by friends throughout Europe and the States. All went merry as a marriage bell while the funds lasted, and interest could be paid upon mortgages. Then a question as to "wages" arose; certain toilers at the lighthouse were being paid \$2.00 per diem, and local greed sapped the foundation of harmony in the community. There were quarrels and bickerings and final collapse, be-

EMPIRE DAY, MAY 24, 1908

FIRST ACCIDENT AT PRINCE RUPERT

cause, irrespective of wages, a few of the brethren with Mormon instincts, while adhering to the Socialistic platform, favored free love on the side. This was the finishing touch; the community owed \$104,000, mortgages were foreclosed, buildings went to ruin, the more energetic took the first steamship out, a few lingered amid the scenes of former glory; but, as a whole, the place that once knew the Socialistic Finland Colony shall know it no more for ever.

Three hours after the Camosun had been moored to her dock, the scene upon the wharf was impressive, as well as suggestive. "Little's" news stand was surrounded by eager purchasers of eastern and southern newspapers, just arrived; athletic looking porters, wheeling barrows of baggage, their caps adorned with leather bands containing the talismanic announcement "Prince Rupert Transfer Company," "Pacific Transfer Company," "Knox Hotel," "The Calumet Hotel," were in clover. Centre street, although there are no official highways and byways yet, is the main thoroughfare, and even now a miniature tramcar is operated by a surface cable, the power being drawn from a donkey engine.

An accompanying photograph shows the cable and Empire Day Arch. The cable-car is utilized for baggage and freight only, and, although primitive, has been found very useful. On this section, noticeably fine structures have been erected by the Kelly-Carruthers Supply Company, and the Prince Rupert Hardware company; the latter under the man-

and 100 feet wide has been constructed, besides the Grand Trunk Pacific warehouse—an immense structure—while Foley, Welch & Stewart have erected a warehouse 400 feet long and 60 feet deep, containing three flats, on which are reserve stores valued at \$80,000, goods to the value of \$120,000 being stored outside for distribution along the line. Mr. D. M. McLeod and his assistant, Mr. S. D. Raymond, courteously conducted visitors over the establishment. At the rear of the wharf an attractive flower garden was observed, attached to the residence of Mr. J. H. Bacon. This mansion is a model of comfort, much of the furniture having been manufactured locally. It proves one thing; namely, the possibilities of home life in the new town. Not far from the wharf on a knoll overlooking the harbor, is the residence of Mr. Pillsbury. Altogether the surroundings are unique and picturesque, and few engineering difficulties will be encountered in laying out the streets. Messrs. Bacon, Fulton, Tate, Carter-Cotton and Ritchie visited every point on land, expressing themselves as highly gratified with the progress made, as well as with the situation of the site. They were hospitably entertained by Mr. Bacon on their return from the tour of inspection.

At two o'clock "Shawatlans," with Skipper Gustavus Anson at the helm, received the visitors and put out in order that the water front might be examined. From this point of vantage an excellent idea of the harbor, town and topographical formation of the shore line—as well as the mountains—was obtainable.

the convenience of those who have erected buildings, many costing from \$2,000 to \$3,000, and when the time comes for vacating or moving, there will doubtless be friction, despite the fact that those who built agreed to abide by future regulations.

In the afternoon the SS. City of Seattle arrived, bringing many tourists. A few took a violent fancy to Mr. Bacon's flower patch. One lady in particular carried a small Dominion flag. Being cautioned by a companion not to trespass, she exclaimed, "Oh, all you have to do in Canada is to wave the British flag and you can take anything you want." And she took. Many Ontario and Kootenay people have decided to cast their fortunes in with Prince Rupert. Major Gibson from the Kootenay country, after passing through the Philippine war and earning the sobriquet of "the Philippine Sieve," by reason of receiving five bullet wounds, is seemingly very active in Prince Rupert. So with Messrs. W. P. Lynch, from New Brunswick, A. D. Campbell, from Quebec, W. F. Carpenter, from Maine, M. E. Yaeger, from Calgary, H. H. Fraser, A. C. Garde, of Nelson, Dr. J. E. Ewing, Dr. Quinlan, J. B. L. MacDonald, contractor, not omitting John Houston, formerly of Nelson, now publisher of the Prince Rupert Empire. The population of Prince Rupert is over 1,000, and "more coming." Many are transient visitors, looking the situation over. At all events a more peaceful, contented lot it would be difficult to find in any other portion of the Dominion. Certainly, no city in embryo ever had

is now a very important point. However, Western people have learned the lesson taught by Hope, so if at times a strenuous "kick" is registered it is never inspired by pessimism, but rather by a desire to promote the welfare of the greatest possible number.

C. H. MACKINTOSH.

#### BANK HOLIDAY ON WANSTEAD FLATS

L. Cope Cornford is contributing a series of articles on "London Interludes" to the Standard of Empire. The fourth article reads as follows.

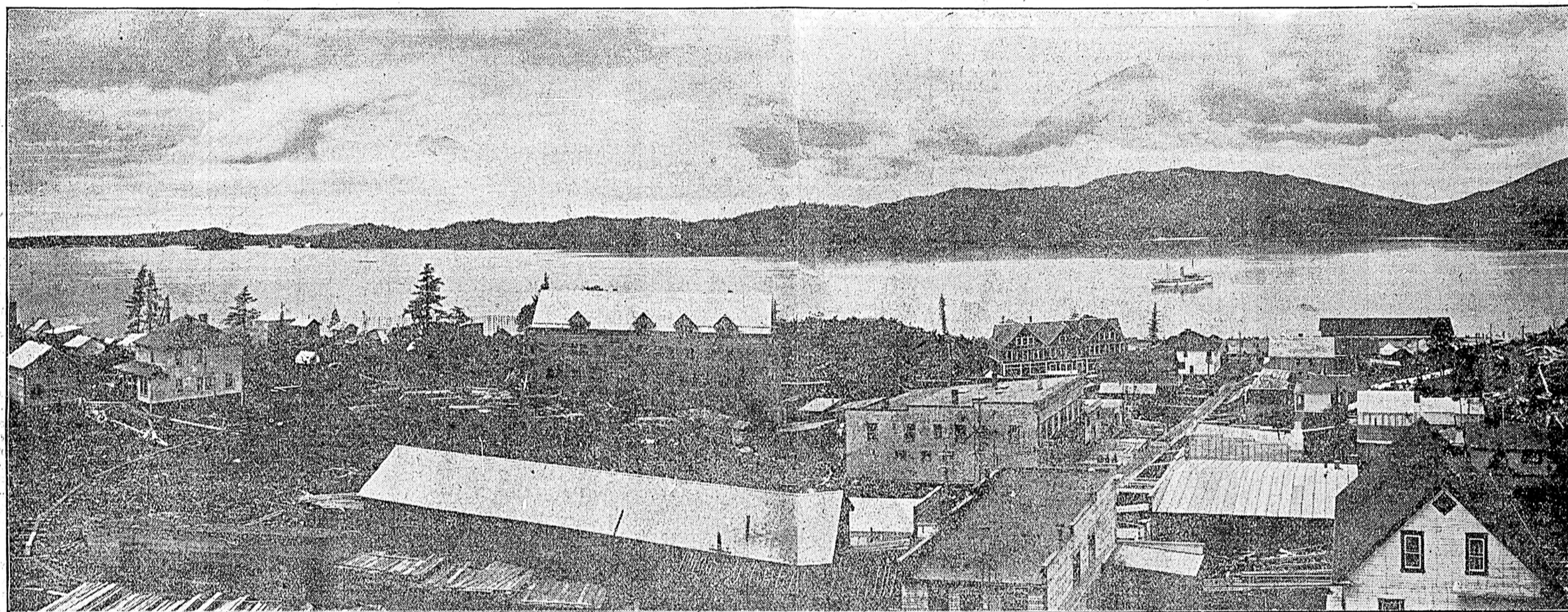
High above the booths little figures swung giddily up and down in the haze of dust, like a row of frantic pendulums. In the midst of the fair rose a circular tower, wreathed about with the appearance of a stairway. Nearer hand, the expanse of rough grass and sand is dotted over with seated groups and littered with scraps of paper. Beyond a troubled sky arches down upon the thickened cloud, pierced here and there by spire and chimney shaft, which broods over London. The fitful southerly wind brings a throbbing, brazen clamor of distant music. This is Wanstead Fair, on Wanstead Flats, and today is Bank Holiday.

Several millions of people in London Town would be at a stand to know where are Wanstead Flats. They are near by the River Lea and Leytonstone in Essex, and you get there

bling (at about fifteen miles an hour) in the forest. They came upon a gipsy encampment, they crossed the gipsy's hand, she took them, with the swiftness of lightning, into her tent. Silent explosions of smoke—inexpressible consternation of the silk hat, as his extremely undesirable past appears in the background. There is another lady. He affects unconcern. The summer frock trusts him still. The gipsy bursts into a passion of silent mockery. Away! 'Tis the marriage morn; venerable clergyman with side whiskers, white-haired parent giving his daughter away. Enter another lady, an infant in her arms. Fainting, confusion, horror—silk hat led away (at twenty miles an hour) by two policemen in German caps. Dear me! Audience silent, impressed, and perspiring.

In the next arrangement, the daughter of a dying stonebreaker takes to the high-toby, in sheer desperation; and, disguised as a cowboy, she holds up a stage-coach. She is hunted down by the sheriff and his broncho boys, tried and condemned in five seconds, led out to be hanged, and the rope is over the branch in five more. Then her hair comes down, and—the rest, of course, you know. It is the sheriff himself who hands round the hat (a tall hat, his own) for the dying stonebreaker and his gallant lass.

Outside, the sunlight dazzles. All among the vans, at the back of the theatre, a lady is placidly washing greens for tea. The open door reveals the corner of a locker, covered with a chintz mattress, and a chest of drawers



Panoramic View of Prince Rupert as It Appears Today.

agement of Mr. Thomas Dunne, formerly of Vancouver. The Bank of Commerce is perhaps the most modern and up-to-date building, while the Grand Trunk Pacific Hotel and Annex are almost ready to open for business. The other hotels are "Knox," "Grand View," "Dominion," "Cariboo," and "Calumet." In merchandise, groceries, drugs, lumber, etc., quite an active trade is carried on by T. W. Patterson, J. A. Kirkpatrick, A. G. Brown, Swanson Bay Lumber Company, Schrieber & Company. An imposing structure is the new hotel erected by Messrs. Monroe & Gilmour; the institution has not yet been named. The proprietors are very energetic and have done a great deal of hard work since settling at Prince Rupert. The former is from Nova Scotia, the latter from Maine.

The Government office, police court, jail, gold commissioner's headquarters are all under a tent, peace and order being promoted and supervised by Chief Vicers, who had a long experience in the Kootenays. His force comprises two able-bodied assistants, and it speaks well for the new town that drunkenness and rowdiness are almost unknown. Professional gambling and illegal liquor selling are in every way discouraged, no Government licenses being issued to any public house. Within a short time commodious Government offices are to be erected, when Mr. W. Manson, the gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate, will permanently settle in Prince Rupert.

And what of this new Northern town? What of its present? What of its future? If a magnificent harbor, splendid wharves, solid looking warehouses are any criterion, Prince Rupert bids fair to prove a very flourishing community. The harbor facilities might accommodate the united fleets of Great Britain and the United States, as well as Canada's naval squadron, one of which (the Lillooet) stood out in bold relief evidently prepared to annihilate any unwelcome marauders. It is a fine craft, and certainly creditable to the Messrs. Bullen and their workmen. From the water front, the panoramic view now published was taken, and will better convey a knowledge of the situation than mere wordy descriptions. One immediately realized that hard work has been done; when it is considered that eight or nine months ago a forest covered the area almost to the water's edge, man's triumph over nature is apparent; when it is remembered, too, that a wharf 1,500 feet long

Prince Rupert has an oblong site lying easterly and south-easterly; the observer ascertaining at once that on some parts of the original Kaian property, as well as the Indian reserve, every facility exists for tram railways, athletic grounds and suburban residences. Even now boat houses have been erected, and the little inlets, bays and indentations will some day teem with pleasure craft, both sailing and electric. The sheet of water fronting the wharf would offer every attraction to those promoting a regatta, while fishing and hunting are to be had at no long distance off. In the rear of the town, about a mile and a half distant is Mount Hays, and on the mainland Mount Morse and Mount Wilson. The water front, originally 2,000 acres, is extended six miles. The scenery is truly very impressive, and will doubtless attract thousands of tourists, many of whom will include Victoria and Vancouver in their itinerary. As to other townships in the vicinity of Prince Rupert, investors should be cautious, more particularly when it is known that rapids intervene, and in one case a huge mountain prevents the possible existence of a town site. From a knowledge of the upbuilding of other cities the writer ventures to express the opinion that there will be land enough for all, in Prince Rupert proper, for many years to come.

While the "Shawatlans" was poking her nose into all and singular, in the shape of inlets, channels and possible landing points, Mr. Fleming was busy bringing his camera into requisition, taking pictures of the water front and producing a magnificent set of views. The Provincial Government certainly acted with discretion in thus early preserving what is destined to be a part of Canadian history.

Returning to the dock, a view of the spot where the first accident occurred at Prince Rupert, the over-turning of a rock wagon, was obtained. No one was killed, one poor fellow, however, was subsequently badly injured by flying rocks from a blast pit. On the Indian reserve a tremendous discharge peppered Foley & Co.'s warehouse, while a solitary rock found its way to the vicinity of the Grand Trunk warehouse, felling the victim, who although out of danger, is suffering a great deal. It is miraculous that accidents are not more frequent. Perhaps a mistake was made in permitting settlement in advance of plans being adopted; an engineer's camp would have answered every purpose for the time being. The platting of streets cannot be made to suit

a better steamship service, the Canadian Pacific boats "Princess Beatrice," "Amur," and "Princess May" being in the regular route, and the "Camosun" sailing from and to Victoria every week. The Camosun is well officered by Captain Saunders and Pilot Dick, all the attendants being courteous and attentive.

Prince Rupert, so soon as transportation in bulk becomes possible, should advance rapidly. South of the "Big Canyon" the writer has already called attention to; but east and north, with the Twelka mining country, splendid grazing and farming in the Bulkley valley and Skeena district, conditions will be such that he would be courageous who ventured to cast the horoscope of possibilities. Prince Rupert should be a city of great opportunities; the vast country back of it is yearning for development, and willing hands are ready to assist in making the wilderness blossom as the rose. These pioneers are the true, the legitimate Empire Builders, for their are the ways of peace and the results of their labor vouchsafes comfort and plenty throughout the land. When the Canadian Northern opens the Peace River Valley country another great district will be developed. This road has a right of way through Yellow Head Pass, which, by the way, is only 3,700 feet at the summit; only 300 feet higher than Calgary in elevation. The next highest point on the Grand Trunk Pacific between the Bulkley and Nechaco Valleys, west branch of the Fraser river, is 2,600 feet, then a gradual descent to Prince Rupert, in a north-easterly direction, skirting the wharf, and having terminals about three-quarters of a mile from the warehouse.

When a traveler has been afforded an opportunity to visit the central north and seen sufficiently to make assurance doubly sure, he naturally realizes that it is unpleasant to find fault; but certainly if those responsible cannot furnish better telegraph facilities, something should be done to induce the Canadian Pacific or the Province of British Columbia to operate the existing lines. For days, messages are hung up at Prince Rupert and Port Simpson, north, and at Ashcroft, south; and when ten words cost \$1.75 and every additional word 12½ cents, and from the north to Winnipeg \$2.25 it comes rather high, particularly when messages reach their destination four days after being written. A country that can assist in building three transcontinental railways should possess sufficient enterprise to successfully operate a telegraph line at what

by diving into the City, emerging at Liverpool street or Fenchurch street, and taking a train which glides across the roofs of many miles of packed houses, in which the people live like mites in a cheese. Over the backyards, and past huge factories and stagnant canals and tumbled deserts of waste ground, out along the dragged fringes of the skirts of Mother London, till the green begins to show, and the houses to fall away, and there is a waft of the country. All the trains are gliding out, crammed with people soberly happy, because they are out for the day. They bring their children, washed and neat, they bring baskets, they bring paper bags, they bring, above all, a simple joy which is a treasure inestimable.

Behold them in the Fair, something scorched by the unwonted sun, dusty, sauntering, placidly staring. They are densely pressed against the platform of the theatre. Its front is a bewildering blaze of gilding and barbaric scrollwork, in whose centre the pipes of a steam-driven organ are roaring, and drums are beating like live things, and trumpets are screaming. Upon the platform, three or four girls, rouged and bedizened, are dancing to the music, while a couple of grotesque figures are playing the fool. At the side a portly, pleasant-faced gentleman in a grey frock-coat continually jangles upon a large bell. This is not the entertainment, though it looks like it. The real show is within. The performers on the proscenium are merely there to excite interest. The idea is subtle. If what we give you for nothing is so attractive, what must it be like inside! Admission twopence, to the high-class family entertainment, children half-price. Children! There were children in droves, in heaps, from the ragamuffin to the superior infant in a clean pinafore. They thronged up the steps, all among the legs of their elders; and we all paid our pennies to a stout lady with a wooden countenance, and dived into a stifling darkness.

There we stood on the sand, and waited, and tried to hope that the steam organ would some day stop, and stared at the square of white curtain, until the National Anthem began to play. Performed on a steam organ, it ranks with any other tune, and is not regarded as patriotic. It ended; a white light shone from the back, and the celebrated cinematograph entertainment began. The music was American. There was no mistake at all as to the relations existing between the gentleman in the silk hat and the lady in the summer frock, who were ram-

laden with china ornaments, and a bird in a cage. Near by, two terrific roundabouts are whirling in the crash of the steam organ. On the one, men and girls and children are careering, with a horrible pitching motion, upon the backs of gilded ostriches. On the other, with a refinement of torture, they are plunging in little cars down and up a steep ascent, and going round in a wheel at the same time. These devilish machines are thronged all day long. Now, too, the design of the tower with the outside staircase becomes evident. It is not a staircase, but a slide. You enter at the top, sit on a sort of toboggan, and plunge madly round and round to the bottom. This also is crowded. No sooner does one set of dishevelled victims totter forth than another rushes in. And all the while the swings are tossing high in the haze of dust, and men are knocking down cocoanuts, and shooting at rows of clay pipes, and boys and girls fling confetti at one another, and policemen edge vigilantly in and out of the press.

Here are hundreds of factory girls, all much of a size, all burned by the sun, and all wearing their hair curled upon the forehead: loud, good-natured, simple girls, keeping together in twos and threes. Here are a few bluejackets, conspicuously broad and smart, and a sprinkling of scarlet tunics. But most of the populace is made up of families—father, mother, and children. In a wide circumference outside the fair they sit on the ground in groups, and eat out of paper bags, and are completely happy.

As the sun declines, the noise waxes louder; and at nightfall it will be noisier still, and the naphtha lights will be flaring, and couples will stroll beyond the tossing radiance, into the kindly dusk. But even now the families are setting soberly homeward, beneath the heavy, June foliage that closes in the Flats, and along the sandy road. So, on foot, by omnibus and cart and train, back to the great brick hive, whose cells are home. Beyond the vast outer barrier of the teeming East, street and wall and factory, stagnant canal and tumbled desert of waste ground, the westerling sun fills with radiance the empty streets of the City. Channeled deep between the cliffs of twisted stone and blackened window, the asphalt roadways run like lava, smooth and shining: the approach of a solitary hansom shatters the silence with a startling uproar, and the few passengers show conspicuous, like people in a desert.

# THE CHURCH AND HUMAN SOCIETY



THE London Times thus reports a part of the discussion during the proceedings of the Pan-Anglican Conference:

The Earl of Lytton, in opening the discussion on the drink problem, said that he must assume several things—

first, the consumption of alcohol was not in itself immoral, and that total abstinence only became a moral duty when the individual was subject to excess or when the practice of abstinence was helpful to others. Then it was impossible to prevent people from drinking alcohol if the desire to drink existed in them. To make the sale of liquor illegal was quite another matter. But it was possible, by raising the standard of a person's self-respect, so to educate public opinion as to reduce materially the desire for drinking. That process had been going on for a long time in all classes, and it might be enormously accelerated if it were only given the impulse of a conscious and deliberate effort. If those interested in temperance in every locality would band together, they might, by the influence of a sympathetic association with the life of their neighborhoods, change the character of the country beyond recognition. But he was mostly concerned for the moment with the action of the state in its administrative and executive capacity. He placed very little hope in legislative action except as giving the necessary powers and funds to other bodies. He relied on magisterial action and local experiment. A comprehensive temperance policy ought to have two objects—to prevent the people's desire for drink, and where it remained, to prevent its abuse. As to the first, the action of the state could only be indirect, by providing the people elsewhere than in the public house the opportunities for satisfying perfectly legitimate and even laudable desires—those for company, social intercourse, recreation, warmth and refreshment. Because those desires could at present only be satisfied in the public house, it was unfair to blame some persons for spending so much of their time there. To prevent abuse, the state must diminish as far as possible temptations to drink, prevent contamination by bad example, and provide treatment for inebriates. The state should be guided by one governing principle—the cultivation of self-respect in the individual; and if people were treated as respectable, self-reliant, orderly citizens, they would be more likely to behave as such. To say that there should be no public houses was to say that the people were incapable of using them without abusing them. Well-managed public houses, ministering to the needs of the respectable portion of the population, became the centres of wholesome public opinion. But the question of numbers was most important of all. He regarded with dismay the existing altogether disproportionate number of public houses, and welcomed such a policy of compulsory reduction as that contained in the bill before parliament. (Cheers.) As to contamination, where a house was the habitual resort of bad characters, was it not the duty of the state to close that house during the hours when it was abused, or to close it altogether? Yet that was not now done because some person's private interest was bound up in the profits of the house. Before asking for legislation it was necessary to create a public opinion which would not tolerate such a state of things; and the only reason why that opinion had not already been created was that reformers had made the mistake of confusing bad with good, of lumping all public houses under the same description and of demanding the extinction of all. What was amiss was not that alcohol should be drunk, but that it should be bought and sold under degrading conditions. What was needed was an elastic system of local administration and opportunities for the exercise of local opinion. Not till a distinction could be drawn between the drinking shop and the well-managed house would satisfactory progress with temperance be made.

Judge Herbert S. McDonald (Canada) said that he had served on the Canadian Royal Commission on the liquor question—a commission which studied the question in all districts from Halifax to Vancouver and in several states of the union. While strict local regulation might be successful, prohibition he regarded as impracticable. Though the laws in America were often much more drastic than those of Great Britain, it was doubtful whether their enforce-

ment was as strict. Local option applied to small areas was likely to be fairly successful, because it did not prevent those who desired drink from getting it from outside the areas. A wave of prohibition occasionally passed over Canada and the States. The Scott Act was carried by large majorities in county after county; but in most of those counties it was repealed by considerable majorities. In 1892, when prohibition was passed in Manitoba, the most ingenious devices for evading the law were resorted to. The attempt to enforce prohibition in many large towns had proved futile, for when prosecutions were instituted juries refused to convict. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Kensington said he agreed that the surest remedy for intemperance was to make the individual temperate, and that one essential factor in temperance reform was the force of a strong and educated public opinion. But he could not admit that the force of public opinion was the opposite to or the alternative of legislation. Public opinion was educated by legislative action. The aim of the great body of temperance reformers was not prohibition.

the protector of the nation's best interests, and to become a negligible quantity in the forward movement of social reform. If the church did not lead and guide the movement it would be disastrous for the best interests of the people. No fear of losing powerful or wealthy adherents; no appeals to compassion, if they could only be granted at the cost of the vaster host of sufferers still, ought to move the church in this question. By the sweeter homes of the people the church of the nation must stand. (Cheers.)

The Rev. H. W. Anson (New Zealand) said that in New Zealand the electors every three years had the chance of saying whether they desired licenses continued, reduced, or abolished. A majority of three-fifths was required to overthrow the existing system. There had been a remarkable growth in the vote for no licenses. In ten years it had grown by 100,000 out of a total voting power of 300,000. Out of 68 constituencies, 39 had a bare majority in favor of no licenses; but that principle had been carried in only four constituencies. On this question, though not on others, the women voters refused

South London) said that temperance legislation, without an enlightened public opinion behind it was not sufficient. She had found that opinion quite ready to be formed by steady effort.

The Bishop of Utah said that prohibition had had a square deal that morning. It was true that there had been waves of prohibition in the States; but every new wave was higher and stronger than the last. Americans did not know what Englishmen meant by "respectable saloons," because in America there were none. Those who resisted prohibition did so out of sympathy with the moderate drinker—the man who could stop when he wanted. But there were so many of those moderate drinkers who apparently did not want to stop. (Laughter.) The situation might be expressed by the apologue of the rabbit chased by the dog. The people who were watching encouraged the rabbit and assured it of their sympathy, but they did nothing. "Thank you for your kind encouragement," said the rabbit, "but for Heaven's sake shoot the dog." (Laughter.)

The Rev. Dr. Harris, the Rev. J. Anderson

ress of trade, and ruin honest work. The greatest difficulty in dealing with it arose from the fact that so many good people and churchpeople would shut their eyes to the evil latent in it, and stoop to every excuse of sophistry. While intemperance was diminishing, gambling still grew and spread. In Australia outside every hairdresser's shop was the legend, "We communicate with Hobart"—that is, where the Tattersall's of Australia was conducted. He could not regard raffles at church bazaars or threepenny and sixpenny points at the club as harmless. They might not be virulent forms of gambling, but they helped to make it popular and respectable. The springs of gambling lay in two directions. Covetousness might not give the first impulse, but ultimately it became dominant. The sporting papers had killed nearly every sport that we had, with their touts and tips, their prophets and quotations. The influence of gambling was disastrous to character, society and commerce. Was the church to see all this and sit still? But there were no short cuts to the end desired. It was not only with gambling, but with the gambling spirit that they had to deal; not only with the fashion of the world, but with the character of man. There was a strong combination to face, and unfortunately all the powers that now existed were not employed. The clergy must preach straighter, because moral restraint would prove in the end stronger than legal. But who would speak straight to the great ones? Who would ask them what they were doing to make gambling unfashionable and "bad form" in society? (Cheers.) Yet the great ones could do so much if they would. The clergy's practice must harmonize with their preaching. They must abolish raffles and church laymen must give up the mild excitement of threepenny points. They must discourage that rivalry of extravagance which was the curse of modern life. They must insist that gambling was wrong, even more than it was foolish. He appealed to the press to drop missing word competitions, and to see that their advertisement and sporting columns were in harmony with the high moral standard of their leading articles; let them give up the publication of the prices in the betting market. The first thing was to convert the press, and, after that, women must be enlisted to create a sound public opinion on this question of the devilish selfishness and suicidal folly of gambling in all its forms. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. H. M. Killik (of the London Stock Exchange) said that business and speculation were so intimately connected that it was difficult to say where legitimate trading ended and illegitimate speculation began. Speculation must be a large element in the business of every manufacturer; whose purchases of stock must be influenced by his expectation of the rise or fall of prices. No one would say that the manufacturer must live commercially from hand to mouth by only purchasing materials sufficient for his immediate requirements. As to gambling, the speculators incidentally performed a service by increasing the number of dealings and thereby providing a better market, which enabled the investor to deal more freely and at closer quotations. Speculation had a temptation to develop into gambling; but the number of transactions on the Stock Exchange which were of a gambling nature were but a small proportion of the whole. It was by firms who were outside the Stock Exchange that gambling was encouraged. As to speculation, even when wild, it might do some good; but gambling was subversive of all principles which made a man a desirable member of society. It had been said that the jobber on the Stock Exchange was a mere gambler; but, if his business was properly conducted, it was no more speculative than that of the ordinary trader. He could not see why persons who attached most importance to increasing the capital value of their securities should be less moral than the investor in gilt-edged securities.

Never, it is believed, since the great exhibition of 1851 has London been so surcharged with visitors as at the present moment. One paper estimates the number of visitors at 450,000, but of course any attempt at accurate figures would be in vain. It is certain, however, that hotels and boarding houses are turning hundreds away daily. Beds in billiard and bathrooms in the leading hotels are only granted as favors.



When Work Began, October, 1907.

Prohibition had failed in this country, and he did not think it would ever succeed. The aim was not to make every one a teetotaler willy-nilly, nor to cover the trade with abuse and contempt. The first aim was to secure a considerable reduction of drinking facilities, as rapid as was consistent with justice. It had been suddenly discovered that the policy of reduction was an exploded fallacy; that temptation had no relation to sin. But if the number was unimportant, by what right did the state limit the number of those who might sell liquor? The only corollary of the outcry against reduction was free sale; and free sale had been tried and had failed. The second aim of the reformer should be complete control by the state. Unfortunately, the act of 1904 set up a dual system, under which there was no possibility of imposing new conditions on the renewal of old licenses. A time limit was on this account important—because of what would happen at the end of it. Then no vested interest would be recognized, and no compensation could be claimed, and all licenses would be on the same footing and under the same control. It would clear the air if the voice of the people could be heard and the will of the people could be felt. This was a people's question. It was vital for the masses. But the people had no voice and had not the leave to speak. What else could the church do but exert herself in this cause, unless she wished to abdicate her position as

to be influenced by their male friends, and went strongly in favor of prohibition. But for prohibition to be effective, the area must be small and homogeneous; and it must be the deliberate wish of the whole population. Sunday closing in New Zealand had been a dead failure, because it was imposed by the state and not left to the discretion of the localities. The real liberty of the people was the liberty to settle this question for themselves. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Croyden said that those who were looking to a split in the Church of England Temperance Society on this question would be disappointed.

The Rev. W. J. Conybeare (Cambridge House) suggested that the club which drew 50 per cent or more of its annual revenue from the sale of intoxicants should require to be licensed as a public house and to comply with the same regulations as to closing, etc. But clubs that were properly managed should be encouraged, as they served a great social purpose.

The Rev. Barton R. V. Mills (assistant chaplain of the Savoy) suggested there was an alternative solution to that of the Licensing Bill. It would be for the state to buy up all the licensed houses at market value and convert the liquor trade into a government monopoly. The profits of the trade would easily cover the cost of purchase.

Miss Braundreth (temperance worker in

Robertson, the Rev. E. C. Carter, Archdeacon Osborne, of North Carolina, who said that he had never seen a drunken woman till he came to this country, the Rev. Enoch Jones, and others also took part in the discussion.

The Chairman, in summing up, said that he remembered the time when it would have been wholly impossible for the Church of England to assemble such a meeting on this question. He rejoiced that one great section of the congress should have given its attention to what was the most important of all the subjects that the congress could discuss. The time had come when the power should be given to the people to say what should be done with this drink traffic. Let not the church be afraid of standing in the very forefront of the movement, and let her take it as a gross insult if those who made their money out of drink threatened to withdraw their contributions to church institutions. (Cheers.) Knowing that she had the interests of the whole people at heart, the church could not labor in vain.

The Bishop of Bunbury (Western Australia) said that gambling would never have grown to its present appalling dimensions if Christians had always done their duty. Gambling was directly opposed to the will of God and the Divine purpose in our creation. It was ordinarily accompanied by extravagance, self-indulgence, and idleness, and tended to destroy the nation and the hope, to disturb the prog-

STRANGE BEHAVIOR OF ADMIRAL  
McQUEEN

(Continued from Page 2.)

"It will make me well quicker than anything," I said sharply.

"Well, there'd been a tremendous fraud perpetrated. Did you know the Russians had a flag-captain who was the very facsimile of old Admiral McQueen? Well, they had. He'd been born in England of Russian parents, and he took out naturalization papers, and got aboard British ships in some way or other. Oh, it's all leaked out. They found his private journal in his cabin afterwards. Well, he tried to play a desperate game, so far as we can tell. Admiral McQueen was waylaid, and he was found yesterday floating in Portsmouth harbor, with a stab in the back. The cowards!

"So far as we can tell, sir, this Russian chap, who was well up in the ways of our service, then impersonated the Admiral. He completely took everybody in, and that's the reason why the fleet wasn't allowed to open fire until after the Russians had silenced half our guns. It was awful treachery from beginning to end. His plan was to get us surrounded by the enemy, and at their mercy, and then, so his own men said, he was to signal for every ship to surrender. But our men wouldn't allow that, seemingly, and so, seeing that his plan hadn't worked out right, he turned his own guns and torpedoes on our ships, and tried to bring it off that way. If you hadn't twigged what was wrong, and rammed him, he'd have carried his point, for we couldn't have stood much more. But the four ships and the cruisers that he'd sent up north came back in time, for the captains had been reckoning things up, and came to the conclusion there was something wrong. They reached the scene just soon enough to send the enemy packing, after a sharp bit of fighting, and—I think that's about all, sir."

"But what about the flagship?" I asked. "Was she lost?"

"They ran her aground in shoal water just in time sir. The last shot of the action smashed the conning-tower of the Irreconcilable, and nearly did for you, and then people started in to inquire. But you've come clear, sir, and they're praising you up no end. That Russian—Lannostoff they called him—was a bad lot, but he has got what he deserved."

"Was a bad lot, Lippingfield?"

"Yes: he was found in the conning-tower of the flagship, shot in the head, with a revolver in his hand. He'd taken the best way out of the difficulty."

"You must let Captain Fullerton rest now," said a doctor, coming forward.

I started. "I'm not Captain Fullerton," I said feebly.

"Excuse me, but you were gazetted captain three days ago. It's a week since the action, and you're high up for Commodore. They talk of a V.C., too," said Lippingfield joyfully.

I lay back—thinkingly slowly. Perhaps this would alter matters a good deal, and, thinking thus, fell asleep, to be awakened by a well-remembered voice. Esme was there, her father too. In the grip of old man Winningstone's hand I read all that I would know.

"We're proud of you, my boy," he said. "Esme will tell you how proud." And he and the nurse discreetly retired.

TRAINING SCHOOLBOYS TO FIGHT  
FIRE

Fire Chief Wm. F. Markwith, of East Orange, N. J., is out with a plan to protect the lives of school-children from fire by organizing a miniature fire department in each school, to consist of two companies made up of the older boys, one company to have charge of a chemical fire-apparatus and the other to see that all exits are open, fire-escapes clear, etc. These companies would be drilled by the local firemen. Such a plan, the Chief believes, would protect the schools and scholars, give the boys a training that would be useful all their lives, and improve the regular fire departments by recruiting from these school brigades.

The Chief presents his plan as follows in the East Orange Gazette:

"There are housed in our schools and other institutions hundreds of thousands of children and young people for whom it is our pleasure and duty to provide the best protection our minds can evolve.

"In buildings such as we are now considering—public and private schools, orphan-homes, houses of refuge, houses of correction, reformatories, and the like—there should be the ordinary fire-fighting devices, such as hand-extinguishers in each room and corridor, a standpipe with hose connection on every floor, and a special fire-alarm box connected with the city alarm system. But a great benefit may accrue to the children themselves by organizing the older ones into a company as fire-fighters and as a salvage corps.

"Where hundreds—perhaps thousands—are gathered in one school the discipline necessary to be maintained destroys nearly every opportunity for developing leadership. Children are taught to obey and to follow. These are important lessons, but equally important is it that our boys learn self-control and to lead and to command. The plan I mention contemplates also the development of still another side to the character, viz.: That of protecting and defending the lives and property of others. Boys trained as I have indicated would be a great asset to any community in case of a fire like that at Collingwood, and as men they would be proof against a foolish stampede.

"Fire drills in charge of teachers have saved hundreds of lives; supplemented by well-drilled companies such as I have mentioned, many more might have been rescued and immense property values saved."



THE argument that the paying of taxes on men's property qualifies men to give a vote, and therefore the paying of taxes on women's property should, ipso facto, entitle women to give a vote, is fallacious, writes Sir E. Ray Lankester, in the London Telegraph, because the paying of taxes is not the reason or determining cause of men having a vote, but only a subsidiary test or qualification which might be abolished or modified. The property of minors pays the tax, but it is not proposed on that account that children should vote. The property qualifications in use at present are merely a method for excluding certain men, and we might have an intellectual qualification or a muscular qualification for the same purpose. Indeed, we do at present exclude male imbeciles and those who are immature. The reason for extending the parliamentary vote to a larger and larger body of the male population has been to secure the assent of the strength and manhood of the country to the laws and public acts of the government, and to insure its willing participation in that maintenance of the central government's decision by physical force which is the ultimate and by no means very remote method by which they are maintained. It does not seem likely to be an improvement on our present system that women, who must always be regarded as specially privileged because of their physical weakness, should nevertheless be allowed to influence by mere number of their votes the decision of questions in which the employment of the physical strength of men acting as defenders of our territory, guardians of the peace, or ministers of the law, is the essential condition of an effective result following on such decision.

To a naturalist human population does not appear as a number of units of which a few more are female than male—but rather a series of families, consisting of men, women and children, bound together by a variety of reciprocal services, dependent one on another, ordered and disciplined to a distribution of functions

and duties by the tradition and experience of ages. The notion that the pater familias is the rightful chief of his wife and children, and that through him they are represented and should be content to be represented, in the local and greater state government—is one of long standing in civilized Europe. The powers of the pater familias have been gradually limited and directed in the course of the development of social life since the young men and the old bachelors, too, have been given a share of power in the state, but the recent proposal to break the fabric of his household by giving the parliamentary franchise to women is so sudden and strange a notion that he seems not to have realized what it means.

The apathy which many men exhibit in regard to this proposal is as remarkable as the amiable courtesy with which others assent to it rather than "disoblige a lady." Looking at the proposal not as a question of justice, which really has nothing to do with it, but in reference to the inquiry as to whether it is likely, if carried, to increase the happiness and prosperity of the community, I must say that, so far as the natural history of man gives indications, it seems to me that if women acquired the parliamentary franchise and made active use of it, they would be led into a new attitude of independence and separation from the men and from the family group to which they are by birth or alliance attached. I fear that the great business of making the nest beautiful, producing and tending the young, nursing the sick, helping the aged, consoling the afflicted, rewarding the brave, dancing and singing and creating gaiety within the charmed circle where political contests and affairs of state are of no account, would be neglected and without honor. In the end these amenities of life would probably fall into the hands of commercial companies and be sent out as so much a head—imported from Germany. Woman would not be the gainer for she can only gain by continuing to astonish man by all she does for his enchantment and delight, to serve him and to crown his life

—she will only suffer by becoming "independent." The movement which is supposed to lead to a higher development of womanhood, and consists in women mobbing people on their doorsteps, waving flags and shouting at other people's meetings, and struggling in the arms of policemen, seems to be inconsistent with a development in the direction which has hitherto been popular and successful in the progress of man from savagery to decency. It is difficult to suppose that men can really be so blind to the facts of the real importance and true value of women as to allow this movement to succeed while they look on with vague incredulity as to its being anything more than a joke.

There is, too, finally, one serious warning to be derived from the ascertained facts of human physiology and psychology. The immutable task, the sacred destiny, of women is to become the mothers of new generations. Nothing which is likely to interfere with or lessen the respect and veneration due to women in view of this tremendous natural determination of their instincts and aspirations should be lightly sanctioned by men so long as they have the power of deciding the matter. There is good and sufficient ground for fearing that the new status of women which would be established by their entry on an equal footing with man into the arena of political struggle and public life, would injuriously affect in a majority or large minority of cases that mode of life and economy of strength which is necessary for those who must give so much to the great and exacting demands of maternity. The gratification of the whim of a few earnest but injudicious women would be an altogether insufficient justification for the injury of the "physique" of women in general by the strain of public competition with men, and for the widespread development in women of an increased habit of self-assertion and self-sufficiency—habits which must make them unwilling to accept their natural duties as wives and mothers, and must make men equally unwilling to promote them to these honors and privileges.

## Sea Performance of the New Cunarders



IR WILLIAM WHITE, K.C.B., contributes the following special article to a recent issue of the London Times:

The Lusitania has now been at work for eight months, and has made ten double trips between Liverpool and New York; the Mauretania has been running since the middle of November last, and had made eight westward passages and seven eastward ones at the end of May. Both ships accomplished their first performances last month on the voyage to New York; the average speed for the Lusitania was 24.83 knots, and that for the Mauretania 24.86 knots. The Lusitania covered 2,500 knots at a mean speed exceeding 25 knots, and the occurrence of fog at the end of the voyage is considered to have been the sole cause of her having done so. Below an average of 25 knots for the whole run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook, the Mauretania achieved a still more remarkable success, because she was sunning with only three screws, the blade of the fourth screw having been broken off during her previous westward voyage, owing (as is believed) to some floating material having been struck by the propeller. The authorities for a complete repair of the damage, and the authorities of the Cunard Company decided that the ship should sail with three screws. Obviously there was no lack of provision for safety; most of the present trans-Atlantic steamers have twin-screws, while the Allan turbine steamers have three screws. On the other hand, the use of three screws under such conditions of four necessarily interfered with the efficiency of the propelling machinery, and the absence of the port "wing" screw-propeller involved the constant use of the helm to keep a straight course, and so added to the resistance experienced by the vessel. Yet for three or four days on end she averaged over 25 knots, and at the end of her run obtained on this voyage a contract trial, when the Lusitania averaged nearly 25.5 knots, and the Mauretania exceeded 26 knots. It is most satisfactory, however, to all concerned to have confirmatory evidence that, under service conditions, the vessels can cross the Atlantic in favorable weather at 25 knots. Their work during the winter has been done under very adverse conditions of wind and sea; when stormy weather has not prevailed, fog or mist has spoiled the average performances; and unfriendly critics—not acquainted with the conditions that compelled limitations of speed—have hinted that the obligations of the contract would probably never be fulfilled. The Leuchthurn (a principal organ of German shipping) recently published a paper in which the writer asserted that on her first seven voyages the Lusitania had only a difference in her favor of less than two-tenths of a knot average speed on the westward passage, and less than three-tenths of a knot on the eastward passage, as compared with the performances of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, of the North German Line. The writer further suggested that the reciprocating engines of the German ship compared well in efficiency with the steam-turbines of the Cunarder. This statement echoed unfavorable opinions previously expressed in Germany in regard to the adoption of turbines for the Lusitania and Mauretania, and as to the improbability of their performance of attaining the guaranteed speed. It was unfortunate for the critic that this paper appeared almost contemporaneously with the achievements above summarized. Those responsible for the fulfillment of guarantees given for the Cunard steamships never doubted that success would be attained; and long ago they had positive evidence from the performance of the ships that the organization on board was perfected, and experience was accumulated, there would be no difficulty in fulfilling their promises. An efficient staff in both engine and boiler rooms, coal of good quality, and favorable weather were all essential to this result. The first two elements were under the control of the Cunard Company, and it was certain that they would be secured. Weather was not under control and favorable conditions had to be awaited. In these respects the big ships, of course, are not exceptions to general rules; but their unprecedented speed and engine-power necessarily made the task of organization and working more difficult, and experience was necessary before the best working conditions could be ascertained. Six to eight months, chiefly in winter weather, was not a very long period to wait for complete success. Many Atlantic liners have been at work much longer before record runs were achieved; many changes have been made under conditions of manning, coal-supply, and loading differing greatly from those ordinarily occurring in service. The Cunard steamers have not been treated similarly; nor is this the first occasion on which long runs have been made by them at practically the same speed as has now been maintained from Queenstown to Sandy Hook.

In November last, the Lusitania, going west, ran 2,176 knots at a mean speed of 24.65 knots; but the last 615 miles had to be run in weather most unsuitable for the maintenance of high speed; the wind rose to a furious south-west gale, and the sea had to be reduced in consequence, so that the average speed for the passage was brought down to 24.25 knots. In April last, when the writer was returning from New York on board the Mauretania, she ran for a distance of nearly 2,300 knots at a mean speed of 24.8 knots. As she approached the Irish coast she encountered a heavy sea and very thick weather, which necessitated a considerable reduction of speed and brought the average for the passage down to 24.2 knots. Such occurrences are inevitable in ocean steaming, but no one who has taken passage in the big ships can fail to have noted how superior to earlier vessels they are in their capability of maintaining high speed in heavy seas. There comes a time, of course, when even these ships cannot be driven hard without incurring considerable risk of damage from blows of the sea; and their experienced and capable commanding officers do not fail to take proper precautions when such conditions arise. Lower average speeds obtained when such bad weather occurs obviously furnish no indication of the real capabilities of ships. Nor can these capabilities be ascertained by making an arbitrary selection of particular voyages and taking no account of the conditions under which these voyages were made. If bad weather prevails to an unusual degree during the selected voyages, this method of procedure necessarily leads to erroneous conclusions. Probably the German critic above-mentioned fell into this error when comparing the speeds attained on the first seven trips of the Lusitania with the speeds attained on the first seven trips of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. The writer is not in possession of the facts for the German steamer, and cannot say what were the conditions of wind, sea, and weather she encountered on her first seven trips, or how these conditions compared with the corresponding conditions for the Lusitania. He feels absolutely certain, however, that if the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and the Lusitania were tried under identical conditions across the Atlantic, in moderate weather, and with each ship at her best, the Lusitania would be at least 1.5 knots faster instead of the two knots or three knots of a lead assumed by the author of the article in the Leuchthurn. The fallacy of taking the first seven trips of the Lusitania will become obvious if reference is made to the appended tables, in which are summarized the actual performances of the two new Cunard steamships from the commencement of their service up to the end of last month.

## WESTWARD TRIPS

## Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook

Lusitania—	Date of Sailing.	Average Speed Knots.
	September 7, 1907.....	23.01
	October 5, 1907.....	24.00
	November 2, 1907.....	24.25
	December 1, 1907.....	19.52
	January 2, 1908.....	24.13
	February 25, 1908.....	25.08
	March 7, 1908.....	23.16
	April 4, 1908.....	24.08
	April 23, 1908.....	23.36
	May 16, 1908.....	24.83

Mauretania—	Date of Sailing.	Average Speed Knots.
	Nov. 16, 1907.....	22.21
	December 14, 1907.....	23.1
	January 11, 1908.....	21.52
	February 22, 1908.....	23.41
	March 21, 1908.....	24.13
	April 11, 1908.....	24.08
	May 2, 1908.....	22.89
	May 27, 1908.....	24.86

For the ten westward trips of the Lusitania the mean average speeds across the Atlantic is 22.96 knots; for the first seven trips the mean is 22.47 knots; for the last four trips the mean is 23.96 knots; on the fourth trip, made in very bad weather, the average speed was only 19.5 knots; and on the sixth trip, also made in bad weather, it was less than 21 knots. No one possessing an elementary knowledge of the principles of steamship propulsion will fail to understand that these low speeds were deliberately accepted, because the commanding officer of the Lusitania considered it unwise to drive her harder. As a matter of fact, the enormous engine-power provided would have enabled her to be driven much faster, but the damage done might have been serious, and no prudent commander would dream of incurring such unnecessary risks. If these two exceptional passages are omitted, the mean of the average speeds across the Atlantic works out at 23.5 knots, ranging from 22.5 to 24.8 knots. For the Mauretania's eight westward trips the mean of the average speed is 22.5 knots. Here, also, two trips—the third and fifth—are associated with low speeds due to exceptionally bad weather; for the remaining six westward trips the mean is 23.4 knots. The seventh trip was that

when the accident to the propeller took place, and, as a consequence, the speed was reduced. If that trip is also thrown out of account the mean for five westward trips becomes 23.5 knots, and is practically identical with the mean for the eight westward trips of the Lusitania.

## EASTWARD TRIPS

## Sandy Hook to Daunt's Rock

Lusitania—	Date of Sailing.	Knots.	Average Speed
	September 21, 1907.....	22.53	
	October 19, 1907.....	23.61	
	November 16, 1907.....	23.62	
	December 14, 1907.....	21.94	
	January 11, 1908.....	22.8	
	February 8, 1908.....	23.00	
	March 21, 1908.....	23.00	
	April 15, 1908.....	23.81	
	May 6, 1908.....	23.06	
	May 27, 1908.....	23.56	

Mauretania—

November 30, 1907.....	23.69
December 28, 1907.....	23.58
January 25, 1908.....	23.9
March 7, 1908.....	24.42
April 1, 1908.....	24.08
April 22, 1908.....	24.19
May 13, 1908.....	22.32

For the ten eastward trips of the Lusitania the mean of the average speeds is 23.1 knots. For the seven trips of the Mauretania the mean is 23.75 knots; this includes the homeward passage of May 13, when the vessel was proceeding with a broken propeller, under precautions, as the full extent and character of the damage could not be ascertained before she was placed in dry dock at Liverpool. Omitting this trip the mean becomes 24 knots, and the variation in average speed ranges from about 23.5 to 24.4 knots—a very remarkable approach to uniformity of performance on an ocean voyage of 2,800 to 2,930 miles, necessarily performed under varying conditions of sea and weather. As a rule, the fastest passages of Atlantic steamships have been made when going westward; but until her last passage to New York was made the Mauretania had done her fastest steaming on the homeward trip. The mean of her average speeds going westward is still more than half a knot less than the mean for eastward trips. For the Lusitania the mean for westward trips—excluding the fourth and sixth—is nearly half a knot in excess of the mean for eastward trips. Here a knot may appear to be a small difference in speed, but when it is obtained above a speed already very high it involves considerable increase in the engine-power developed. For smooth water the increase in engine-power to raise the speed from 23 to 23.5 knots would be about 8.5 per cent.; the corresponding increase of speed from 24 to 24.5 knots would involve an increase of about 11 per cent. In order to pass from 23.5 knots (the maximum speed of preceding Atlantic steamships, to 25 knots in the new Cunarders about one-third more engine-power must be developed. In steamship propulsion it is the "last step" which costs dearly.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN

A good story is told of two Oxford undergraduates touring in the East, who entered the shop of a Jew whose knowledge of English, though he spoke most other tongues, was limited. With the customary courtesies of the Anglo-Saxon race when abroad one undergraduate remarked to the other, on failing to make the Jew understand what he wanted, "The fool does not speak English!"

This remark came within the radius of the old Jew's comprehension, and drew from him the following questions:

"Do you spik Italian?" to which they replied: "No."  
 "Do you spik Greek?" "No."  
 "Do you spik Turk?" "No."  
 "Do you spik Spanish?" "No."  
 "Do you spik Russian?" "No."

After a pause the old man, with considerable energy, ejaculated: "Me one times fool; you five times fool!" to the complete discomfiture of the young Englishmen.

I want a photograph representing me just as I am. None of the "touching-up" business, understand. "You are in the wrong shop," replied the artist photographer. "Better try the police station. It's a Bertillon style of picture you're after."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## STARVING AT LETTERS

A few years ago Mr. Upton Sinclair published a novel called "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," purporting to record the real history of a young and successful literary man in New York. It made a sensation, but was critically considered a biased view of the commercial side of book-publishing. The self-constituted genius who took the world into his confidence, after confessing to the rebuffs that he constantly met in trying to dispose of his literary work, committed suicide. Arthur Stirling was a figure of fiction, but a man who seems his counterpart has just addressed a letter to the American Magazine (July), telling of his discouragement as a short-story writer. "If measured by pecuniary results," he says, "I suppose I must admit that I am a flat failure; if regulated by praise I am a success." He goes on with a picture that recalls the blackness and despair of some phases of the late George Gissing's life:

"All my life has been passed in the Underworld, and I have tried to make a study of its different inhabitants—thieves, tramps, drug-users, street-fakirs, grafting politicians, etc. All of my writings concern the Underworld, and many of the collection are founded on my own experiences. One editor says I have 'gone deeper into the drug question than any other writer that ever lived, not even excepting De Quincey or Poe.'"

"My first literary work was a slang lexicon and a dissertation on the 'yegg' species of vagrant—the only work of its kind ever compiled in this country. I managed to sell both to a certain newspaper for \$25, barely sufficient to keep a real literateur in postage."

"So here I am, after a lifetime of study and preparation, after three years of sending a finished product around to the editors, after having spent three months in Bellevue hospital with a severe and puzzling illness brought on by close application in completing a thirty-thousand-word critique on E. A. Poe, in such abject despair and destitution that I shall surely sink unless some one comes forth to help me. I feel that I can not keep up my courage any longer. People of means will scarcely believe that it is possible for an author literally to starve to death amid all of this wealth and apparent happiness. Yet it is a fact. Isn't there something radically wrong somewhere when I can have in my possession stories that are unique and individual, tales such as can not be found in any literature, and make the 'rounds' with them and still be compelled to stop on my journey and grab a handful of free lunch from actual hunger? I think there is. Time and again I have placed myself on the scales to find what is wanting, and it seems I can not discover where the fault lies. Suppose I have a number of stories the equal of some of Poe's, would it not be a shame to permit them to die in the dark corner of some obscure garret?"

## "A MASQUE OF EMPIRE"

The Newlands Corner (Surrey) branch of the Victoria League has performed a charming masque at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, which figured the sentiment and the aspiration of national unity, says the London Standard. The piece was designed according to traditional methods. There was a chorus, whose office it was to interpret and to comment upon the action; the several states and colonies were presented by persons; and the main theme was illustrated by interludes, in which passages from the poets—Campbell, Tennyson and Kipling—were recited. The masque was produced under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. St. Loe Strachey, and the performers were their relatives and friends and the children of the Surrey villages of Albury, Chilworth and Shere.

The chorus (Miss M. Baker) attired in cap and gown, spoke the prologue. The curtain rising, Britannia (Miss A. Strachey) was discovered enthroned, grasping her trident, her helmet and shield beside her. The armed forces by virtue of whose defence Britannia holds her dominions first appeared, the Royal Navy being represented by six little sailor boys, who danced a hornpipe, and the British Army by a squad of the Shere cadet corps, in khaki uniforms, with carbines. The little officer handled his men very smartly, putting them through a few evolutions. To the Navy, Britannia addressed Campbell's "Ye Mariners of England," and to the Army Tennyson's "Riflemen Form." The forces then formed a guard of honor behind the throne, and a bugle-call summoned one by one the Five Nations, Canada, robed in scarlet, and bearing a sheaf of corn, entered with little Newfoundland, garbed as a fisher-girl; then came Australia, diademed with the Southern Cross, and bearing fruit; then New Zealand, crowned with roses; then South Africa, wearing a jeweled coronal, and cloaked with leopard-skin, and carrying ostrich feathers. These all received appropriate greeting from Britannia, and the Five Nations recited the fine verses of "The Native-born." India, a dark-skinned lady in gorgeous native apparel; then made a most dignified entrance, and delivered a majestic address. When India and the Five Nations were ranged upon the steps of the throne, the trumpet summoned Gibraltar and Malta—two little sailor-boys, each carrying the White Ensign. They were followed by the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, represented by village girls wearing emblematic colors. Then came the Coaling Stations of the Empire, little boys with coalbags slung over their shoulders; and the Empire was complete.

Britannia descended from the throne, and, advancing to the front of the stage, spoke the "Recessional," so bringing the masque to a full and a fitting close.

The masque was composed and arranged by Mrs. St. Loe Strachey, who is to be congratulated upon her achievement. Permission to perform it may be obtained from the author, c/o. Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., Paternoster Row, London, who published the libretto in a neat little volume.

plants watching the Herculean straits,  
 first I came in sight of that brave show,  
 le my very heart within me dance,  
 ink that thou thy proud foot shouldst adv  
 er so far into the mighty sea;  
 as it and exultation to behold  
 ancient standard's rich emblazonry,  
 cious picture by the wind unrolled.

—Richard Chenevix Trench

# A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

## CURRENT TOPICS

There has been dreadful heat in the middle and eastern states and in Montreal. Many people have died and all have suffered terribly. Here we have had pleasant summer weather. The children at the beaches are having a delightful time and it is not too hot to enjoy the holidays at home.

Not long ago we read about a rebellion in the negro republic of Hayti. Now we hear that on Monday the capital, Port au Prince, was almost destroyed by fire and that the ammunition stored in the city caused a number of terrible explosions. There will not be much suffering, one would think, in this hot climate for want of shelter, but it will be sometime before the city will recover from such a disaster.

There is rebellion in the Central American state of Honduras and the rebels are marching from city to city capturing them as they go. The plan of the rebels is to make a confederation of Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador and then to attack Nicaragua. These Central American republics are not yet ready for the temple of peace which Mr. Carnegie wished to build in that part of the world.

The Japanese have erected a monument to the Russian defenders of Port Arthur. Japanese and Russian generals met to perform the ceremony of unveiling the monument. It is pleasant to see that there is really peace between these two brave nations. The war was a terrible and a costly one. The Japanese are suffering from the poverty that must always come after a great war but they bear their troubles bravely.

The death of the old trainer and athlete Robert Foster brought tears to the eyes of many a strong man and bright boy when on Monday the news of his death spread through the town. For twenty years he has lived in this city and was known to all lovers of sport. His death brings home the lesson that we should never neglect an opportunity of showing a kindness to the living. All that we can do after the spirit has passed away from the earth is as nothing compared with the loving attentions we can show to the sick, the suffering or the lonely who can be pained by our neglect or cheered by our sympathy.

Fancy a man rich enough to hire a big steamer and then take a trip round the world with his friends! That is what Col. Thompson who made a great fortune out of the nickel deposits in Ontario has done this year. He called at Victoria on his way back to New York. The ship is called the Mineola and she came into the Royal Roads on Sunday. Since she left New York last November there are few places of interest at which this pleasure steamer has not cast anchor. If you want to follow her course you should, if you have not done so, get your atlas and read the article on page 2 of Tuesday's Colonist. Then try to imagine the different scenes and the variety of people seen by these tourists.

It will not be long before the people of British Columbia will be needing more hands to pick their fruit. Our first crop is growing very fast. People have only begun to understand that we have one of the finest fruit countries in the world. An orchard needs care and attention, but the labor is not hard. If only the best sort of trees or plants are put in the return is sure. But the strawberries, the raspberries, and the cherries and the plums must be gathered in good time or they are worth very little. In California much of the fruit is picked and packed by boys and girls and even young ladies and gentlemen who are home for their holidays. Many of them earn enough in this way to pay their college fees for the next year.

Count Zeppelin, whose airship has been sailing over the lakes and mountains of Switzerland, has had a king and queen for passengers. The kingdom of Wurtemberg which is a part of the German Empire lies close to Switzerland. A small part of the beautiful Lake Constance is situated within this kingdom. The king and queen were staying at a castle on the banks of this lovely lake when Count Zeppelin's airship made its ascent. When the Count found that his airship was quite safe he invited the king to take a trip with him. His majesty was so delighted that he persuaded the queen to try a short flight and she was as much pleased as her husband. The name of his king is Wilhelm and the queen is Charlotte.

Commander Peary is off again on his quest for the North Pole. This time his ship is called the Roosevelt and she sailed from Oyster Bay, N. Y. The president of the United States came to bid Commander Peary good-bye and to wish him success. It will be many a day before the adventurous explorer will again see his wife and girl and boy after he has parted with them at Sydney, Nova Scotia. It does not seem as if there was much to be gained in traversing the miles of ice and snow or the sea of open water that lies between the highest latitude reached and the North Pole. Commander Peary has had much experience of Arctic travel and should find the pole if any one can. Nothing great was ever done by being satisfied to leave off before we have reached our end.

In the United States little is talked about except the Presidential election. The people are beside themselves with excitement and grown men and women shout and scream and cheer like a lot of school-boys. At the Convention held in Denver, Colorado, Mr. Bryan was nominated as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States. From now till November each party will use every effort to get its candidate elected.

It is said now that the Mexican raid was little more than a riot of a number of men driven to desperation by hunger. All is peaceful again. It is to be hoped that it will be found possible to give the men employment.

In another part of the country the Mexican troops are fighting with the Indians who have taken refuge among the mountains.

Nearly 60,000 less people have come to Canada this year than last. The news that there was want and suffering in eastern Canada last winter kept many away. It is besides, becoming understood in England that the sick and lazy people are not wanted in this country. It is a good place for strong men who are ready to suffer hardship at first if need be. But those who want an easy life will be greatly disappointed. There is promise of a splendid harvest and every day is making it more sure. An army of men will be needed on the prairie to harvest the grain. In August and September of every year thousands of the discoverers of the eastern provinces come to help the prairie people cut their grain. These are fine industrious young fellows. Sometimes they take the money home to pay off debts or perhaps to buy themselves more land. But very often they fall in love with the prairies and come back to take up homesteads as they call the free farms which the government gives them. Many of the best settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan first came out on the harvest excursions. It was a grand sight to see the miles of waving grain ripening in bright sunshine and fresh breezes.

Canadians have always been proud of the way the government has dealt with the Indians. Everything has been done to make their life as comfortable and happy as was possible. They have been given land and often supplied with food. Schools have been placed on the reservations and in some of them the children are taught trades and farming. In British Columbia the natives make their own living and do not often need special help from the government. In some places, as in Victoria, they are set apart for a tribe in or near the city. This is very bad for these people. They learn the evil ways of the wicked among the white people and miss their free out of door life. It would be much better for them if, when a city is built near the Indian reserve, the tribe received the value of the land and took up another reserve at a distance from the cities. But the Indians like many other people do not always know what is best for them. In Victoria and Nanaimo and near Vancouver there are Indian reserves which are doing the Indians no good and preventing the improvement of the part of the city where they live.

A few days ago fault was found with the Indian department because it was said too much money was spent when we think that the Indian tribes are scattered from Nova Scotia to the west coast of Vancouver Island and that many tribes live within the Arctic Circle. It will be easily seen that to keep an oversight

of them all must employ a great number of people and cost a large sum of money. So long as this money is honestly expended for the good of the Indians no one ought to complain. When their old hunting grounds are turned into fields of waving grain or form the sites of great cities the inhabitants of this beautiful land of Canada should find the Indians homes as suitable to their needs as is possible.

Last week and this officers of the British navy are trying to show to England and to the world that their ships are able to defeat any force that can be brought against the coast of the country. In the North Sea and in the English Channel more than three hundred ships are taking part in mock warfare. It is said that the admiralty is trying to find out whether or not the fleet could destroy the German navy if it tried to attack it or to land on the shores of England. Though there will, of course, be no real fighting done the officers are finding out just what the fleet can do. On the result of this will depend whether more new ships need to be built or not. We can scarcely hope that the mighty ships which are being built by every country in the world will be allowed to grow old. There will it is to be feared, be a terrible war some day before very long. In this country few loving people know anything of the horrors of war, but if there is a great war among the nations Canada can scarcely hope to escape taking sides with the mother country.

Most boys remember the story of how Lord Nelson, before the battle of Copenhagen when Admiral Vincent gave the signal which would have prevented a

It began in the fourth inning, with the score tied and the adherents of each college standing on tip-toe watching Cole's crack base-runner trying to get in with the run that should place the visiting team ahead.

This base-runner, whose name was Conner, had made a fine drive of the ball into deep centre field for two bases, and was now playing far off, in a desperate attempt to "steal" third. Twice the Prescott pitcher, who was watching the bases narrowly out of the corner of one eye, had whirled about with the ball and almost caught Conner napping by a swift throw to the base. There were two Cole men out in the inning, and two more would retire on the side. A good batter was up, and Conner might score if he could get a long start from second base before the ball should be hit.

The Prescott pitcher drew back his arm. Conner took a generous lead and started madly for third base the moment the ball was pitched. Drayton ran to the bag, the catcher caught the ball and whisked it down to third and into Drayton's hands like a shot.

Twenty feet from the bag Conner took the only chance left him to reach there safely. He dropped face downward, gave a terrific plunge, and by the space of a hair slid under Drayton's hands as the latter whirled with the ball to touch him out.

The crowd broke into a roar of conflicting cheers and clamors for the umpire's decision. The noise was so great that nobody could hear what it was. Was Conner out or safe?

Drayton stood with the ball in his hand, looking at the umpire. Conner lay sprawled at full length on the ground, one hand clutching the bag. The um-

denounced Drayton for the biggest dunce that had ever appeared on the Prescott diamond. They even insisted that his admission should receive no attention from the umpire—that it should pass as untechnical and out of order on the ground that the umpire had already decided the play beyond recall before Drayton had spoken.

But the umpire shook his head. He declared that the testimony of one of Prescott's own men was sufficient to change his decision, as it was obvious that the runner had reached the base safely if the opponent guarding the base said so. It might be untechnical, but his notion of the game was that both colleges wanted the play decided on its merits and not on mistakes of eyesight by one who was not playing. Therefore he would reverse his decision, glad to have been apprised of his error, and thankful that he had been spared the deplorable accident of giving the game to Prescott unjustly.

Nothing much could be said to this. What little was said Drayton himself uttered.

"I was told yesterday," he said to Saunders, "that nothing but a square game was allowed at Prescott. I warned you that I had played baseball before and knew the weaknesses of the game. There is only one way to play any game squarely. If a man is out he is out, and I don't want him called safe just because he is on my side; neither do I want an opponent called out if he isn't out. That might be a triumph of deception, but it wouldn't be a triumph of skill, and I believe the game is intended to be one of skill rather than one of deception."

"Don't argue with him," advised Dayle. "There's no use talking from two different points of view on

from their bench and threw their caps into the air.

Would he be able to make it! The ball was recovered and thrown toward the diamond just as Drayton tore round the third corner and started for the plate. Cole's second baseman caught and sent the ball whizzing across the diamond to the Cole catcher, who stood quivering to receive it and block the coming Drayton before he should reach the rubber plate.

Down came the runner, slap came the ball into the catcher's big glove. It was a great and true throw from the Cole second baseman; but it was also a great slide which carried Drayton round behind his waiting foot and brought his outstretched hand to the plate a quarter of a second before the catcher could reach him with the ball!

If there had been a pandemonium of noise from the crowd before, there was a bedlam now. The umpire had been unable to see Drayton touch the plate owing to the cloud of dust raised by the slide, and was hesitating whether to call him out or safe. "Safe!" meant the game for Prescott. "Out!" meant that the score was merely tied.

The crowd suddenly realized that the umpire was hesitating, and fell silent.

The umpire looked Drayton full in the face.

"Did you touch the plate or not?" he asked sharply.

"I touched the plate," came the reply, with equal distinctness.

And then the crowd knew in a flash that the game was won. Drayton would be believed.

The decision followed as the Prescott contingent swept down with the cheers of victory thrilling across the field.

"You are safe," said the umpire to Drayton.

Not one of the Cole nine dissented—"which fact," said Saunders, at dinner that evening, "goes to show that Drayton's scheme worked better than ours would have done, after all. We should have had those Cole chaps squabbling over that decision for the next six months, whereas now they are satisfied and cheerful."

"Most fellows are satisfied to be beaten fairly," said Drayton.

## FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

### The Bear

The next morning the little cub bear awakened very early and as soon as he had rubbed his eyes he wondered if any of the animals would come that day. He listened, and he listened, and he listened.

Pretty soon he heard something coming up the path, and the little cub bear rushed to the mouth of the den to see what it was, and he said, "I see a very strange animal coming up the path. It has the most beautiful fur I have ever seen in my whole life, ever so much finer than bear's fur, and the animal looks something like Mr. Badger, only its fur is all one color, and it has the funniest tail, almost as big as a shovel, flat and broad." Just then the owl saw the animal and said, "Who-o? Who-o-o?" But the animal didn't answer at all, except that he gave two slaps with his broad, flat tail on the ground, slap, slap, and the circus bear said, "I know what that is. That is Mr. Beaver. Ask him to come in."

Mr. Beaver came to the door, and the little cub bear said very politely, "Come in, Mr. Beaver." The beaver came in and the little bear said, "We are going to try and build a house big enough for all the animals, so if they come to see us, they will have a place for them to stay. Can you help us?" And the beaver said, "I will be very glad to, because your brother was very good to me when we were in the circus."

The little cub bear said, "What can you do?" And the beaver said, "I can build dams across streams so as to make beautiful lakes, such as you have in parks, and I can build a nice, round house in the lake to live in and large enough for a little bear to live in, if he can only get inside without getting wet." And the cub bear said, "That would be fine, because we could have a park for the animals to play in, and some of the animals would rather live in the water anyway, than live in the cave." So the beaver said, "All right, I will make you a dam and a beautiful lake." So they all went down to the stream and the beaver went up to a tree, and he commenced to bite it. He bit and he bit and he bit, and the chips just flew, and the first thing they knew the tree fell over.

Then he went to another tree, not a very large tree, but he bit so thick (three inches) and he went to another tree, and he bit and he bit and he bit, and the first thing they knew that tree fell over. So he kept on and on until he had cut down a great many trees, so that they fell into the water or across the stream, and he put in leaves and the water commenced to rise higher and higher, and the beaver kept piling in the big logs and soon he had a high dam clear across the stream. The next morning when they looked, the water had filled up above the dam and made a beautiful lake. Soon the beaver went to work, and made a house out of mud. He used his fore feet as if they were hands, walking on his hind feet, and he used his flat tail to make a beautiful mud house that was long and low, and he had a high dam clear across the stream. The next morning when they looked, the water had filled up above the dam and made a beautiful lake. 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# The Court of Russia in the Nineteenth Century



REVIEWING the book just issued by E. A. Brayley Hodgetts, "The Court of Russia in the 19th Century," the London Standard says: No more vivid contrast could well be imagined than that which existed between the Court of Russia in the nineteenth century and the actual condition of the people. This was especially true at the beginning of that epoch. Russia has now a population of one hundred and thirty-five millions, but in 1815, the year which witnessed the final overthrow of Napoleon, the number of the Czar's subjects was fifty millions, and liberty, in the modern application of the term, outside the nobles, was unknown. The Czar was in a literal sense Autocrat of All the Russias; he was not merely the supreme representative of authority, but the actual and irresponsible ruler alike of church and state. "Know, sir," exclaimed Paul I. to a foreign ambassador, "that the only man of distinction in Russia is he whom I address; and then, only when I am speaking to him." That way madness lies, and the new century had scarcely begun before it was started by the murder, in his own palace, of the Czar Paul, in March, 1801. This book opens with the accession of his son, Alexander I., whose reign lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. He had many fine qualities, but scarcely the courage of his conviction. He dreamed dreams, and saw visions of a Russia more majestic and worthy than that which was represented by the great and uneasy burden which had fallen upon him under such tragic circumstances before he had reached the age of four-and-twenty. He was too suspicious, too self-conscious, perhaps also too superficial, to play the part of a strong ruler at such a period. Mr. Hodgetts calls him a German sentimentalist, imbued with the ideas of French philosophy and culture. This was partly the fault of his training, for his tutor was a doctrinaire philosopher, an avowed disciple of Rousseau and Voltaire, and, therefore, wholly at war with the conditions which prevailed in Russia. It has been said that this worthy man taught the future Czar to regard the diminutive Swiss republic as the best model for the greatest empire on the globe. Alexander eagerly drank in such teaching, with the result that his subjects habitually misunderstood him, foreign rulers and diplomats shared the same feeling, and even the nobility that gathered at his court, with rare exceptions, despised him. The court itself was magnificent enough, both then and in subsequent reigns, but a great gulf divided it from the life of the people. Catherine, in a famous letter to Voltaire, had herself admitted that it was possible to "preach maxims which might overturn walls," and a good many maxims of that sort were tossed carelessly about without any due consideration of the results which might follow. Luxury reached a dangerous height, morality was at a dangerous ebb, and stately ceremonials and brave shows were a sorry reparation for acknowledged wrongs.

Mr. Brayley Hodgetts knows Russia much better than most Englishmen. He was educated at Moscow, and was for a term of years settled at St. Petersburg as a newspaper correspondent. He has always been a close student of the internal affairs of the empire, and, therefore, this book has claims to consideration quite apart from the interests of the subject. As in a mirror, he shows us the Court of Nicholas I., and this is followed by a brilliant sketch of the inner aspects of the reigns of Alexander I. and II., which, in turn, paves the way for a picture of existing conditions under Nicholas II. In each reign, besides personal estimates of the ruler, he exhibits the forces behind the throne and the influences which determined, far more than most people in this country suspect, the policy, both internal and external, of the empire. One of the most remarkable men at the court of Alexander I. was Count Kochubey, who professed Liberalism, though with qualifications. He was a great favorite in society, possessed showy manners, and was personally ambitious—the latter rather a dangerous characteristic for a Russian statesman. He kept his ascendancy over Alexander I. to the end, and held in succession the great posts of foreign minister and minister of the interior. But a man of much greater fame was Prince Czartoryski. He was a patriotic Pole, and spent, in consequence, a considerable part of his life in exile. He was a friend of Goethe and of many English statesmen, notably Lord Grey, Lord Holland, and Lord Melbourne. Alexander I. made him a minister of foreign affairs, a post which he only accepted on the understanding that he was to resign it if anything arose which was likely to bring him in conflict with his own people. In the end, notwithstanding his friendship with the emperor and the latter's confidence in him, Prince Czartoryski, who declared that he always felt like an exotic plant which could not take root at St. Petersburg, helpless of justice to Poland, relinquished his great position, and threw in his lot with his oppressed compatriots. Other statesmen of the reign who played a great part in affairs were Michael Speranski, a man of extraordinary force of character, and Count Arakcheyeff, minister of war, a harsh martinet, who sought to flog the peasants into submission. The

Baroness de Krudner, who professed to be a prophetess, and was a friend of Jean Paul Richter, Chateaubriand, and Mme. de Stael, exerted a peculiar influence over the mystical mind of the emperor, and the story of her relations with the Russian court is one of the most curious incidents in the book. Alexander himself was much more of a German than a Russian. He was dreamy, sentimental, impracticable, and, to a curious extent, unworldly, and in spite of his high ideals he failed from first to last to understand his subjects. The Russian court under Nicholas I. was brilliant and distinguished, and this arose to a large extent from the empress's appreciation of music and art, and the mingled dignity and tact which marked her bearing. All the talent of Europe was attracted to St. Petersburg, and, of course, it did not go unrewarded, but the empress, at the same time, had a quick eye for native talent, and in this way developed that artistic movement in Russia which has since borne such memorable fruit. The emperor's attitude toward literature comes prominently into view, especially in a minute account of his relations with Pushkin, the poet, whom he treated generously, though Gogol, perhaps because he was a merciless satirist of the bureaucratic system of Russia, was cordially hated by the ruling classes. The emperor, however, gave him money to make the tour of Europe, and on his return settled a pension of a thousand rubles upon him. Mr. Hodgetts says that if the reign of Nicholas has become synonymous with severity, it must not be forgotten that many of his projects on his accession were liberal in tendency. The final chapters contain notable pictures of the court of Alexander II. and the circumstances which led to his assassination—in spite of the

emancipation of the serfs—in that dark day in March, 1881. In this connection the influence of Turguenieff and Tolstoy come prominently into view. Honest and single-minded is Mr. Hodgetts's verdict on Alexander II.—

"He laid the foundations of freedom in his country, and under his reign it was glorious, prosperous, and developed an intellectual and artistic activity that was unparalleled. With his death it seemed as though a brief spell of sunshine on the usual grey and cloudy sky of the Russian winter had been brought to an end."

Alexander III. is described as a big, shy, indolent man, who lived in perpetual dread of a violent end. He was taciturn, practical, and cared less for political measures than for the economic prosperity of his people. He had two mottoes, we are told. One was "Russia for the Russians" and the other "No Nonsense," and, though he had not the ability of Alexander I. or his father, Alexander II., his subjects adored him, or, at all events that great section of them which stood aloof from the Nihilist movement. Here the book may virtually be said to end, for, though a chapter is devoted to the court of Nicholas II., it is too slight for comment. Mr. Hodgetts declares that he holds no brief for the Russian Imperial family, and is not concerned to defend Nicholas II. from the attacks and aspersions of his detractors. He points out, however, at some length the manner in which such critics have failed to make due allowance for the exceptional difficulties of the present Czar's position. The book contains many portraits, a few significant anecdotes, and a great deal of valuable information not merely on the Russian court in the century under review, but also on the general march of events within the empire.

## Can England Be Invaded

THE following letter appears in a recent issue of the London Standard:

Sir—As I have not succeeded in bringing this question of the present danger of successful invasion before the House of Commons during this session, perhaps you will insert this letter, especially as the present Chancellor of the Exchequer has just told us that his economies were going to consist in still further reducing the defensive forces of the crown, and also because the Prime Minister has told us that if the present British and German naval programmes are carried out we shall have only twelve ships of the Dreadnought type in the winter of 1911, whilst Germany will have thirteen.

At the end of last month Mr. Haldane told us at Bristol "that we must take care that we did not beat our swords into plowshares before the other nations did the same; that there was no curse greater than war, except being unprepared for it when it came, because defeat would mean the destruction of our trade, commerce, credit, and security; that war came very suddenly, and that nations still did wage war; that a blow at the heart of the Empire at a great city like London, was a prospect so tempting to an enemy that they might be sure that on the least encouragement an enemy would take advantage of it; that it would be the easiest way of bringing a war to a conclusion, and would mean ruin to our country and starvation to our people." He also said "that there was a chance of our navy being evaded, and that our navy could not be chained to our shores." This might have been said by Lord Roberts, but as Germany has rather over seven millions of trained soldiers, our navy would be chained to our shores both before and after the six months' training of our territorial force, as it is perfectly absurd to suppose that 300,000 partially trained men would be of any use against the many hundreds of thousands of Germans who could be landed here if our navy were absent. It seems fairly obvious, therefore, that, as the leading corn merchants so strongly warned us, "bread would go up, famine prices," and we should be starved into surrender before we were defeated either by land or sea. There are many thousands of trained German soldiers now living in this country, and German intelligence officers in most English counties. The great German port of Cuxhaven is only about 25 hours by sea from Hull, and Berlin is only 1-2 hours from Cuxhaven by train. We have nothing to oppose an enemy near Hull except untrained territorial units, not yet in existence, and without horses to move them, their artillery being utterly useless. German public men openly advocate building a navy to defeat us, and their military writers calmly calculate the chances of a successful invasion. We have been warned of the danger of invasion by our great war captains, from the great Duke of Wellington and Nelson to Lord Roberts and Wolseley.

The force of circumstances and her rapidly increasing population will compel Germany to expand. Colonel Gadke, one of her great military writers, tells us "that Germany must expand, that the British forces are so small that they would be helpless against a German invasion, and that war between Germany and Great Britain is inevitable. That invasion is not only possible, but that for a people like the Germans there is only one law, only one morality: to make themselves victorious even if other nations are ruined thereby."

German naval officers openly avow that their great fleet is being built for our destruction. France reduced her defensive forces shortly before Germany struck—just as we are now doing. Everything points to Britain being the next victim. Two distinguished British admirals consider that we are in greater danger now than we have been since the Spanish Armada. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself told us in the House of Commons in 1900 that "the personal duty of the defence of the sanctity of our country and homes ought to be the duty of every man capable of bearing arms." Our people do not understand or realize the great danger of our present position. Why is it that none of our leading politicians in the House of Commons on either side will take the trouble to tell them? How can our hard-worked artisans and workmen be expected to give up their holiday and join an almost useless territorial army, when hundreds and thousands of men, with far more leisure and money, do absolutely nothing to guard the safety of their country and the honor of their women and children?

It appears to me that this is a far more urgent question than either tariff reform or free trade. We are a peace-loving, easy-going, unsuspicious people, and the great majority of our manhood shirk their first duty to their native land, by hiding behind the men of the sea; but the writing is on the wall, the adversary is just over the water, almost ready for a sudden spring, and unless there is a great patriotic upheaval, it is most probable that within ten years the British Empire will have ceased to exist, and the greatest influence in the world for justice and mercy will have disappeared.—Rowland Hunt.

### THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN A FAILURE

Women in the United States, according to the figures of the Census Bureau, have more or less entered into competition with men in all the professions and in practically all the other gainful occupations of life, and observers have noted this competition as one of the significant "signs of the times." Peculiar interest, therefore, attaches to the affirmation at the head of this article, made by Mary O'Conner Newell, who is herself a professional journalist. Writing in the July Appleton's magazine, Mrs. Newell asserts that in the professional and business world the doors of opportunity are being closed to women again because "opinion seems to have crystallized into the belief that she has not 'made good' in the sense that she can stand alone, well supported, successful and unanxious, upon her own work." The reason of this, we gather, is that women will not willingly pay the peculiarly heavy price that success, in their case, exacts, namely, "the almost always enforced choice between public life and the home, between business and true wifehood and motherhood." Says Mrs. Newell:

"In answer to the question of what he thought of the woman in business, a man said he had known but three kinds—the kind that married, the discontented, unhappy kind, even in its work, and the desexed kind. The last, he said, was the only successful kind."

While what men consider the "thoroughly feminine" woman is constantly invading the business field and achieving therein a comet-like success, marriage, says Mrs. Newell, is

as constantly removing her from the conflict. The second kind mentioned above include not only the inefficient and the failures, but those conscientious, hard-working professional women who do their work well at the cost of being always tired out and nervous. Of the third class we read:

"The desexed woman anchors herself firmly, and experiences a certain complacency in doing so, to the bleachers of life paying her little quarter as cheerfully as may be. Then she tries to see the game from a man's point of view."

Mrs. Newell claims that the opinion even of women on this subject is "strangely unanimous." To quote further:

"They are not satisfied with the position in which they stand in business nor with what they stand for. They have become unsettled about themselves and their ability to fight successfully shoulder to shoulder with men, given the opportunity, and are looking to themselves, for a wonder, to see if the explanation lies within."

"Woman has failed to 'make good' her pretensions to consideration as an independent leader and thinker in the professions and in business. Almost nowhere in the high places do we find women. Very few are they among physicians of note, few among lawyers, and few as executive heads of colleges or holders of professorial chairs, few among the ranks of editors. And in the teaching and newspaper fields they have had great opportunities, whatever may be the case today. As actresses, they seem to be made or marred at the will of the manager, as was exemplified in a recent noted case. They have had control of fortunes; they have had sway in kitchens; they have always taught; they have always acted; yet men are the great financiers, cooks, teachers, managers of theatres. In no profession are women independent factors, standing on their own, snapping their fingers at clamor, as certain strong professional men do, whom to name would be invidious."

On the other hand, says Mrs. Newell, "if brilliant women got half the mental assistance from husbands and brothers that many men get from wives and sisters, it is quite probable that I should be here explaining why professional women succeed, instead of why they fail." Yet the writer concludes:

"Woman is being driven back into the home—and in many cases there is no home. It behooves her to examine into her position more closely, take herself more seriously as a business factor, or must remain, on the field of fight. She should copy men more assiduously with respect to business foresight and business factor, and strengthen her entrenchments, if she wishes to remain, or must remain, on the field of fight. She should copy men more assiduously with respect to business foresight and business honor, lay aside the vanities of sex and its wiles, mend her manner of dressing—in a word, model herself on man's pattern."

"Can she do so? Will she? And if so, will life be worth living to her after such a labor of readjustment and reformation?"

"In mind, the business woman always figures to me as one tilting insecurely on a high office stool, straining her own and the onlooker's nerves—man, as one sitting back comfortably in an armchair, looking and feeling able to advise any one on the question of success."

"Only as the mother, the Madonna della Sedia, with babe in arms, little ones clustered about her knee, does any woman attain the magnificent serenity, the poise of man, secure in the business world which he has created after his own image and likeness."—Literary Digest.

## Told of the Prince of Wales

FORTY-THREE years ago the 3rd of June, in the year 1865, witnessed the birth of the King's second son. His Royal Highness is ably following in the steps of his father, many of whose attributes the Prince has inherited, especially tact. This was displayed many times and oft when he was Prince George. On one occasion (relates London P. T. O.) the captain of the P. and O. liner, Victoria, while lying off Malta, was told one day to look out for his Royal Highness, who was going home as a passenger on his ship. He told the first officer to let him know as soon as the Prince put off from the shore, which, of course, was close by, and to at once man the yards. The officer waited for some time, and at length, seeing a quiet young man ascending the ship's ladder, he asked him rather bluntly if he knew when that "blessed" Prince was coming along. The gentleman smiled and said: "Well, as a matter of fact, here he is. I saw you were busy coaling, and, as a sailor myself, I know what a nuisance it would be to have to call the men off their work, so I thought I would just come off quietly by myself and save trouble."

When his Royal Highness visited Nova Scotia in 1890, when commanding H. M. S. Thrush, he won golden opinions by his genial bonhomie. Then, as now, there was nothing he disliked more than "kow-towing" to him in any shape or form—anent which a story. During the Prince's stay at Halifax the officers of the regiment in garrison gave a grand ball, which his Royal Highness attended. His hostess was quite overcome by the exalted position of her guest, and kept alternately "sire-ing" and "sirring" him—being divided in her mind as to which was correct—till any other man but a trained Prince would have shown signs of boredom. Eventually a move was made to the supper-room, the Prince and his hostess leading the way. Canadian oysters are good, and the guest of honor expressed a desire for some. A young subaltern happened to be passing by as he did so. "Hi, Mr. Blank," the lady called out, "bring his Royal Highness some oysters at once—and look sharp." The subaltern, if young, was of an independent character. He turned round to a servant, and said quietly, with a slight and unmistakable emphasis on the first word, "Waiter, kindly fetch some oysters for his Royal Highness." No one enjoyed the snub more than the Prince. But the subaltern subsequently found it convenient to go to the I. S. C.

And one recalls that the Prince while on his first Colonial tour with the Princess was himself snubbed. As being probably the only occasion on which such a thing has happened to his Royal Highness it deserves retelling. One Sunday, while in Australia, the Prince passed a Wesleyan church just as the Sunday school was dismissed. The scholars followed him until they were asked by the governor to "run away," which most of them did. The sole exception was a tiny girl, who still stayed near the Prince and gazed up with innocent awe into his face. He kindly took her by the hand, walked some distance with her, then said, "Now you have had a walk with me, run away and play." The demure severity of the reply, "Please sir, we don't play on Sunday," must rather have nonplussed his Royal Highness.

There is a pleasant anecdote of the Prince, which, although not new, is worth repeating. In 1888, when Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Sir John Commerell one day received a message from the Prince of Wales (now

Edward VII.) saying that he wished to see his son at Goodwood. The message was duly delivered to Prince George, but the Prince preferred to think of his duty first. His answer, although he could perfectly well have been spared on the occasion, was, "Well, sir, but what is to become of my torpedo-boat?" Sir John Commerell replied, "I think, Prince George, we can spare you for the day, and your father would like to see you at Goodwood." "No, sir," replied the Prince, "I have got orders to go out in my torpedo-boat to Spithead, and go I must." And soon afterwards his Royal Highness was steaming out to sea in the teeth of an easterly gale.

A characteristic story of the Prince is related concerning his visit to Gwalior two years ago. The Maharajah of that State had established some lion cubs in an enclosure with the idea of perpetuating the breed, and one morning the Prince strolled out, with some members of his staff, to see them fed. He found them baiting an unfortunate live goat, which they were playing with as cats with a mouse. After watching the performance for a while, the Prince suddenly exclaimed: "I can't stand this any longer. He's a jolly plucky goat, and we must get him out somehow." The question was how to manage the rescue, for it was not at all an easy task to get the goat out of an enclosure in which some three-quarter-grown lions were at large. A lasso was eventually selected, and the work of salvage commenced. They had just got the noose over the goat, and were about to hoist him up, when a lioness went for him in earnest, and it looked to be all up with him. But with the courage of despair he charged her and sent her flying; and before she could pick herself up and return to the attack the rope was over him, and he was hoisted up to safety. He was found to have escaped without injury, barring a slight cut on one leg, and he was made a pensioner for life, and adorned with a silver collar.

A short time ago in one of the public gardens in Vienna a seamstress found herself sitting beside a quiet, plainly dressed woman who was sewing. They got into a conversation on domestic matters, telling each other how they made their own dresses and those of their children also.

"I like to occupy myself with that kind of work," said the seamstress.

"So do I," observed the other; "it is a great pleasure."

Then as confidence were in order the seamstress continued:

"My husband is a good man."

"So is mine," responded the other woman.

"Mine works at the railway station, as his father did before him," the working woman prattled on. "My own father was a wood carver; what is yours?"

There was a brief silence, and then very simply the woman to whom the question was put answered: "My father is Francis Joseph." She was in fact the Emperor of Austria's daughter, the Archduchess Gisela, wife of the Regent of Bavaria, who is famous as the most democratic and simple-minded of European royalties.

Physician—From a hasty examination, I am of the opinion that you are suffering from clergyman's sore throat.

Patient—The H—I you say!

Physician (quickly)—But it is quite possible I am wrong—I will look again.—From The Bohemian magazine for July.

# Sir William Van Horne as a Humorist



His home life and surrounded by his friends Sir William Van Horne is a humorist. He enters into the spirit of a jest or a practical joke with as much zest as a school-boy follows up the adventures of the trail. Being fertile in resource and imagination, he sees many opportunities to exercise his natural love of fun upon any unsuspecting visitors who are not familiar with this phase of his character. He told me that on an occasion, when a number of distinguished persons had gathered at his house, he handed a lady a poem, presumably by an unknown poet, which he himself had written a short time before, expecting to be discovered and called to account on the spot as an imposter, when, instead, the lady read it through with evident interest, and, looking up, remarked serenely, "It might be Browning."

I was present on an evening when the late Wyatt Eaton the painter was the target for Sir William's wit. We were assembled in a small reception room, looking over some etchings and Japanese paintings, a recent gift from an Eastern official.

"By the way," said Sir William, looking at Mr. Eaton, "I did not know that Emerson wore a beard."

"As I remember him," replied the artist, "his face was bare."

Sir William affected surprise at this, and calling Jenner, the butler, he said:

"Bring me the portfolio with the head of Emerson by Mr. Eaton."

Jenner obeyed, returning in a few minutes with the portfolio desired.

"There!" exclaimed Sir William, after rumaging a while among the contents and producing a proof of Mr. Timothy Cole's engraving of Mr. Eaton's crayon portrait of Emerson, "You must be mistaken."

Mr. Eaton looked at the proof, and, sure enough, there was his portrait, the face adorned with chop-whiskers. He became greatly excited. "I never did it," he said, "and yet it certainly is my mark."

He examined the proof more closely, taking it to the window for scrutiny.

"Is it possible," he asked, "that any one has tampered with my drawing and that that has gone out over the country as my work?"

He turned pale and his hands actually shook with nervous excitement.

"It is a libel!" he muttered.

But, the artist's feelings going beyond the limits of a joke, Sir William quickly relieved his tension. "All right, Mr. Eaton," said he: "I did it." It was a put-up job, arranged with Jenner beforehand for the amusement of the guests.

Of course it ended in a laugh, with a compliment to Sir William from the artist, that he had handled his crayon so skillfully that it was not detectable from the grain of the engraving.

"I was completely deceived," said the painter, who was something of an expert in these things.

Sir William makes an annual trip over the Canadian Pacific railway and should there happen to be a greenhorn in the company;

that is, one who is making his first trip over the prairies, he too comes in for his share in the fun-making.

On different parts of the prairies there are alkali beds that glisten in the sun and seem to ripple like water. Before approaching these beds, Sir William incidentally introduces the subject of Christ walking on the water, and asks whether any one present believes that it can be done.

Of course there is protest, and as if to clinch the matter, Sir William raises his hand to the conductor, and orders the train to be stopped. He then alights, runs across the prairie, and walks over the apparent pond, glistening in the sunshine, and, returning, quietly remarks, "And my feet are not even wet."

The conductor, who is in the secret, keeps a serene face; the train starts up; the greenhorn, not having the chance to investigate for himself, is mystified; and like a good many other simple things, Sir William's "walking on the water" remains unexplained.

A bon mot is never lost on him, and it is just as highly savored.

At the time when Lord Aberdeen was governor-general of Canada, I sat at Sir William's left-hand at a dinner given to Lady Aberdeen. With the coffee were served some preserved lotos flowers on sea-weed of a vivid green color.

Lady Aberdeen examined this unusual looking dish, hesitating before helping herself.

"Don't," said I, "if you love Old Erin."

"Why?" she asked, amused, holding one of the salmon-colored petals mid-way to her lips.

It is the lotos flower that brings forgetfulness, and so I quoted a few lines from Tennyson's poem, "The Lotos Eaters."

She swallowed the petal. "I am very happy here," said she, beaming.

"O Diplomacy, thy name is success," I thought, and they who possess it find it means power and revenue.

"I would like to have thought of that myself," said Sir William to me afterward, in speaking of the aptness of my quotation.

Next to Professor Morse's, Sir William's collection of Chinese and Japanese pottery is the finest in the country. It is an experience to spend a Sunday afternoon with him among these treasures, and note his memory of dates and dynasties. He is making a copy of each piece—a careful study in color and design, upon a heavy hand-made paper—a work that in time to come will be of great value for its originality and skill.

He always handles his pieces of pottery with great care, using a piece of soft silk to polish them off, this to show the beauty and sheen of the glaze. Here, too, is a field for his fun-loving nature, and every little while a new victim is fooled with a grease cup. This little vessel of the scullery, cracked with heat and polished to an ivory tone by tallow, is his mock piece de resistance, and has been passed off repeatedly on the innocent as a piece of Satsuma. This little cup is kept in a cabinet among gems of the Ming and Suig periods, and brought out with great pomp and circumstance whenever the hour is ripe for experiment.

Even Professor Morse himself came up against "the grease cup," and, laughs Sir William, "he is the only one that was not deceived."

It is a delight to talk with Sir William when he is in a reminiscent mood, when he recalls incidents of his boyhood and early life. He told me once that he broke into the library of his native town in Illinois on a Sunday and copied a book he wanted from cover to cover, illustrations and all. "I was not able to buy books in those days," he explained. "I was employed as a messenger at six dollars a month, which I took home intact to my mother. My only pocket money was the dimes and occasional quarters given me by the patrons of the company for carrying long distance messages."

How picturesque is that incident in the life of one who later became unrivaled in the planning of railway systems and the handling of millions.

"I never cost my parents a cent, after my thirteenth year, for my education," he told me, and yet his education is of the best, being absorbed from experts along different lines, by personal association with men. At his table are to be found brilliant exponents in every department of art, science and invention.

In his handsome grey stone house on Sherbrooke street, in Montreal, there is a room designated as the "Studio." Here Sir William dashes off landscapes in the "wee sma" hours, chiefly memories of the Northwest or scenes in the primeval forests of Cuba. It is a treat to enter there, where more than in the rest of the house his versatility finds expression. Oils, crayon drawings, brief sketches in colored inks are everywhere to be seen from his hand. One of my comments that delighted Sir William was that "a good painter had been suppressed to make a bad railroad president."

The studio contains portable lights, which Sir William carries about with him and turns full upon the sketch or painting under observation, thus greatly enhancing its artistic effect. In this room treasures are hidden away, and are brought out only on special occasions—drawings by Dutch, French and English masters and a representative group of the great Japanese painters, Hokusai and Togo-shigi included.

These studio events are memorable to those who have taken part in them, and here lies the secret of Sir William's success as a host; he selects his guests with a view to contrasting one with another, so that monotony or ennui is never felt. At his table modest representatives of the arts are received "cheek by jowl" with millionaires and men of rank.

I remember a Sunday when the first lady of the land invited herself to the two o'clock dinner. This day the arts were represented by a young Dutch artist. After dinner Sir William suggested that the young man show his skill in making a quick portrait sketch of an old English general who was present. The artist set to work against a quickly fading daylight, Lady Aberdeen leaned over the back of his chair as he worked, so deeply was she interested in the process. When the sketch was completed, she not only complimented the young painter, but invited him to dine with her the following day. This was a double

triumph for the stranger, who presented her with the sketch, and the day passed off happily for all.

Those who know him well are often puzzled as to when he gets his sleep, for he is awake at all hours of the night, engaged at his manifold occupations, or in his billiard-room, but he has discovered the secret of the great Doctor Pepper, of dozing off for a moment at any time and in any place, thus fortifying himself against fatigue, so that his waking hours rival those of William of Germany himself.

Once at table I asked him a question, and, getting no answer, I thought him pre-occupied and passed the matter over in silence. Presently he turned to me and asked whether I had spoken. I replied that the matter was of no importance, thinking that my question might have bored him.

"I must have been asleep," he apologized; "how shocking of me."

"Asleep," I exclaimed. "How could that be possible?"

"Yes," said he, "I drop off sometimes between the courses, and these little winks rest me wonderfully, even if I only lose consciousness for a few seconds."

This led up to a discussion of absent-mindedness, and he told a little story on his own account.

"I was in a great hurry to get to my office one morning," said he, "and, seeing something on wheels at a little distance, I hailed it and was driven off. Stepping out on the curb, I put my hand in my pocket for a quarter—which is the Montreal tariff—and looking up I was face to face with my own coachman. Well, I was raised to go aloft, you know," he concluded.

With the years and their achievements he seems to exhaust none of his pristine energy. I said to him at the time he resigned from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific railway, "I suppose now you will settle down to a quiet life, occupying yourself chiefly with your collections of art objects."

"No," said he, with a vague look in his eyes, "I could not make up an existence with any one thing. If I gave up my activities things would become flat, stale."

"But where do you find time for so many interests?" I asked, for the man seems no less than a magician who creates in some way, the secret of which is known only to himself, and he replied; "Going from one thing to another rests me."

That was a favorable mood for the beginning of his enterprises in Cuba, where he is laying out a city to outshine Havana in beauty and commercial prominence.

Writing to a friend from Camaguey, Puer to Principe, he said: "The important matters which have kept me here for most of the past seven months are still pending, and, although very busy, I am greatly enjoying the beautiful climate and surroundings here."

It will be seen, then, that he is not only charmed by the future industrial possibilities of the island, but by the natural beauty, and surely this new city is an idea of stupendous import, revealing great foresight on the part of Sir William.

It is equally enjoyable to hear him speak of his pioneer days in the Northwest, and

some of the tales he tells would stir the blood even of the least imaginative. On the plains the atmosphere is so clear and the earth so flat that one loses all sense of perspective, the air becoming something like a lens that magnifies distant objects. Accordingly, Sir William describes his astonishment on first seeing a prairie chicken on the horizon: "A creature of gigantic proportions strutting slowly and fantastically along, it was a disappointment to find it was only a prairie chicken and not some truly antediluvian bird, and the silence is terrifying, something so new and oppressing that it can almost be heard."

Nor were the hardships and bodily exhaustion attending any pioneering cause wanting, but these are never touched on, excepting to his most intimate friends. It is thrilling when he describes his nights on the plains in a pouring rain, sleeping on a wet mattress on the ground, "with the water oozing from the blankets over our bodies, and in that way we got many a good steam bath and came off none the worse for the experience."

In those days he fared no better than the Italian laborers along the line, living chiefly on pork and black coffee. He gave orders that the coffee should be served without stint, hot and strong, and the result was that the work was carried through in less than half the time stipulated by the government. The same heroism that met and overcame the conditions, single-handed, one might say, necessary in the building up of the greatest railway in the world, was shown in his private life. At the time that he was night telegraph operator on the Milwaukee his wife fell sick of the smallpox. Putting an end to all discussion of the matter, he began by turning everybody out of the room. Then, tying up the patient's hands, to prevent scratching, he took up his post by the bedside, and fought the disease and the doctors alone, and today Lady Van Horne has not a scar on her face or hands, and is a witness of the entire efficiency of her nurse.

Somewhere in the Bible it is said that the "way of the child gives prophecy of the nature of the man," and so the quality that makes a man one of the creative spirits of his time is revealed in his obscurity to those of us who are more than mere superficial observers.

Poultny Bigelow once said to me that "a man's greatness is explained by his vitality, rather than by opportunity or the advantages of birth and education."

With Sir William Van Horne the habit of work has become so fixed that it is a necessity, like sunshine and air, and he works for no reward other than the doing of that which his hands find to do, and doing it with all his might. This habit of work coupled with a superabundance of vitality, enables him to carry, through the work of a dozen men and do it as easily as play.

As he has spanned the vastness of the Canadian Northwest and belted the Island of Cuba with a progressive railway system, he is today laying the foundations of a future prosperity that is almost undreamed of. Might it not be said of this man, with truth, that he has made himself a veritable citizen of the world? And through it all he is still a humorist.—Charlotte Eaton in Canadian Magazine.

## Mademoiselle Margot



HE was pretty, and she was alone—therefore she was interesting. As her friends sat her off from the Paris platform, they heaved a sigh of relief and put her in a Dames seules with that feeling of absurd content experienced only by worldly souls at any exceptional performance of their "duties."

Now as Mademoiselle Margot's views, to do her justice, entirely coincided with the Amazonian attitude peculiar to virginal persons of ninety-three, the maternal solicitude of kind and thoughtful friends filled her with a satisfaction which her appearance—she had blue eyes and a curly head—much belied, and, as she installed herself in the most comfortable corner of the first-class carriage, she came to the original conclusion that a world without men would be the acme of comfort, and that matrimony was the refuge of the incompetent. Having reached this admirable frame of mind, and, to further illustrate her theory that a world without men would have been an eminently satisfactory place, she proceeded to take down her dressing bag and shed her blouse, which she replaced by a dressing-jacket extracted therefrom.

It was a fast train, with only one stop—at Brienne. She was therefore free from impertinent observation, besides the obvious fact that first-class passengers at one in the morning are few and far between.

Having completed the details of her undress uniform, and having replaced her bag on the rack and herself on the seat, she fell asleep, rocked by the gentle motion of the train.

The train stopped at Brienne for three minutes, and in that three minutes he got in. There were now the ingredients for a five-act tragedy—life, man, the woman, and the situation. What happened, then, is worthy of notice. The man flung down his portmanteau with a sigh, and, as he did so, for the first time became aware of the presence of the other occupant. With an exclamation of annoyance he gazed in disgust at the intruder, whose slumber was to deprive him of the eagerly and long-looked-for joys of an old and mellow pipe.

He was an officer and a gentleman, but his subsequent remark was not fraught with that courtesy one is accustomed to look for in a chevalier de la légion d'honneur. It was, to be exact:

"Confound the women, they come in everywhere." Whereat he took out his pipe and inspected it at length. The offender stirred in her sleep; he looked again, her hair shone in the lamplight. He hated flaxen-haired dolls, but he put the pipe in his pocket. This was precisely the moment chosen by the doll to open her eyes. . . . She stared, then she rubbed her eyes a moment. Could it be possible that any man should be dead to decent feeling as to enter within the sacred precincts of a Dames seules? And he dared to be young and passably good-looking. Impersonal! Being now quite sure that what had at first appeared a dream was a tangible reality, the lady sat up with an indignant jerk, ready for the fray.

"If monsieur had been good enough to look outside before entering this carriage, he would have been spared the necessity of putting a lady to great inconvenience."

The unexpectedness of the attack took monsieur's breath away; but, controlling his righteous indignation, he answered in chilling tones:

"It is entirely due to the fact of having looked outside that I have had the—er—pleasure of Madame's company since Brienne."

"Madame" was a Parisienne. She noted the significant pause, and her blue eyes flashed.

"Your compliment is an error of taste, monsieur. Had she been a gentleman, can you still further—I thought you were a gentleman, for instance."

He bowed ironically.

"I have only to repeat Madame's advice to myself. Had she but looked outside before entering her compartment, this interview would have been avoided to—pray believe me—our mutual satisfaction."

"Monsieur!"

"Since you oblige me to say so, at the next station, I shall be under the painful necessity of calling the guard and having you turned out."

Monsieur smiled indulgently and shrugged his shoulders. He was a singularly graceful man.

The amused toleration of his manner was the last straw. It reached the already irate Margot to a state of mind wherein fratricides are made.

"Monsieur shall see . . . a man who from deliberate choice travels at night in a Dames seules can only . . ."

"With a bound, Monsieur was on his feet. 'Dames seules?' '—c'est trop fort,' and he sank back overcome by the intensity of his emotions.

"Monsieur shall see . . ." she repeated, unmoved at his ejaculation.

"I shall see nothing whatever," retorted that gentleman, annoyed at her callous continuation. "A lady who, of her own accord, gets into a 'smoking carriage' can hardly expect to be upheld should she have the audacity to make such an application."

"Vous mentez, monsieur."

"Pardon."

Simultaneously they rose in their respective wrath. Simultaneously they put their heads out of their respective windows, and, having gazed with eagerness at the official labels, drew back, and each, with a superb gesture, pointing to their respective labels, said in a simultaneous tone of triumph—"look!"

"He must now either faint—or be humble," murmured Margot through clenched teeth. And she waited.

"Figuratively she will—grovel," reflected Monsieur with much pleasure. "I shall be—er—magnanimous." And he too waited.

The moment was fraught with breathless suspense and though a dressing-jacket, one must confess, is hardly conducive to dignity, Margot's look of outraged majesty was quite beautiful to see.

"I am—waiting," she reminded him, in a sepulchral tone.

Exasperated beyond endurance at her uncalled for attitude, his magnanimity vanished on the instant.

"Until Madame can prove herself in the right, she is more than likely to do so."

"Wretch," was "Madame's" inward comment, and there ensued a dramatic pause.

Then all at once, without a word of apology or

explanation—though a collision was inevitable as they crossed the compartment—they hurriedly changed windows, each anxious to verify the truth of a sudden inspiration. Helas! There are sad moments in life.

Presently the lady spoke. "It was the guard," she murmured disconsolately.

"Both guards," corrected a weak voice from the opposite corner.

"The Paris guard certainly pasted 'Dames seules' at one end," began she.

"And some fool at Brienne pasted 'smokers' on the other," he concluded with conviction. They understood now. It was humiliating.

"Though it is not my fault, I am afraid I may have seemed—a little hasty," she conceded with a charming blush.

Monsieur—whose name was the Vicomte de Margelle—hastily forestalled any further apology. "I beg of Madame to believe that . . ." His eyes rested on the dressing-jacket, and, having a sense of humor, he laughed. It was contagious.

"Won't you finish your sentence?" asked Margot demurely, when their mirth had somewhat subsided.

"Not now," replied monsieur, who was a diplomatist. "And perhaps, as we shall be reaching our destination in ten minutes, I'd better look out of the window."

But he must have finished the sentence correctly at some time or other for they were married six weeks later.—A.S. in M.A.P.

## KING EDWARD'S DISLIKE OF GERMANY

Germany, which is the principal organ of the German Central party, publishes the following communication under the heading "Why King Edward Does Not Visit Berlin:

"Those who know the English King's personal habits understand why he avoids Berlin. His Majesty likes intercourse of a free and easy character, he dislikes strict formalities. For instance, the English sovereign dislikes the idea of passing through the Brandenburg gate, like the white elephant of Slam, and being greeted by the city fathers and thousands of school children. He also dislikes the military review and pompous pageants which would be arranged here in his honor if he paid an official state visit to Berlin."

"This prudent monarch, whose clever diplomacy has raised Great Britain to an international position which she hitherto has never possessed and who has produced this effect without any external display, dislikes the pompous customs of the German court, for he knows how to employ his time more profitably than in such empty ceremonies. King Edward's refusal to visit Berlin must not be construed as an attitude of unfriendliness toward Germany, but as a sign of his personal dislike of gorgeous pageants, which frequently burden those whom they are intended to honor."

"Even in the East, the cradle of Byzantine display, there is a tendency to abolish such pageants. Perhaps in Germany too the time will come when foreign monarchs can pay us visits without so many external accompaniments of pomp."

"Don't complain," said Uncle Eben, "if you find dat somebody has an axe to grind. Your lucky dese days if, when you gits through turnin' de grindstone, he doesn't han' you de ax an' speck you to do his choppin' for 'im."—Washington Star.

## Scene In the Commons



LOYD'S WEEKLY thus reports the extraordinary scene in the Commons during the debate on the Royal visit to Russia:

The Labor party were given their much sought chance of uttering a protest in the House of Commons on Thursday against the King's visit to Russia. A stormy scene resulted. Mr. Keir Hardie being almost "named" by the Deputy Speaker for using the word "atrocities" in criticising the Czar.

The amendment to the Foreign Office vote signifying displeasure at the Government's sanctioning the Royal visit was rejected by 225 to 59.

Mr. O'Grady set the ball rolling on behalf of the Labor party by remarking that no one objected to his Majesty paying a private visit to his relative. But he and his colleagues objected to the visit being a State one. He feared the result of this country's relationship with Russia, with its horrors, tortures, and persecutions. Speaking of the shooting of the common people in Russia, he asked, how could the King, at the head of a free State, with his great human heart, be asked to consort officially with the head of a State like that?

Mr. O'Grady reviewed the fate of the first two Dumas, and he declared that Britain could not associate itself with the Government of Russia. If the visit retained its representative character it would be a sham and a disgrace to the nation. He therefore moved to reduce the vote by £100.

Mr. Swift MacNeill seconded the motion, complaining that the King was going abroad without a minister responsible to the people, whereas the Czar would have his ministers present.

A young Nationalist, Mr. Kettle, asserted that the visit meant that this country backed the bills of Russia. How different was the message of the English people today from that of two years ago! Then it was, "The Duma is dead. Long live the Duma!" Now it is, "Liberty is dead. Long live the Czar!"

Speaking in his most impressive and unimpassioned manner the Foreign Secretary said he felt a difficulty in dealing with the constitutional position and actions of the Sovereign in a debate where one and tenor were so much influenced by other considerations.

His Majesty acted on the constitutional advice of his ministers, and he was responsible for everything which took place. No public affairs would be transacted which in any way impaired the direct responsibility of ministers at home.

No negotiations were on foot for any new treaty or convention with the Russian government, and none would be initiated during the visit. The visit was, however, intended to have a political effect, an effect which, it was hoped, would be beneficial to the relations of the two countries.

The consequences of saying that they would not recognize the Russian government until they were satisfied with the internal affairs of Russia would be disastrous. The Government was pursuing a policy of peace, and the House was asked to decide between that and another policy, which would sooner or later lead to war.

The King had visited other countries, but not Russia, and the time had arrived when the visit could no longer be postponed without discourtesy. To make a

distinction between this and visits paid to other countries was to be a slight and an insult.

The visit was welcomed by all the moderate and liberal elements in Russia. Making no comment on Russian internal affairs, he would say that some members of the first Duma were charged with issuing a manifesto inviting men to refuse military service, and some members of the second were sentenced on a charge of being connected with an organization for overturning the present government.

Mr. O'Grady: They were sentenced without trial. Mr. Balfour endorsed every word of the Foreign Secretary's speech, adding that they were not qualified to occupy the position of judicial authorities over other nations. He was followed by Mr. Keir Hardie, who said he felt foul of Mr. Emmott, the Chairman, by speaking of atrocities in Russia, for which the Russian government and the Czar were responsible.

Mr. Emmott said the word "atrocities" was not in order in relation to the responsibility of the Czar and the Russian government, and he must therefore ask Mr. Hardie to withdraw.

Mr. Hardie: My difficulty is that I know no other word in the English language which expresses my meaning (Labor cheers).

Mr. Emmott repeated that Mr. Hardie must withdraw, but that gentleman attempted a subterfuge. He said he had not repeated the word, and in the course of his speech he would state facts to justify the use of the word.

He had no desire to disobey the ruling of Mr. Emmott, but he could not promise to be muzzle.

Amid some disorder Mr. Emmott said: "It is for me to carry out the rules of order, and I say most distinctly that the word 'atrocities' is not in order."

Mr. H. C. Lea (L) It is perfectly true. (Shouts of "Order!")

Mr. Emmott at length threatened to "name" Mr. Hardie and suspend the sitting, but the member for Merthyr reluctantly withdrew the word on the appeal of Mr. Maddison, and after Mr. Asquith had supported the chairman. He said he had no desire to prevent a division, and, therefore, he would sacrifice his convictions.

Mr. Maddison (Lab) having opposed the amendment, Mr. Lea supported it amid loud cries of "Divide!" From the Labor benches came shouts of "Divide!" "Beaten down!" Mr. Lea soon sat down, however, and Mr. Grayson (Soc) rose. The House, however, agreed to Mr. Henderson's motion that the question should be put, and Mr. Grayson shouted: "I refuse to be browbeaten—" ("Order!") "I refuse to allow the question to be put." He sat down again to loud shouts of "Order!"

Mr. Will Thorne (addressing his leader, Mr. Henderson): It is a dirty shame. He has as much right to speak as anyone.

Mr. Grayson: Why don't you cross the floor at once?

Mr. O'Grady's motion having been rejected the House adjourned for the Whitsun holidays.

Simkins—"You say that little man was formerly the light-weight champion? Timkins—"Yes." Simkins—"How did he lose the title? Timkins—"Oh, he didn't lose it. He merely sold his grocery and retired."—Chicago Daily News.

# Pageant at the Edinburgh Exhibition

THE Scottish National Exhibition, now being held in Edinburgh, was on Saturday the scene of a grand spectacle that was truly national in its character and object, though marred by the fact of having to be held in the Concert Hall instead of in the open air on account of the breakdown of the weather, says the Northern Whig of June 15. On the great pageant, which was organized by a host of arduous workers in aid of the Scottish Children's League of Pity, the history of Scotland was unfolded in a most picturesque and realistic manner. Beginning away back in the realms of misty antiquity with the mythical Celtic races with their strange gods and goddesses, and coming down through the roll of recorded history from the rude time of Kenneth Macalpin to the romantic period of the '45 rebellion, the pageant vividly portrayed the development of the nation from the barbarous to the highly cultured, gay, and chivalrous. It was history personified. The kings and queens passed in grand array, in the company of their companions-in-arms, their noble courtiers, and all the notable men and women of their time. And the impersonations were made as realistic as it was possible. Every effort was made by a large band of skilled workers, which included prominent artists and those learned in heraldry, to have each character represented as far as possible in accordance with his or her actual appearance, either as it was known from ancient traditional descriptions or as it was actually recorded in writing or in painting. When it is mentioned that something like two thousand persons took part in the grand procession, and each represented a particular character, it will be understood what an immense amount of labor was entailed upon those who have promoted the ambitious scheme.

The order of the procession was reversed, and accordingly when the masque of the seasons came past old Father Time with his scythe led the way, and bountiful Dame Nature was escorted by him to her throne in the central part of the platform gallery, where she

was surrounded by her appropriately-attired characters representing Day and Night, a star, valor, love, and beauty. Beside them sat the mother of the League of Pity in charge of her children, who represented rescued little ones. Father Time next introduced to Dame Nature the girls who typified the features of Spring in flower, and signs of the heavens, and the indications of seed-time. The pretty group of children sang a sweet little melody ere they gave place to the Summer group. Summer was a brightly-decked lady. She brought in her train a group of pretty maidens and little girls carrying the blossoms they represented, or appearing as gaudy butterflies. To the music of an orchestra the summer nymphs danced very prettily, and the onlookers applauded them heartily. Autumn comprised a bevy of fantastically-garbed little girls, bearing garlands of roses. They made a very effective picture as they went through their dainty steps. After each of her months had appeared—September, bearing the trophies of the chase, being the most destructive—the forest leaf bearer strewed the path with leaves for the spirits of the damned, who, at the end of their weird performance, gracefully expired. The pageant of Winter was ushered in by a Mephistophelian figure representing the storm fiend, and then followed St. Margaret and St. Andrew, the Snow Queen, and other seasonable characters, winding up with those typifying rain, hail, frost, and snow. The masque was brought to a close with the presentation of Christmas personages, including a comical-looking group of waits and other eccentricities.

The play of St. George and the dragon was performed in a very amusing manner, and the antics of the large and hideous dragon were a source of great merriment. A repetition of the play in the style of ancient memories kept the audience in constant laughter.

The pageant was divided into three main sections. First, there was the masque, then an allegory of the city of Edinburgh followed by the mythical, legendary, and historical groups. In the allegory there were conspicu-

ous figures representing the River Forth and the city of Edinburgh, and in their train walked a company of characters, all depicting in garb and "make-up" some distinctive feature of the city's life and work. The nymph representing the River Forth was crowned with water weeds, and she carried rushes and a small model of a boat. Her train was upheld by fish-wives, and on each side there walked the attendant nymphs, clad in green, to represent the banks of the river. The lady who represented the city of Edinburgh had a stately appearance in her Royal robes and crown. She carried a model of the Castle in her hands. Accompanying her were representatives of the learned professions, the manufactures, and the arts of the city, each character being readily recognizable by its distinctive dress. Behind the figures denoting the divinity, law and learning, and medicine there followed an interesting group in peasant garb personifying agriculture. The craftsmen of Edinburgh were represented by their blue blanket, the craft banner, and by men carrying tools, and commerce was a dignified figure, carrying a ship with four cables, which was held by an Esquimaux, an African, a Chinaman, and a Canadian, with merchants and sailors in the dress of different periods completing a picturesque tableau. Architecture, sculpture, and painting were appropriately depicted, and the last character was that of science, which was attended by a boy representing electricity, shimmering in silver, and with a brilliant light on his forehead, and forked lightning in his hand. Her youngest child, Radium, was still in the nurse's arm. The allegory was concluded with a procession of the burghs of Scotland, each of them being represented by a man and a maid bearing the burgh banner, and wearing costumes that were in vogue at the time the charters were granted. The varied characters very effectively symbolized the city and its attributes. The fisher lassies and boys, the latter with bare feet, who attended on the ladies depicting the River Forth, were a very characteristic group.

After the allegory there followed the Celtic groups, which embraced an extraordinary

procession of strange and fierce-looking characters, representing the mythical gods and goddesses, the spirits of light, life, and joy, and the demons, goblins, and sorceresses. This section of prehistoric times was remarkable in its conception and achievement, and it was calculated to cast the spell of imagination over the beholders.

The march across the stage of the Celtic group evoked repeated bursts of applause. There were no two characters dressed alike, and much ingenuity had been displayed in the designing of the numerous costumes. The characters representing the gods of ancient mythology were wonderfully well made up, and where their tradition was to look terrible there was no shortcoming in that direction. Specially fearsome-looking were the gods of darkness, evil, and death, whose attributes were fully borne out by their appearances. The sun god was another clever conception. "With measured beat and slow" the romantic characters in the Arthurian legend crossed the stage, to the accompanying strains of weird and mournful music. The air was laden with the heavy odor of burning incense as the angels of the grail made their appearance. One of the figures, robed in black and white, held above her head the grail, or cup of our Lord, another bore the bleeding spear which pierced Him, and a third carried the cloth in which His body was wrapped. The early Church was ushered in by the bearer of the cross, who took his place in the centre of the platform, and around him there thronged the bishop, disciples, lay brothers, and the choir boys, who sang a Latin hymn, which went to accentuate the character of the representation.

In the long line of Scottish kings and queens which followed a peculiar feature was the curious plaiting of the hair of the maids of honor. Their tresses were entwined with gold and silver bands, and their appearance relieved the grim grandeur of the court of the early kings. One of the daintiest characters was that of the child queen, the fair maid of Norway, represented by a demure little maiden, who bore her part with queenly dignity.

The appearance of a fine tall soldierly figure as Sir William Wallace drew forth loud applause, which was renewed when the stalwart Bruce and his queen, attended by their mighty men-at-arms, came on the scene. The mailed warriors made a brave display. With a grand array of magnificent costumes, the procession continued till the particularly striking group of the James IV. period was reached. In this group Mrs. Gibson, the wife of the Lord Provost, as the Lady Provost for the period, walked beside a town councillor in the velvet robes of the Lord Provost. They were accorded a warm round of applause. The Queen Mary group also earned the plaudits of the spectators. Queen Mary was personated by a tall, handsome lady, who looked the part exceedingly well. Her ladies of the court were also a beautiful group, and the notabilities of her reign, including Rizzio, John Knox, Cardinal Beaton, and the many nobles who took sides for and against the queen, were worthily represented.

One of the most brilliant scenes in the subsequent part of the procession was that presented by the court of King Charles I. The gay costumes of the courtiers, and the still gayer robes of the ladies-in-waiting, made a picture of great brilliancy, which stood out in marked contrast to that presented by the sombre robe of the Covenanting clergy, who followed. The Highland host accompanying the Marquis of Montrose made a fearsome group, and brilliancy was again the prevailing note when King Charles II., accompanied by his queen and the members of his gay court, marched on. The notabilities of the Jacobites group of 1715 included Rob Roy McGregor, in his wildly characteristic Highland garb. The pageant concluded with a Jacobite group of the "45," which made a most fitting finale to a successful production. The pipers played on the Prince, and the skirl of their pipes continued while the ill-fated gallant took his place in the centre of the stage. The Duchess of Perth, in which role Lady Dunedin appeared, stood beside the prince, and the procession continued, with the ladies who assisted the prince to escape, Flora Macdonald leading.

## John Johnson of St. Peter

RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD, in Collier's of August, tells some interesting stories of the early life of Governor Johnson. John Johnson of St. Peter is fully as interesting a person as the Governor of Minnesota and the candidate for the Presidency. Six years ago the link editor of a country newspaper in St. Peter, Minnesota, sat in his dingy sanctum, writing a column of those unimportant commonplace tales of unimportant persons who have been doing unimportant things. After a moment's pause, in which the editor's long brown fingers held the yellow pencil suspended above that paper upon which several squares had been idly drawn, the broad, bony shoulders shrugged slightly and the scowl upon the long, serious face relaxed into a peculiar and peculiar little smile. The editor had let his mind wander to his recent defeat for State Senator. Politics were good fun—especially when one could win. It was a bit irritating to be beaten by forty votes. Possibly it meant that one's political career was a case for the coroner. Perhaps that was the reason that the editor's life should be spent in making a pretty good little paper for the "Herald" and in floating down the sleepy stream of St. Peter's affairs.

Johnson himself sincerely believes that his own life history is uninteresting. Said he: "You may go to my home town, St. Peter, and ask them about it. You won't find many funny stories about me." His rather faded face took on new sadness. "Life was not very funny," he went on. "He was a very romantic in my life." He waved a long arm and gazed steadily out of his eyes, which are very blue and Scandinavian. "It was prosaic. They will tell you so in St. Peter. I've lived all my life there."

Johnson was born there in 1861. The emigrant mother, a Swedish woman, showed the baby to its father, who was an emigrant Swedish grocer, and they were proud of it. There was other babies, too. They loved them all. The Swedish emigrant and pioneer and blacksmith took the youngster in his begrimed hands and grunted at it. And Fate, who was present, enjoyed the situation hugely.

One follows Johnson's advice and goes to St. Peter, and in St. Peter the Probate Judge comes out into the sun, and of the today-of-the-household tales to talk about the unimportant John of years ago. He sniffs the soft air, and, affected by the dreaminess of memories and spring, watches the maple blossoms come down on to the shaded walk with half-closed eyes. "His father was named Gustaf," says he, "and he was a short, stocky man with much beard. John, the Governor, was an emigrant Swedish grocer, and he was having him around. I wouldn't say anything about that if it weren't for the fact that nearly everybody in the country knows about it. The Republicans sent it around in circulars when John was up for election. It did them a lot of harm."

"And the Johnson family had a hard time," he will go on. "There were six children and very little money. The governor delivered his mother's washing to the neighbors. Yes, that is all true. He wasn't a very extraordinary boy—just a good boy."

"Life was not very funny for him. No, he was taken out of school when he was thirteen. His mother? Oh, she wanted him to go right on getting a schooling. Circumstances took him out of school. He left and went to work on her account, and made ten dollars a month. He was just a good boy." The Judge laughs again, rubbing his knees with white, wrinkled hands. "That's nothing against him though. He was too busy to be in any pranks. He read books at night. Henry, the druggist, employed him later. He will tell you."

Henry is Henry Jones. Long ago he sold out his drug store in St. Peter. But it used to be the meeting place of all those gatherings that—to follow the conventional idea—should take place around the big bonfire stove in the village grocery, and there is no reason why these gatherings, congregations, assemblies, discussions, orations, bickerings, half-splittings, and debates should have taken place in the St. Peter drug store instead. It must have been just happened so, for St. Peter looks exactly like a town in New Hampshire, or a village in Kentucky. Jones had the stove—the round, winter afternoon and evening foot-warming, ginger-thawing stove, and his store had a front door and a back door, so that the breeze swept through in summer. Gray-haired men came and sat in the wooden chairs and leaned forward on their chairs or clasped their knees and had their say.

"I am getting along in years, Mr. Jones will say, 'and I don't remember all I did once. But I remember John was a good employee. His teacher said he cried because he was leaving school, but first he went

into a general store and then he came into mine and took hold in good shape."

The old apothecary pauses. For many moments he fondles the arms of his chair. Then a smile flickers into a chuckle.

"He used to like to go to dances," he says quickly. "He liked girls. Not indelicately in those days, just collectively. And I remember of his taking a young lady down to a dance in Mankato. It was some time after he had got into long trousers. Well, he'd had a cold, and he came down that morning before the dance and asked me for a mustard plaster. He wanted to put it on his chest. And I said to him: 'Do you want a vertical or a horizontal mustard plaster?' He just screwed up that mouth of his—you know the way he does—and looked at me. So I said: 'A bean-pole like you ought only to wear vertical mustard plasters,' and I gave him a square one. He put it on."

"I didn't see him till late, when he'd come home from the dance. 'How's your cold, son?' I said. He was almost bent double. 'Well,' said he, 'I went down to Mankato and danced around the worst pain in my stomach you ever saw, and I took enough Squibbs mixture to cure forty stomach-aches.'"

"Where is your pain son?" said I.

"Here," said he, holding his hand over it. "It's a burning pain—near the surface."

"Why, you're frantically!" said I. "You've danced that mustard plaster down onto your stomach and it's got a new hold."

Mr. Jones will laugh and go on to tell of the quartet in which John sang tenor in the old days. In it, also, there were Julius Block, policeman, and afterward sheriff and State Treasurer, who many years later very hard to convince the Republican nomination for Governor—no then he might not have been the man who used to sing in close harmony with him—and John Dodd, the lawyer, and Jim Rogers. Their "barber chords" were famous—one might say notorious—in all the surrounding towns.

Johnson is a man who has from birth carried about with him a bit of shyness, a long measure of lack of confidence in himself, and yet a very lusty ego. This ego of Johnson's is interesting because it is assertive and modest at one and the same time; it is doubly interesting because it exists in a man who seldom outwardly shows the slightest sign of ambition; it is triply interesting because it lives in a body that has suffered much hardship on a long prosaic journey.

Young Johnson, "whose life in St. Peter was not funny," did not complain. He did not complain when he had to leave school; he did not complain that he had to work; he did not complain that his earnings all had to go to help pay the living—and dying—expenses of a sizable family.

"John," an old chum says, "went to work in Stark's general store. But he had lots of ambition to become a druggist. He wanted a license to make up prescriptions. I guess that was the height of his ambition. When I was a boy I always wanted to be a policeman. But John, he wanted to be a pill-maker. Ain't it funny! He slept in the back of the store most of his time."

There was another clerk there who used to sleep with him. They were studying together. John was always crazy about books. Old Donahower, a man in town here, had started him on his reading—yes, the Donahower boy is president of the bank right over there across the street. The old Donahower was a good-hearted old fellow. He got John to read "The Conquest of Mexico" and "The Conquest of Peru," by a man named Prescott and "Venice," by Stendhal. Why, John still talks about those three books today! He was just an ordinary boy—a good clerk."

He was such a good clerk that Henry Jones, the druggist, hired him at larger wages, and Johnson, the future Governor, went to the apothecary's shop. He entered the talk-jostles around the round stove; he traveled the road of the compounder of prescriptions. He even accomplished the peak of ambition so far as any one then knew. He became a licensed pharmacist. His certificate was number 13. After he had hung it on the wall, his ambition took on some new caprice. Even Johnson can not remember what it was. His horizon was not very large.

But he was the most active figure in town affairs. Before he was through his career in the village he had been secretary of the fire department, an amateur lawyer at many a mock trial, a singer in the church choir, an actor in the "benefit" theatricals, a leader in a literary society, a father of many dances and picnics, a captain of the military company, an orator in town debates, an officer of the County Fair Association, a clerk, a pharmacist, and a town journalist. Furthermore, he belonged to several secret societies and organizations—the Woodmen, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and later, the Masons. St. Peter was a small field of activities and interests, but Johnson covered it.

### Breaking Into Journalism

Only twice did he find his way into occupations in the outer world. On the first occasion he went to a

town in Iowa to accept another position in an apothecary's shop. "It was a sad experience for him," the clerk says. "He was a sad stranger. 'He was homesick enough!' He wanted to come back. And he wrote home and said he missed the 'battercakes.' That's what his sister says—she's a school teacher here in the town now—that's what she says. 'He was terribly homesick!'"

On the second occasion the lanky young man went to another place in Iowa to be a paymaster in a railroad construction camp. It was still hard for him to be away, but this time he became interested in the men—the tough crew with pickaxes and shovels. They liked him. And for some of them he acted as banker, standing between their purchasing power and the rum shop—and for others he penned letters home and wrote many an epistle of love. "He was a human kind of fellow," says one who knew him then. "The navvies almost loved him!"

Little by little Johnson's hold on St. Peter became firmer; debates and discussions and an occasional literary flight made the way for his place on the St. Peter "Herald."

Mr. partner was taken away from me just before 1887," Mr. Esslee, who still runs the paper and printshop, will say. "And I always attended to the mechanical side, so I had to have somebody to come in as editor. We offered the place to John. We told him he could buy a half interest and take hold of the writing end."

The future Governor rejoiced in his new occupation. He had always longed for opportunity to put himself into things. Now came the chance. His enthusiastic friends say today that he wrote with much distinction. Of course he did not. He wrote in the usual style and about the things which one usually finds treated in a country newspaper.

To be sure, a quaint touch of humor—also usual—is to be found in Johnson's columns. The items penned by him contain the dry fun that has so long characterized the country press of the United States. When he was twenty-nine he bought his first dress suit.

"He was proud of that suit!" says the old village photographer. "And he wore it the night the N. E. Y. B. gave its dance at the hotel. He was one of 'em—the N. E. Y. B. Those letters stand for Nineteen Eligible Young Bachelors."

"He was one of the nineteen," the man of negatives goes on, hunting among a pile of prints for the governor's latest photograph. "And he liked the girls. But he fell in love right away—first sight—with the young lady who is his wife. She came here to town to teach drawing and painting up at the institute on the hill. Then it was all over. Her name was Ellinore Preston. Here's a negative of her right here. I found it the other day. I guess he'd have moped a good deal if he hadn't got her. But she was just as fond of him, too. And she didn't know she was contracting to be a Governor's wife."

### MARSHALL NEY

You have all heard of Marshall Ney, that gallant French officer, whom the great Napoleon called "the bravest of the brave," and you know that he was tried, convicted and shot to death after the fall of Napoleon. The editor has read an account of the marshal's death written by an eyewitness, a general in the French army, one episode of which he wishes to tell you.

Ney's famous saying, "As to the confessor, let me alone; I have no need of black coats," is well remembered, but it is not so well known how he was rebuked, respectfully and gently, but effectively, by a big grenadier, who was one of the guards over him.

As the marshal made that remark about the "black coats," the old grenadier rose and said:

"Marshal, you are wrong. I am not great and illustrious as you are, but I am a veteran, and I never fought so well as when I had commended myself to Heaven before entering an engagement."

The marshal appeared to be deeply impressed by these words, and he went up to the old soldier and touched him on the shoulder.

"Perhaps you are right, my good fellow. You have given me good advice." Then turning to the officer in command, he asked that a priest be summoned. A little later, Ney was requested to make himself ready for the execution. He refused to kneel or be blindfolded, and when the officer showed him where he was to stand, he took his place facing the platoon of soldiers, who stood with arms at "recover." The witness of the sad scene says that he never saw a man with so calm and dignified a manner under similar circumstances, and that when he had taken off his hat and laid it down, he spoke these words clearly and distinctly, with the coolness of an officer on parade:

"Frenchmen, I protest against my sentence; my honor—"

As the word "honor" passed his lips, he laid his hand on his left breast, and then the report of the guns rang out and the brave marshal fell as if struck by lightning. It was, says the general, a noble lesson in learning how to die.—Chicago News.

## After-gleams From Quebec

E had full leisure to contemplate a scene of human industry and natural grandeur, which surpasses any that I ever remember to have beheld," wrote Sir Henry Bonnycastle in 1840, as he anchored off Quebec. . . . The assemblage of numerous spires, coated with bright tin, glittering like silver in the morning sun; the strong dark stone dwellings, mixed with painted wooden houses, hanging as it were on the face of a precipice, which seemed to threaten hourly destruction to those below it; the military works, impregnable in their aspect; the high water-tower, on which signals were constantly making; the workshop at their employment on the summit of bastions directly above our heads, and below one of the mightiest of floods, the broad breast of a North American river. . . . We were contemplating Nature and Art vying with each other."

Who, indeed, can view unmoved the storied city of Quebec? Seated on her imperious throne of rock, fit guardian of Canada's eastern portal, she has enchained the attention and stirred the admiration of many generations. The soldier is awed by the strength and impenetrability of her once invincible fortresses and ramparts; the antiquary is fascinated by her picturesque site, studded with pinnacled churches, colleges, monastic and civic buildings; the historian revels in her ancient remains, her gates, streets, squares and battle grounds; the artist lingers amid her quaint edifices and precipices; while the tourist is delighted with her beauty and the view of the harbor, the wharves and esplanades, the clear bracing air about her heights and the calm placid waters of the majestic St. Lawrence at her feet. But to the common mind—the mind that is in most of us—Quebec is irresistible. She holds our gaze like a glowing cloud in a clear canopy of sky, and the spell she weaves touches all alike. No matter what be our race or country, or the trend of our intellectual tastes and emotional proclivities, there is, to all of us, but one Quebec. Happy the land that, as the varied peoples of the old and the new world enter her domain, can win all alike by the genius loci of the historic city at her gates!

Dull, indeed, must he be that is not stirred by the recollection of the fateful thirteenth of September, 1759, when the gallant troops of France under the dauntless Montcalm held the bristling heights, and the choice British redcoats, under the brave Wolfe, crept along the rocky shore and scaled the gloomy steep. They met in dread conflict on the Plains above. The result all the world knows. To Wolfe came glorious victory, to Montcalm came glory too, the glory of duty bravely done, of gallantry unquenched even in death, and thus the soldiers, who had marched under the Hly-decked banner of France, slept side by side with the heroes who fell under the Royal Standard of England, and death with equal touch claimed their gallant leaders on that immortal field.

"What halloos ground where heroes sleep?" asks Thomas Campbell, in his famous stanza, and the field Plains of Abraham give the incomparable reply. A British subject instinctively bares his head when he stands on Bunker's Hill; an Englishman, on Flodden Field, sighs at the flowers of Scottish chivalry; "a wedge awa" in 1513; and who could pace the sword of Waterloo, or the river bank at Paardeberg, or tramp over the wild waste of Marston Moor or Banockburn, and be unmindful of the decrees Fate grimly pronounced there? I have stood on Towton Field, where Yorkists and Lancastrians, Englishmen and Englishmen, met in the bloody conflict of civil war five hundred years ago, and thought it was to see how jealously nature herself seemed to keep alive the memory of the heroic combatants, for everywhere this Yorkshire waste red roses (the rose of Lancaster) intertwined with white roses (the rose of York) and symbolize the common fate which history accords to those who die for the cause the battlefield Quebec told us of duty gloriously done, of valor unflinchingly displayed, of blood willingly given, that, whatever be our sympathies retrospectively, or our feelings racially, all as Canadians, nay, as British subjects, desire to have set apart for ever this memorable field of former conflict as a national park.

The fleur-de-lis gave place to the Royal Standard of England, but it may well be asked, "Did Montcalm and his brave troops really suffer defeat?" They did, if the freedom vouchsafed under British flag is of no worth; if the toleration of the enterprise, the enlightenment which have followed, is of no moment in the course of Canada's development during the last one hundred and fifty years. But it was the members of the university which bears the honored name of Laval himself who addressed these words, in 1901, to the Prince of Wales: "His sons s'ont de vivre a l'honneur d'un grand drapeau d'une nation qui compte quatre cent millions de sujets, habitable, qui compte quatre cent millions de sujets,

qui fait elle seule un tiers du commerce du monde, qui marche a la tete des peuples comme puissance coloniale, industrielle et commerciale. Ils apprecient les avantages de la liberte dont ils jouissent." If Montcalm was defeated then was Wolfe defeated. But the French-Canadians of 1775 did not think so, and the words of that great man, the French-Canadians today do not think so. To Montcalm's gallantry Canada owes much, and the fruits of the conflict in which he died came to all alike, to English and French, to Irish and Scotch, yes, even to the dusky aborigines. It is no wonder that the appeal of George Washington, in September of the same year met with no response. "There is every corruption and arbitrary rule" which he luridly pictured were a figment of the imagination to the men who had fought on opposite sides on the Plains of Abraham, and when he greeted them as "friends and brethren" and as "free-born sons," struggling for escape from the wretchedness of slavery, and straining for the blessings of liberty, they knew that under the Union Jack, freedom and all its precious blessings were ready theirs. The perils of savage onslaughts from the Iroquois were gone, nay even the danger, which they once feared, of being effaced by overpowering hosts of incoming British settlers and traders, was found to be baseless, for they found themselves free to turn up their own life as people distinct yet part and parcel of the great Canadian nation, and partakers with their English-speaking brethren in the fair fate and common destiny of Canada.

The battlefields witness to this birth of aspirations which all who live in Canada share, and the city of Quebec is the historic centre whence our Dominion started, as Lord Dufferin eloquently declared, to realize that she was "the owner of half a continent," and to glory in "the magnitude of her possession, in the wealth of her resources, in the sinews of her material might, in the power of her power on earth." It is in Quebec that the Canadian, prone to dwell upon the material success of the moment, appreciates the truth that our country has a history, and the retrospect should make us jealous of its fame in the future.

But Quebec is the historic centre of all that is sacred in the religious memories of our past. The ancient faith and religious practices of the French pioneers have continued from the seventeenth century till now. The shrines and seminaries of the early missionaries have been maintained. The great work of such men as the militant Monsignor de Laval received no check, and the Grand Seminary which he founded in 1663, the numerous colleges and schools, and the widespread educational system, with the University of the Ancient City, Laval University, as it is called, have flourished and encouraged under the British regime. The battlefields stand for educational growth and religious freedom, and if the illustrious Richelieu, who was so solicitous of Champlain's great enterprise in North America, could have foreseen, with prophetic vision, the progress and power of the church, of which he was so distinguished a prince, his proclamation of 1628 might never have been made, for the rule of the church has suffered no decline during the four ensuing centuries.

On the Plains of Abraham, Wolfe and Montcalm met the same glorious end and blended their heroic fame, and the fight in which they fell was unique in this that thenceforth both sides applied themselves to common ends and both shared in loyal allegiance to the same flag, and both rejoiced in the precious heritage of peace and liberty which the struggle had vouchsafed to them. The French-Canadians, though no longer subjects of the French king, were as true as ever to their own glorious race-traditions and to their mother-tongue. French literature has not declined in their keeping, but has been cultivated and enriched, and this two-fold allegiance to the British Crown and institutions, and to their own language, literature, and faith is, as Dilke has said, "one of the most interesting spectacles the world affords."

Quebec has been practically described as "un plant de France, au pays par l'Albion." It may not be of French-Canadian race, but described as "flowers of France flourishing under Britain's sheltering care, while the Thistle, the Rose, the Shamrock, and the humbler flowers of the European continent, some of them despised and uncouth, are free equally under Britain's benignant sway to take root and expand in such proportions of beauty and of well-being as the peerless conditions of life in Canada so generously provide:

"Mother of all things beautiful, blameless, Mother of hopes that her strength makes tameless, Where the voices of grief and of battle are dumb, And the whole earth laughs with the light of her mirth."

—Lampman.

By Minister Edward E. Prince, F.R.S.C., Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

# What Canada Is Doing to Extend Export Trade

THE June number of Industrial Canada contains the following article from the pen of F. C. T. O'Hara, acting deputy minister of Trade and Commerce: It is a pleasure for me to comply with the request of Industrial Canada to contribute an article upon the facilities offered by the Department of Trade and Commerce to the business man of Canada. Too frequently the voice of the critic has been heard when for various good reasons it has not been expedient to reply. While fair criticism is and should be an incentive to greater efforts, many times it has been born of ignorance of the department's labors, and has been discouraging to those who have made an honest attempt to improve its usefulness. Occasionally when a departure is made in untrodden paths and perhaps under extreme difficulties, the voice of the critic, to whom, perhaps, the idea had never occurred, is again leveled at the administration of the department for not having acted years before. To such criticism there is no reply.

Before proceeding to deal directly with that part of the work of the department more particularly defined in the name of trade and commerce, I may perhaps be permitted to refer briefly to the other important branches of the public service administered by the department which necessarily must divide that time and attention which otherwise would be devoted to the extension of Canada's trade. The average business man has no idea of the work of the department. He thinks it compiles trade statistics, answers trade enquiries and publishes reports from trade commissioners and there its work ends. But what are the facts?

## Steamship Services

The department enters into nearly 60 contracts for steamship services, some wholly within Canada, others to British and foreign countries. Among the more important of the latter are services to Great Britain, France, South Africa, the West Indies, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan. The fulfillment of the terms of the contracts must be watched the claims for subsidy checked and paid. A subsidized ship in some part of the world goes on the rocks, or misses some port of call, the company may be charged with discriminating in rates or a steamship fails to make the necessary speed, etc., etc. British or foreign governments in some instances pay a portion of some of the subsidies. Communication by letter or cable with some of them is therefore under way at all times. All these matters entail a large amount of correspondence and an expenditure on behalf of Canada during the year of over \$1,000,000.

## Inspection of Grain

The department administers the Act respecting the Inspection and Sale of Staple Commodities. This includes the inspection of hides and skins, pot and pearl ashes, flour, fish and fish oils, hay, etc., etc., and lastly of vast importance, that of grain. The chief inspector of grain, with headquarters at Winnipeg, and 125 other officials and employees of various grades, are engaged in this important work of grain inspection. The revenue from grain fees amounts in a year to over \$100,000, and the expenditure for this service amounts to more than that sum annually. During the last crop year over 100,000,000 bushels of grain were inspected and no one with a knowledge of this service doubts that it will be a very short time before this quantity is trebled and quadrupled. This must be kept in mind at all times—anticipated, and preparations made to handle the great volume of grain which at no distant date will pour through the Gateway of the West—Winnipeg.

## Rival Interests

Meantime the rival interests must be considered—possible clashing must be rendered less likely. The farmer must get his grain to market, the elevators must fill and empty their bins with despatch, the railways must supply cars to both without undue favoritism to either, the grain dealers must be able to buy and sell without restraint and unless the cogs move smoothly the banks cannot finance the situation and the fabric becomes lined with discord and harmful to the whole Dominion. Through the Inspection Act and the Manitoba Grain Act the Department of Trade and Commerce must grasp the problems which arise with each succeeding year—amending the Act where possible or refusing to make changes where they appear impracticable.

## Chinese Immigration

It is a far cry from matters of grain to the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act. A file containing a Chinese puzzle awaiting consideration may be side by side with a problem in the transportation of grain—both may involve instructions by wire to distant points of the Dominion.

During the fiscal year ended March 31st last, 2,197 Chinese entered Canada. Of these, 715 were exempt, and 1,482 had to pay Capitation Tax of \$500 each. The revenue, therefore, from this source was \$741,000. Refunds in many cases have to be made: Rumors of forged documents must be investigated: A railway must be penalized for permitting a Chinaman in transit to escape: A Chinaman is arrested for having smuggled himself into the country: A Chinaman may be in the Sarnia tunnel or on an international ferry refused admittance by the customs officials on both sides of the line: Is San Teek the wife of Hong Woy and therefore exempt from the payment of the capitation tax as the wife of a Chinese

merchant? To say the least, the administration of the Chinese Act is interesting. The tax of \$500 serves to increase the number of evasions and therefore requires increased vigilance.

## Bounties

During the last twelve months the Department paid more than \$2,000,000 in bounties on iron, steel, lead, crude petroleum and manilla fibre used in the manufacture of binder twine. Inspectors in all these articles are on the spot from British Columbia to Cape Breton and constant questions arise as to the manufacture of some of the articles and whether the claims made comply with the Act. Progress, for instance, in the metallurgy of iron and steel were not anticipated in the Act, nor does it appear at times as if legislation can keep pace with the changes and improvements constantly introduced at the big iron and steel plants in Canada.

## Facilities for Assisting Trade

Coming to the question of the facilities offered by the Department to assist the commercial interests of Canada, it seems difficult to approach the subject with sufficient brevity to conform to the limited space of a magazine article. The Department has its limitations; but the writer claims that so far as systematic organization of the Department itself is concerned there is little to be desired. The staff at its disposal and the funds appropriated for the work are utilized to the greatest advantage. Not including the minister, there are 10 persons only, 14 male and 5 female, engaged in the Department at Ottawa. They are all employed in the divers services administered by the Department. The total outside service numbers 207.

## Publications

The publications issued by the Department are the Annual and Monthly Reports, which contain principally trade statistics, and the Weekly Report, containing the reports of Trade Commissioners, Commercial Agents, and such other information as may be consid-

ered of sufficient importance to warrant speedy publication. All these are mailed free to applicants. Of the latter, 2,000 copies are mailed from Ottawa every Monday evening.

## Special Statements

Scarcely a day passes without a request for a special statement of statistics, which may not be clearly indicated in any of the trade publications of the Department of Trade and Commerce or Customs. These are turned over to the Chief of the Statistical staff and the statement is prepared and forwarded by return mail.

## Foreign Merchants

The Department is able to give correspondents by return mail the names and addresses of merchants and manufacturers of any commodity in every country in the world.

## Trade Enquiries

A card index is kept of every enquiry for Canadian goods which may be received from any part of the world. Complete lists of addresses of such enquiries can be forwarded to applicants by return mail. This feature, however, has not proved altogether a success, for the requirements of such foreign houses may be fulfilled and still their address remains on the departmental list, as in many instances they do not notify the Department until they write and ask that their address be removed from our list, as they have been "besieged with letters from Canada."

## Value of Trade Enquiries

To the ordinary man, and even to those possessing but a passive interest in the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, the trade enquiries which appear in the Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce are of little value. They are regarded as an unknown quantity—a sort of outlet for an enquiry which it is too much trouble to answer, or a good way to get rid of a question which cannot be answered; it is a mere adjunct, they think, for many commercial publications. But those little trade enquiries begin a tremendous volume of correspondence with an ultimate value of hundreds of thousands of dollars—yes, in the aggregate, millions of dollars. Through them one commercial man informed the writer he had formed connections with an English firm which netted him profits of more than \$2,000 a month for nearly three years. Only a few days ago the writer received an unsolicited letter stating that a certain firm had sold 20,000 gallons of cider through answering one of them; but these examples fade before the record of the number of trade enquiry addresses furnished Canadian correspondents by the Department. During the calendar year 1907, 1816 trade enquiries were received, and 9,549 addresses were furnished applicants. Each enquiry, therefore, was sent out on an average of five times. Year after year these trade enquiries are increasing. Five years ago only 132 trade enquiry addresses were furnished applicants, so there must be business in them, and profits, too.

## Trade Commissioner Service

Hundreds of trade enquiries pass through the Department today with despatch where none were received only a few years ago. This, of course, is largely by reason of the extension of the Trade Commissioner Service. The writer can state with perfect truth that Canada has some good men in her Trade Commissioner Service. Some of them would do credit to any country in the world. It is true their work is not diplomatic, as that term generally implies, but does not the extension of a nation's trade lend itself to the highest possibilities and offer work to the keenest minds? In some instances the Canadian Trade Commissioners have been engaged in important matters of a semi-diplomatic nature, and have been recognized in a way identical to that recognition which any nation might accord to its highest official in a foreign country.

## Canadians Only

The writer believes that Canadians only should be appointed to this service. It is ob-

vious that one who may have been born and brought up in Canada is eminently more fitted to represent Canada abroad, than another who may have even exceptional qualifications without being a native of Canada. A Canadian of reasonable intelligence is equipped for active and useful service the moment he enters upon his work in the foreign field. He knows his own country; he lives in and sees the other; he sees what it wants; he sees what it produces. No matter how well the foreigner may know his own country, how is he at a distance to gain a useful knowledge of Canada to enable him to be of service to her? He may make periodical visits to Canada—that will assist him—but as an all-round representative he is at a disadvantage. He can answer trade enquiries, but he will possess little or no initiative in the interests of Canadian business men. That is not the man Canada wants.

## Information in Foreign Fields

The Department's usefulness in obtaining information in foreign fields is not limited to those countries wherein a Canadian Trade Commissioner or Commercial Agent may be established. Correspondents are sometimes given the address of the British consul, at the point where information is desired, or the Department communicates direct to that official, and in not one single instance has it ever come to the knowledge of the Department that the enquiry has not resulted in the most courteous reply with the fullest possible information. Special pains have been taken by the Department to provide the principal British consuls in the United States with commercial and official publications from Canada, and in answer to a special enquiry some little time ago, with one voice they declared themselves always willing to assist Canadians in obtaining commercial information, but regretted that Canadians never called upon them nor communicated with them.

## Foreign Trade Publications

The Department has on file the trade publications and miscellaneous bulletins of almost every country in the world from which, for special purposes, information is readily obtainable and frequently of value.

## Suggestions Welcome

The Department welcomes suggestions. Some of those received are promptly put into operation, but many are of a hopelessly impractical nature and usually the Department is able to prove to the satisfaction of its correspondent the impossibilities attending his suggestion.

## Unfair Criticism

There is one great cause of frequent criticism of the Government and the Department. I refer to the fact that a far greater number of Canadian trade officials abroad are not appointed. Many people are too prone to hold up as a standard the accomplishments of the United States, a nation of eighty or ninety millions, and expect that a people of six millions can perform the same work, appoint huge staffs and spend the same number of millions of dollars. This is all forgotten, and because the United States can do these things the rapid corollary is that Canada should do the same.

## Cost of U. S. Consular Service

Canada has 13 Trade Commissioners and 5 Commercial Agents. The service costs, roughly, \$70,000. The United States has 57 Consuls-General, 234 Consuls, and 341 Consular Agents. The total cost for the year ending June 30, 1907, was \$1,777,635. But the most surprising statement is that the consular fees received for official services during that year amounted to \$1,072,803, making the net cost of one of the finest consular or trade services in the world, \$104,832. Business men well know that these fees are required to be paid to the U. S. Consuls in the country of shipment upon all goods destined to the United States—for consular certificates.

## Internal Trade Statistics

There is another point with reference to which certain criticism has been directed toward the Department of Trade and Commerce. I refer to the compilation of Internal Trade Statistics. Everyone concedes that it would be a most excellent feature. But those who advocate this idea have not considered the subject. They think it is done in the United States, but it is not done there to any considerable extent, but resting under the false impression that it is, the Department of Trade and Commerce is criticised for not performing this work in Canada, a work which the United States does not do with its millions of people, nor the Government of Great Britain, with its forty million. What some evidently have in mind is this: In recent years in the United States, certain boards of trade and chambers of commerce have gathered internal trade statistics. The United States government has merely incorporated this information in its official reports.

## Board of Trade Compilations

The report more especially referred to is the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States. In this report there appears a special section known as the "Internal Commerce of the United States." In this section it will be found that nine-tenths of the so-called Internal Trade Statistics are gathered from boards of trade, chambers of commerce, trade journals, etc., etc., and the compilation credited to these various associations and publications. The collection of this information in Canada would be immensely expensive.

# Lord Milner on the Empire



LORD MILNER delivered an address a little time ago, at the closing meeting of the session of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at the Whitehall Rooms. The chair was taken by Sir Frederick Young, and there was a large attendance, among those present being Lord Monk Bretton, Sir George S. Mackenzie, Sir E. Montague Nelson, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, the Hon. T. A. Brasse, Vice-Admiral W. H. Henderson, Mr. Henry Birchenough, C.M.G., Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, secretary.

Lord Milner said he often wished, when speaking of the British empire, that we could have two generally recognized appellations by which to distinguish the two widely different and indeed, contrasted types of States of which that empire was composed. He was thinking, of course, of the contrast between the self-governing communities of European blood and the communities of colored blood—Asiatic, African, West Indian, which although often enjoying some form of autonomy were, in the main, subject to the government of the United Kingdom. We must continue to have one name for the whole, and the only available name was Empire, however much we might feel that, as regarded one of the two great divisions, it was a misnomer. That being the case, it was certainly un lucky that we had no convenient sub-title for the two groups, because in the absence of such distinction it was hardly possible to make any general statement at all about the British empire, except that it was the British empire, which would not be false with reference to one-half of it. Incidentally he observed that the antiquated phraseology which still grouped Australia and Singapore together as colonies, and the antiquated system which left our relations with them to be dealt with by one office, were, he thought, regrettable. In turning from questions affecting the self-governing empire to questions affecting what, for want of a better term, he would call the dependent empire, or vice versa, we must inevitably experience a change of atmosphere which materially enhanced the difficulty of grasping the problem as a whole, or of correlating our efforts for the development and consolidation of a political fabric at once so vast and so irregular. In practice we went on from day to day doing the best we could. He did not wish unduly to depreciate this method; many of the greatest achievements in history had come about in this way; but, for all that, it was well from time to time to look ahead, to think things out, and to realize what our ultimate objects were—if we had any ultimate objects. Besides closer union and co-operation with the self-governing colonies, there was another object which we talked much less about, though, to many, it might seem more important, or at least more attainable. He meant the retention and development of the dependent empire, and especially of India, which would, probably, always be the greatest of our possessions. By development he meant making the most of it in every way, not merely developing its material resources, but the capacities of its peo-

ple, including their capacity for self-government so far as it could be carried out, subject to our supreme control and absolute sovereignty. Personally, if he had to choose between an effective union of the great self-governing states of the empire, without the dependent states, and the retention of the dependent states accompanied by complete separation from the distant communities of our own blood, he should choose the former (cheers); but, on the other hand, he fully recognized that a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush. Anything like Imperial federation, an effective union of the self-governing states, was not, as some thought, a dream; but, certainly, at present, it was little more than an aspiration, though the sentiment was one of great and growing force. (Cheers.) But the dependent empire was a great present-day fact. There was no doubt about its actuality or immense importance, and certainly we should be mad if in the pursuit of any more distant and doubtful object, however attractive, we neglected the development and defence of those great possessions which were absolutely ours today. (Hear, hear.) Lord Milner went on to say that he did not wish to be understood as suggesting that there was anything incompatible in the pursuit of both of those ends, and he proceeded to show that success in one was dependent on success in the other. He characterized as a hopeless absurdity the idea, which seemed to have a fascination for some untutored minds, of extending what was called colonial self-government to India. But when he said that let him not be thought to ignore the importance of giving native capacity for government all the scope we possibly could. Next to the urgent economic problems, this must always be, it seemed to him, the first solicitude of Anglo-Indian statesmanship. He contended that we should lose no opportunity of interesting the self-governing states of the empire in the affairs of the dependent empire. In the long run—and let them please remember that his whole purpose that night was a peep into a somewhat distant future—he could not picture the people of these islands alone remaining solely responsible for the dependent empire, carrying the whole of the white man's burden so far as it fell, as it did very largely fall, upon the British race. For the present the responsibility for the dependent empire must rest with us alone, but that it always must, ought or could so rest he absolutely denied. Lord Milner discussed at some length the attitude of the self-governing colonies towards the colored races, and said that he regarded this as an evidence of one of the dangers we ran from the fact that colonial acquaintance with, and interest in, our dependent empire was still so limited. If there was more interdependence there would be less misunderstanding. He had often thought, when confronted with some outburst of anti-Asiatic prejudice in South Africa, what an enormous difference it would mean if there had been only a few men in the country, themselves South Africans, who had been members of the Indian Civil Service, for his experience was that the colored races under British rule had no stouter champions than British officials

who had lived and worked among them. (Cheers.) Lord Milner spoke of the necessity of the establishment of some form of Imperial council, and said that, whatever questions he found himself discussing, he always got back to this—that the maintenance of the British empire in the long run was dependent upon our capacity as a race to evolve some sort of new organization which was suited to the new conditions. (Cheers.)

A discussion followed, in which Dr. Parkin, Mr. Birchenough, and others took part. Dr. Parkin said that the thing which always gave him hope about the British empire was the feeling that in every corner it was quivering with life and enthusiasm.

## CANADA'S SUPERIOR WATER ROUTE

Canada has the best natural means of transport to be found on the Western continent, says a writer in the Paris weekly *Tour du Monde*. She needs them, for like Argentina, she is one of the greatest grain-producing countries of the world, and will soon supplant the United States in the foreign market, as the latter will only raise sufficient for the needs of her teeming population. While Canada's mineral resources are not yet fully explored, she has coal in abundance, although her mines are situated at the extremities of her territory. The Rocky Mountains produce copper and lead. But there are two particulars in which the Dominion excels—the production of hydraulic force and the means of water communication with the outside world. On these points we read in a translation of the Paris writer's article made for the Literary Digest:

"Nature has gifted Canada with admirable means of transport. The Great Lakes give her the finest inland waterways to be found on the globe. To tell the truth, this navigation of the Great Lakes by steamers of thousands of tons burden resembles much more ocean navigation than the ordinary navigation of rivers and canals, and is just as cheap. Canada has one advantage over even the United States in that she can utilize not only the Great Lakes, but their outlet to the sea through the St. Lawrence. It is true that navigation is at certain places interrupted above Montreal by the rapids, but this solution of continuity is easily remedied. The Ottawa, a powerful affluent of the St. Lawrence, is eventually to be directly connected by a canal with Lake Huron. The only inconvenience attending the employment of these waterways is that they are frozen up in winter. . . . and the vessels that arrive from Europe are obliged to stop at Halifax or St. John. But generally, instead of employing these ports of the Maritime provinces, recourse is had to the American harbors which are situated nearer to the centre of Canadian life. In fact it is during the winter that most of the trade between Canada and the Old World is carried on. The hindrance to navigation created by the frost of winter is certainly a disadvantage but fails to check the industrial progress of the country, a great part of which enjoys seven months of unimpeded water communication at an exceptionally low cost, which is supplemented by a system of railroads which, thanks to the nature and evenness of the ground, are not expensive to build."

# Revival of the Greek Olympic Games



PEOPLE have been saying to me for years "After all, your prophecies are coming true!" Developments have not been quite on the lines I framed, nor as one great organization. In this Review of September, 1895, I wrote: "Lord Salisbury, while approving of some parts of the scheme, thinks they are much more likely to be carried out as separate entities than in a concentrated and as a perfect whole, which is my object." I do not despair, however, for some day the man will come along who will weld into homogeneous unity all those ideas which I have advocated under the term Pan-Britannicism, some of which are already in active existence and all of which could be coalesced into a great Racial Festival. Pan-Britannicism is what? It is the propagation of Federation on clanship lines, outside of political and commercial interest. It is the propagation of Federation on those loose but effectual principles which kept Greek kinship ardent and alive for hundreds of years, although there was no formal bond of alliance. Upon this unwritten but common understanding the enemy who picked a quarrel with one Greek city or one Greek colony had to reckon with all the Greek communities scattered along the Mediterranean seaboard. Like one man they sprang to arms, and the cause was sacred. The Greek Olympic games were the outward symbol of this racial loyalty and cohesion. With the full sympathy of that far-sighted man, James Knowles, I advocated in this Review athletic contests, intellectual contests, and a universal anniversary day for the Empire, all of which have come to pass; and there were other things advocated which have not been accomplished, but which are on their way. This is an electric age, and another decade or fifteen years will either see the other things accomplished, or the British Empire disunited.

I include under the Pan-Britannic movement the United States of America, for it is the greatest of all the Colonies sprung from the Isles of the West. Some of my readers may smile, but I shall not argue the point, for facts all point to the truth that the American of the United States becomes more English than he was born and that through language, through literature, through laws, and through a rapidly increasing social intercourse with Great Britain, Anglo-Saxon ideas and feelings will be more apt to predominate in the United States than those having any other racial origin. The constitution of the United States contains the principle of Magna Charta and of every subsequent declaration of political and religious liberty in the Mother Country. It may be regarded as certain that, whatever happens, the English-speaking man is going to dominate the United States, and the more non-English people come into the country the more will the dominating English speakers feel themselves bound to make common cause with those who speak the English language outside the political and geographical boundaries of the great republic across the Atlantic. There is irrefragable proof that the fusion of races working on the American continent is pouring forth English-thinking and English-speaking men who may bear un-English names.

Exactly the same thing is going on in this Metropolis, all over the Home Isles and the self-governing Colonies, and the other Dominions of Britain; and unlike the Chinese, they never desire to return to their own country, but out-English us. Some writers and speakers call this Cosmopolitanism, but I call it Pan-Britannicism, for we are absorbing the world.

We must be free or die who speak the tongue That Shakespeare spake.

Now all these things are written from the Greek point of view of unity, which was racial. At the original Olympic games, only free-born Greeks were allowed to compete, but in the present modern revival of them, the first of which was held in Athens in 1896, there is no racial, no language, no birth disability. It is purely a hybrid, babel gathering. It is neither Greek nor is it that Pan-Britannic Olympic gathering for the people of the British Empire and other English-speaking countries which I have advocated before, and after, Baron Pierre de Coubertin assembled his International Athletic Congress at Paris in 1894. These mis-called Olympic games are nothing more or less than a side show to the Franco-British Exhibition. I have, however, some consolation, for I hope that the experience there gained by Lord Desborough, who was one of my original supporters, and his associates will enable him and the British Olympic Association to put into shape my Pan-Britannic idea. I have assurance of this, for the Secretary of the Olympic Association, when asking me for my support in carrying out the athletic games now going on at Shepherd's Bush, pointed out that the experience now being obtained "will render the organization of Pan-Britannic festivals in the future a much easier task, both by stimulating interest in such gatherings and by providing experience of organization. I hope, therefore, we may have your support in the carrying out of the Olympiad of 1908."

It is certain that the Stadium will have to be used for something, but in the meantime our colonial brethren are saying that it is evident the Briton at home prefers the Continental to them. I do not know how far the widespread discussion in the Press of my English speaking Olympic games scheme inspired Baron de Coubertin, but under the circum-

stances I cannot accept the honor which Truth and many other organs have conferred on me that I am "the great proposer of that athletic orgy, the revived Olympic games."

Why bother about the foreigner? Mr. C. B. Fry, than whom perhaps, on account of his all-round excellency in sport, no one is better able to express a sound opinion, puts my view in another way. He says:

"A revival of the Olympic Games has small chance of being successful anywhere except in Britain, in one of the greater British colonies, or in the United States of America; for nowhere else in the world are the athletic 'events' which form the programme, and the necessary organization and administration, sufficiently well understood. The first modern Olympic Games at Athens were really a muddle and a failure except as a kind of bombastic show; the second were better, but still unsatisfactory. The Olympic Games held in Paris were a pure farce, as the arrangements were inadequate, and the competitions next door to valueless. It is possible that we may make a success of the affair this year in England; but the undertaking is perilously colossal, and the inherent difficulties, which look bad enough on paper, become worse in actual execution. Personally I believe there would be greater success achieved and better ends served by aiming, not at a world-wide, but at a Pan-Britannic Olympiad. The reasonable function of the Olympia idea is to foster nationalism; as a means to cosmopolitan understanding it is of doubtful value."

At the conclusion of one of my articles on the Pan-Britannic movement in this Review I wrote:

"Let me say that I think much might be done with cricket as an informal link between Englishmen in all parts of the Empire. I have often thought that an imperial cricket tournament could be arranged, including a South African and an Australian team, on the same principle as are now played the English inter-county contests. This tournament should not take place oftener than every four years, so as not to interfere too much with our county cricket, and tax too greatly colonial financial backing."

Well, within the last few months this Imperial cricket proposal is well to the fore, with the approval of the M.C.C. and nearly all the county cricket committees. Its chief propagandist is another old Pan-Britannic supporter, Mr. Abe Bailey, the millionaire of Johannesburg. Mr. Bailey, with the support of the chief cricketing authorities in England and South Africa, wants an Imperial triangular contest next year between a home, a South African, and an Australian team. This arrangement may do for next year, but I have pointed out in the Press quite recently that by the time another cricket Olympiad comes round in four years, there may be other first-class English-speaking teams in the field, and that such a tournament may break down of its own weight. Cricket is rapidly growing in popular favor in all parts of the Empire and in America. Last year I was in some of our tropical African Colonies, and it was astonishing to see what the black man could do in the field, and with the bat and the ball. Under the leadership of Prince Ranjitsinhji, to use the name by which that Indian cricketer is known to the public, there is no knowing what a team the Indian States may produce in the next few years. In America and Canada the game is coming on. The following extract from a letter from Philadelphia by a competent authority, dated the 15th of April, is interesting, and bears out my contention that in the future we must look beyond the confines of this island, Australia, and South Africa for championship form:

"Americans have played cricket for nearly seventy years, the game having been introduced into the United States about 1840, when some English mill hands formed two clubs on the outskirts of Philadelphia, the city founded in 1683 by William Penn. America's great national game of baseball developed shortly after this, being evolved from the old English game of 'rounders,' still popular in the north. The American college football is also the outgrowth of an English game, resulting when the Rugby game was introduced in the American Universities thirty years ago."

"Cricket was the first to arrive. Although the game has been played in Philadelphia for almost a century, and international matches were played with Canada as early as 1844, it was not until 1880 that any strong organization was formed. In that year the first contest for the Halifax Cup was held, and the 'Young Americans' won it rather easily."

"The United States cricketers play an annual match with an official eleven from the Dominion of Canada, and of the thirty-nine matches played America has won twenty-five, lost twelve, and drawn two. With English or Australian teams the United States have hitherto had little success, mainly because only a very few men in a very limited territory played the game. In fact, most American teams that have toured England, and that have faced the Englishmen in the United States, have been composed entirely of Philadelphians. In the near future, however, much better results are expected. With fully ten times as many cricketers to draw upon, with the game spreading through all parts of the country, and with an inter-city competition to determine the foremost players, it should soon be possible to choose an all-American team that will give a good account of itself against all-comers."

It is urged by those who are actively sup-

porting the proposed triangular match, that not only will it be a good thing from an Imperial point of view, but that it is the only fair way to make an equal start for the championship of the English-speaking world, to have the first-class cricketing teams here at the same time. There could be no evil, perhaps much good, from next year's proposed Imperial tournament, especially as Lord Harris, who took the chair at the M. C. C. meeting when the scheme for the proposed Imperial Cricket Tournament was discussed, has since assured me that the tournament is purely experimental in character, and if they come we shall have an opportunity of discussing with them (that is, the South Africans and Australians) whether it is possible to repeat it, and, if so, under what arrangements. I have suggested, however, for consideration that the Australians are at present the champions of the English-speaking world, and that it would be a much simpler plan, but just as Imperial in its effect, if, now that Australia has defeated England, South Africans should try their fortune at the Antipodes and so on. I urge, in short, that the Imperial cricket principle shall be laid down that the championship must be regained from that part of the Empire where it has been won. In time, if cricket grows in popularity and to perfection, as it has grown in the last few years among English-speaking communities throughout the world, such a tournament as is suggested must break down of its own weight, and become a tiresome and overburdened competition. I hold, therefore, that the principle of traveling to recover the championship will be preferable for several reasons: on account of its simplicity; of its non-interference with county cricket; of its decentralising character, and chiefly because it will make more familiar to each other the outlying provinces of the Empire; of its Imperial educational value—breaking down prejudices, out of which politicians make capital to continue ignorant jealousies. When I originally worked out the Pan-Britannic scheme I laid down the principle that minor Olympic games should take place in America, Australia, and Africa, as well as the greatest games of all four in London, on the same lines as the four Pan-Hellenic festivals of the ancient Greeks, the greatest of which were the Olympic games. I looked forward to the time when the development of national spirit in America, and Australia and Africa would not brook a command to come to England, though here the title deeds of the race are held, every fourth year. This proposal of bringing home the championship would be an informal but decisive method of settling the vexed question of where the Pan-Britannic games of the future should be held. Cricket, no game more so, demands the essential qualities of an athlete—quickness, nerve, and endurance. The contest for the championship alone, without any other sporting adjunct thrown in, would constitute Olympic games for the British and English-speaking race. Such cricket Olympic games would be, moreover, quite original to the British people.

I shall not further intrude upon the space which is at my disposal by alluding to the Federal opportunities presented by the different athletic activities.

The recent visit of the Boer football players did more to dissipate unworthy stories circulated in the Press, about the habits and the character of our fellow subjects in South Africa, than anything else.

I noticed with pleasure the establishment of the Imperial Rifle Contest, by the overseas edition of the Daily Mail, about which Lord Northcliffe wrote to me expressing a hope that "it will form a link between the Mother Country and her various dominions." Enough for the present upon the mere sporting section of the Pan-Britannic movement. It is in good practical hands, and I have long felt that its development and accomplishment is a certainty, and that my long stand is but that of an occasional critic. Its future will much depend upon the commercial prosperity of the English-speaking nations, the difficulties of climate, and the increasing scientific thought of the people of the British Empire and of America, which may decree that some of our present athletic energies are waste of time which might be utilized in training for more serious purposes to cope with the international emergencies of the future.

It is noteworthy that the sporting section of the Pan-Britannic scheme has to a very large extent overshadowed the other proposals contained in it. As a united scheme, a reference to previous articles of mine will show that I urged the carrying out of a racial festival which should have as its chief features an Olympic athletic gathering, the public announcement of the winners of Imperial scholarships, a state pageant, and on the final day of the festival a general holiday throughout the Empire.

With regard to the Imperial scholarships I wrote to Mr. Rhodes urging him to found them, and subsequently sent him Professor Hudson Beare's comments and suggestions on the culture section of the scheme. Mr. Rhodes replied on his way out to South Africa that he could not command the money to carry out my ideas. After that communication I never heard from him again upon this subject, and I was astonished to read his last will and testament, in which he makes provision for a large number of Imperial scholarships. I was still more astonished to read in the Review of Reviews an account of "Mr. Rhodes' Will and its Genesis—a hitherto un-

published chapter of recent history." In this interesting article Mr. Stead says that Mr. Rhodes told him "that when he was on the Red Sea in 1893 a thought suddenly struck him that it would be a good thing to create a number of scholarships tenable at a residential English University, that should be open to the various British Colonies. He proposed to found twelve scholarships every year, each tenable for three years, of the value of £250 a year, to be held at Oxford. He said he had added a codicil to his will making provision for these scholarships, which would entail an annual charge upon his estate of about £10,000 a year."

The conversation took place in January, 1895, but the inspiration came in 1893. Now, this was just about the date I was in communication with him. I was so much struck by the coincidence that after I had read his will I inquired of one of his executors if Mr. Rhodes was in a financial position to have carried out my ideas or his own subsequent ones in 1893, and he said "No." At any rate there is the fact that subsequently he put the culture section of the Pan-Britannic scheme into perpetuity in the most glorious way. I know Mr. Rhodes read Professor Hudson Beare's notes on my Imperial scholarships suggestion, for he thanked me in his letter for sending them to him. But mine was a crude scheme compared to Mr. Rhodes', for he provided in his competition both for physical and intellectual dexterity, a true Olympic contest after the Greek model. He was fully conversant with all the features of my Pan-Britannic scheme. I sent him every particular and notice of every development, for I had hopes that he would be the man to carry it out by the aid of his great wealth. Moreover, the scheme was threshed out, month after month, in the newspapers of South Africa. "Many people," says the newspaper South Africa of about that date, "overlook the scholarship section of this scheme, which has been heartily approved of by ourselves and all the South African Press." I have cuttings before me now from all sorts of South African newspapers published about the end of 1892. For instance, the Cape Times had a prominent leader saying:

"We believe that the scheme will be found both feasible and attractive. In the section of culture it is proposed that the convenience of colonists should be met by selecting several centres of examination for national scholarships in science, arts, literature, and technical education. To this feature of the scheme no admirer of the ancient university system of the Mother Country can reasonably take exception. By college endowment the peasant lad was raised to the level of the peer. The endowment of study to the extent now suggested would enable many a young colonist, the son of his own works, to take his place in the nurseries of intellectual life in Europe, and to win, if the grit be in him, the highest prizes open to European students. Scientific and technical education have become factors nowadays in the problem of national supremacy. The issue of the commercial and industrial struggle of the world must mainly depend on the practical scientific education of the people of each nation; and the proudest of us will confess that for such education the intellectual centres of Europe must be sought for many a year to come. Upon the athletic aspect of the scheme nothing need now be said. Our purpose is to bring out those special features which distinguish the proposed all-English festival from the Pan-Athenian, with which Mr. Froude compares it. The scheme has no element of political or commercial quackery. It makes no pretension to a federal character; it leaves customs tariffs to the uncontrolled management of the legislatures severally interested in them. Remembering the earnestness and character of the men who have committed themselves either to hopelessly impracticable projects of federal government or of fiscal union, we can but regret our inability to discern the quality of reasonableness in proposals so truly admirable in spirit. Mr. Astley Cooper soars to no ambitious height. He offers simply a plan for the cultivation of English feeling and sentiment amongst English-speaking people all the world over, including also some tangible benefit in the way of industrial competition and educational encouragement. And one truly admirable feature in the scheme is its invitation to our American cousins to participate fully in its varied programme. Besides giving practical English folk an object lesson in the greatness of their own extended Britain, the proposed festival might also give the world an object lesson in the uniting power of a common language, of a common literature, and of a common political tradition."

Illuminating articles of this sort were continually appearing in all the South African papers; in fact, they made a feature of it for a long course of time, and it would be ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Rhodes' quick and sympathetic mind was not influenced by them, though in the end his own scheme was quite original and characteristic of the man. Still, examine it, and you will find it a blend of the features of my original Olympic games scheme, even to the inclusion of America. It remains to be seen whether the wealthy men belonging to our self-governing Colonies will follow Mr. Rhodes' patriotic example; for what, after all, are these scholarships among so many of the youth of the Empire who desire and are worthy of the advantages of the Home Universities?

I cannot help thinking that I do not cherish

a fond delusion when I express a belief that the Pan-Britannic scheme did influence Mr. Rhodes in making his great bequest to knit the youth of the Empire together. No one, however, will know the truth, but there is the fact that through Mr. Rhodes' munificence an Olympic contest, on the true Greek principle, both of mind and body, and for moral excellence, takes place year by year among the youth of the British Empire and America.

"My desire being that the students who shall be elected to the scholarships shall not be merely bookworms, I direct," says Mr. Rhodes, in his last will, "that in the election of a student to a scholarship regard shall be had to (1) his literary and scholastic attainments; (2) his fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like; (3) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for the protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship; and (4) his exhibition during schooldays of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates, for those latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim."

The Greek idea of culture was a strong mind in a strong body. This was the ideal man that the Greek Olympic games of old were designed to bring to perfection, and this was Mr. Rhodes' object in laying down the conditions for his scholarship. He desired the British race to be strong, sane men, physically sound, morally and intellectually sound. From an athletic point of view, the annual inter-University sports will become more and more Olympic games for the cultured youth of the Empire—the youth who will shape the destinies of the future.

The term games—Olympic games—is, I am afraid, very misleading to many minds. To the majority it simply means athletic exercises. The Greeks, as I have already pointed out, included in their Olympic games, other calisthenics in addition to physical. They debated, considered, and thought out all things appertaining to the welfare of the race and State. They were not only nimble footed during their Olympic games, but also nimble-minded. They were sportsmanlike with their brains, as well as brawny. It is also the pride of Britons that in all things we are sportsmen. Political fury may rage, but personal friendships do not suffer. In all things we play games, although they may not be on an Olympic scale. The longer one lives the stronger becomes the conviction that no one is indispensable, and he who plays to win only as much as he can is not according to our English ideal. There was, then, a serious side to the Olympic games, though the Greeks had too keen a sense of humor to take themselves too seriously.

Acting on this initiative I introduced into my Pan-Britannic scheme the suggestion that scientific, commercial and industrial conferences between representatives of the various provinces of the Empire should be held at frequent intervals, and that the results of their deliberations should be summarized and sent to all parts of the Empire as a record of progress, and containing hints for future development. This suggestion has only been carried out in a spasmodic way, though the Colonies are very busy now in exploiting their individual resources. I also suggested that it would be desirable, if possible, that selected representatives of labor from the Colonies should come to England, upon periodical visits, and have organized opportunities put within their reach to see the capacity of England in all directions of industrial thought and work. I also suggested that at periodic intervals carefully selected bodies of men representing the military and naval resources of the Empire, should be gathered together for an instructive mutual lesson. A further suggestion of mine was that the British Sovereign should visit periodically in state the other great capitals of the Empire.

Lord Curzon, who from the beginning supported my idea, recently urged this point in a great Imperial speech at Birmingham, which I notice has subsequently been republished in this Review. All these things would have been included by the Greeks, if their constitution and era had been as our own, in their idea of what games should go on at the Olympiad. They were all exercises and recreations fitting them for the more serious duties of a citizen.

Then there was the suggestion for a Great National Holiday or Empire Day. I submitted this proposition to the Australian Premiers' Conference, held in Melbourne in March, 1898—only ten years ago—and here is the extract from the Official Report:—"No. 17.—Mr. Astley Cooper's suggestion for a holiday throughout the Empire, to be called 'Constitution Day.' Resolved that the Premiers cannot at present see their way to adopt the suggestion." I will explain later why I wanted my suggested Imperial holiday called Constitution Day. Lord Rosebery, with whom I conferred upon the subject, objected to take any active steps to propagate the suggestion in Great Britain, because, as he urged, no such holiday could be imposed unless the country in which it is to be held itself wishes for it. The Australian Premiers had already in Conference disagreed with the proposal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier half-heartedly replied: "We have so many holidays in Canada that I do not think it advisable to have the addition of one more, yet, if all the other portions of the Empire agree to adopt your suggestion, Canada, I am sure, would not remain behind."—J. Astley Cooper, in the Nineteenth Century.

## THE UNION WITH ROME

Viscount Halifax, at Pan-Anglican Congress, Urged Church to Define Terms

HAT is desirable for the Anglican Church to take steps towards visible union with the Church of Rome was the view expressed in a speech at the Pan-Anglican Congress by Viscount Halifax, president of the English Church Union. The discussion took place at the Church House, Westminster, the Bishop of Gibraltar presiding.

Viscount Halifax, who made the first substantial contribution to the discussion, took as his text the words of Dean Church, "The temper that desires peace is the essence of the Christian character." He said that the language of the late Pope Leo XIII. in the same direction, and asserted his conviction that at no distant period their desires would be realized by the Providence of God overruling all human affairs. How was it possible not to desire union with Rome, the seat of the Christian Church, and St. Augustine in the Faith. He was in favor of a visible union, and urged the supreme importance of the Anglican Church defining the terms on which union could take place. He reminded them that Roman Catholics, in speaking of "The Church," have meant the Roman government, rather than the Church as the mystical body of Christ. Anglicans, when they spoke of it, had in view not the Church as determined by outward organization, but as composed of those sacramentally united to Christ. To confuse and mistake the two ideas was to make a misunderstanding. He appealed to Churchmen to have the courage of their convictions, and be no longer afraid of admitting where mistakes had been made, and in what respect they ought to retract their steps. Let them consider, for instance, whether they did not exaggerate the importance of possessing an independent national church, and let them ask themselves why the spirit of authority in Church matters had come to be so largely ignored in England, and why the obligation of belief in "One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church" was so lightly regarded. As to Papal Infallibility, he submitted that the experience of 40 years had shown them that the definition of the Vatican Council had been neither what its promoters wished nor what its opponents feared, and that there was in the doctrine a great deal that could be accepted. He doubted the justification there was for the claims of Rome to infallibility in all religious matters outside the deposit of faith, and whilst deploring the lack of authority in the Anglican Church, took exception to the absolute subjection of priests in the Church of Rome to bishops and bishops to the Roman Pontiff. It was in the light of such considerations that he seemed to him, that they should deal with the question of reunion. (Applause.)

There were other views however. Rev. T. J. Pulverfist, secretary of the Spanish and Portuguese Aid Society, declaring that the existence of three independent churches—England, Ireland and Scotland—rightly claiming the Catholic was a standing proof that the Roman Communion demanded conditions of communion which could not possibly be accepted by the other churches. Apostolic truth and scriptural teaching, he said, could not be reconciled with Roman claims. The possibility of union between the Anglican Church and the Holy Eastern Church was broached by Mr. J. W. Birkbeck, who pointed out that the authorities of the Greek Church had already made advances in the matter of inter-communion, and the next step rested with the Lambeth Conference.

### SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

One of the most precious products of American soil is supplied by three backwoods farms of Prince Edward Island. These farms are devoted to rearing the very rare black fox, and Consul John H. Shirley, of Charlottetown, reports that they contain 20, 25, and 30 foxes, respectively. Prized for their royal cloaks, as it is the only fur to which gold ornaments can be applied, the skins sold in London for \$500 to \$1,800 each. The farm described is in a rough, broken woods country, and the animals are confined by heavy woven wire netting. The foxes roared right up above the ground and two or three below. To ensure the best possible fur, the foxes are not crossed, and the year round, are fed chiefly on oats and milk and bread and milk, with a little meat once a day, and are so wild that their keeper with food can get near them.

The mapping of the United States by the Geological Survey has been in progress since 1879, and so far some what more than a third of the country has been surveyed, or about 1,050,000 square miles, exclusive of parts of Alaska. The atlas is in sheet representation, divided into quadrangles, bounded by meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude. Maps have been made of about 1,700 quadrangles, and have been published in sheets of the nearly uniform size of 17 by 20 inches, but on three different scales. The maps of 1 inch to the inch average about 230 square miles, those of 2 miles to the inch show 920 square miles, and those of 4 miles to the inch represent 3,700 square miles. The large scale is used for densely populated and otherwise important areas; the second, for thinly settled, more or less mountainous regions; and the smallest for areas covered by reconnaissance surveys. A special large scale is used for some particularly important areas. The maps show the important natural features, all political boundaries, routes of travel, cities and towns, and names of the various features, and also indicate permanent survey monuments, bench marks have been accurately fixed, and boundaries established in public land surveys. Of the three colors, black is used for the chief features, brown for elevation, and blue for water.

Industrial power from dormant volcanoes is believed by an Italian engineer to be a simple and practical matter, which he expects to undertake on a large scale. He has made prolonged and careful observations of solfataras, and has found that the steam has varied but very slightly in quantity during a period of ten years or more, and has scarcely changed in temperature. The steam rises to heights of 20 to 90 feet, the temperature ranging from 250 degrees to 280 degrees F.

The first practical use of submarine fog signals seems to have been made on the vessels of the Zealand line, between Flessingue, Holland, and

Queensborough, England. The ordinary signals on the two jetties or Flessingue had proven ineffective in directing vessels in fog, and the entry of the port, and the difficulty was overcome by mounting a bell under water so that the sound sent outward should be strong in the waterway between these jetties but feeble on either side. A spring is arranged to give a powerful action on the entry of the port, and the bell, the forward end of the ship, below the water line, a sound receiver in a water-tight iron box is placed at each side, and each receiver is connected to a telephone on the captain's bridge. By means of a switch the sound of the two receivers can be brought to the ear alternately. The relative intensity indicates the direction of the shore-bell, and shows how to steer to keep in the centre of the channel.

Ocean observatories connected to the continents, have been suggested as a need in forecasting European weather, but a more economical plan is proposed by Mr. E. B. Bagnard, a meteorologist, who would have regular weather reports furnished by steamships equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus. How essential are the observations at sea is seen from the fact that weather changes are generally associated with the passage of atmospheric depressions from the westward in the Atlantic north of 35 degrees north latitude. About half of these depressions seem to come from North America and the others from the open ocean. Wireless weather reports are already made by British naval vessels.

One of the serious dangers of mining is the failure of the detonator to explode the blasting charge. The unfired charge is then left in the rock, and at some later time, on being struck by a miner's tool, it explodes, killing or maiming the miner and other persons near. A new safety cartridge is designed to prevent such accidents. A needle is fitted to a tube in one end, and after the hole is rammed this needle is withdrawn and the detonator is inserted in its place, the charge being thus rendered safe. When a cartridge fails to explode, it is not left in the rock. The imperfect detonator is withdrawn, a new one is inserted in its place, and the charge is then fired. Though specially adapted for coal-mining, this invention is expected to be a valuable safeguard in general blasting operations.

For five years a tabulated record of the colors of lightning has been kept at Epsom, Eng., by Spencer C. Russell, and he has made 57 observations of forked lightning in thunderstorms and 78 observations of sheet lightning. Great diversity in color has been shown. Red has been commonest in forked lightning, with blue closely following, and orange and green least frequent; and white is seen oftenest in sheet lightning, red and yellow coming next. Hail usually comes in a thunderstorm with blue lightning.

The color of the hair, eyes and skin is measured by a new instrument—a simplified Lovibond tintometer—designed by J. Gray. The observer looks at the object under test through a tube, and interposes Lovibond's standard color glasses in front of a white surface at one side of the aperture until the glasses transmit a color exactly corresponding to that of the hair, eyes or skin. The exact composition of the color is then obtained from the readings on the standard glasses.

The keeping of cats is the solution offered by Lieut.-Col. A. Buchanan, civil surgeon of Amrohti, Berar, India, for the plague problem that is now so steadily growing upon the attention. At Nagpur 22,000 people have died from plague, and 2,000 at Kalmeshwar. These places are 13 miles apart, and on the roadside between is the village of Airla, which has had no plague. Cats have kept the village free from rats. Following this hint, a census showing that 300,000 cats in one house protected by cats. It is now known that the plague is spread by rats. The gun, the trap, the ferret, the terrier, poisons like phosphorus and arsenic, and bacteria have been suggested as remedies, but Col. Buchanan believes that the plague in India was caused when rats—which have been overlooked—is recognized as the true rat exterminator.

Salt is purified by melting in the new and rapid English process. The crude rock-salt is fed automatically to a table contained in a large furnace, is then fused and runs into troughs, and is then fed into a series of large furnaces into large cauldrons. Air is forced into the molten mass and lime is added. The impurities sink to the bottom, and the upper portion is ground and screened, while the lower part is used for chemical manufacture.

The sensational prophecy has been made that within a year we shall be seeing by wire—even across the Atlantic—and it is interesting to note that scientific authority admits the possibility. Dr. Shefferd Aldwell, the British physicist, weighs the chances. By a method similar to that which now enables us to send telegraphic messages by means of a selenium cell, it would be necessary to pass the selenium cell transmitter over the entire transmitting screen in a long spiral at least ten times every second, or the persistence of vision would not combine the successive impressions into one. At each passage the light variations of the selenium would be transmitted from each division of the many thousand of the transmitter screen to a corresponding division of the receiver screen by a receiver synchronized to move exactly with the transmitter. Such a mechanism is not only possible, but a practical plan seems to be to provide selenium cells and independent wires for each division of the screen. To produce a received image two inches square, made up of units 1-150 of an inch square, would require 30,000 elementary working parts, including the various parts of the selenium cells, projecting lenses for the receiver, and conducting wires. The scene would be projected by a 3-foot lens upon a surface of selenium cells 8 feet square, the receiving apparatus would occupy 4,000 cubic feet, and the cable would be 10 inches in diameter. A line of 100 miles would probably cost \$6,250,000.

After fifteen years of labor, Prof. Brown, of Yale university, has completed a series of many thousands of minute observations by means of which he hopes to determine the exact position of the moon. He has used a reflecting telescope in Maine to begin the work of calculation, which he estimates will occupy at least ten years.

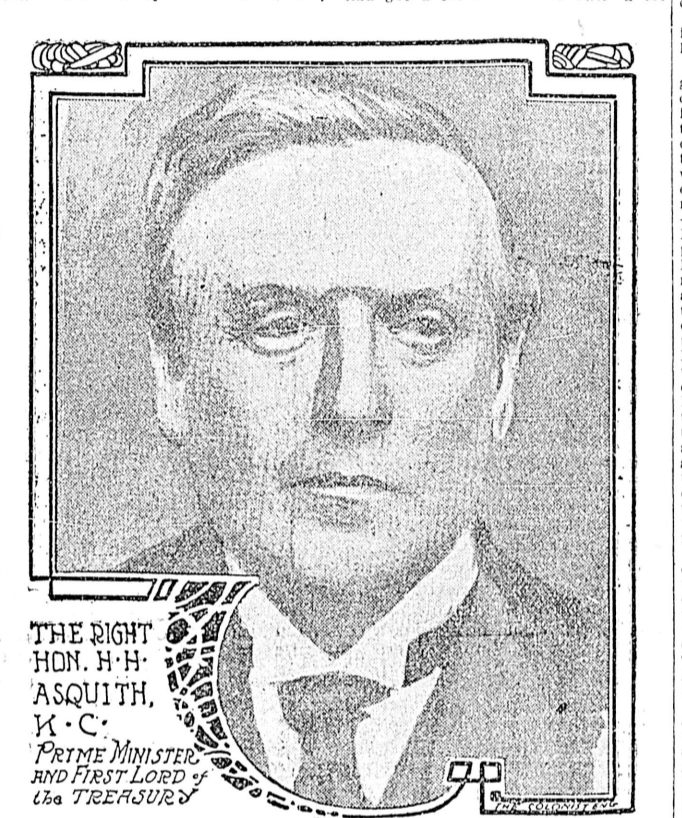
## MR. ASQUITH AT THE LIBERAL CLUB

Explains Policy of Government at Crowded Meeting at Birmingham

MR. ASQUITH recently addressing a crowded meeting of the National Liberal Federation, numbering nearly five thousand, in the Hippodrome, Music Hall, Birmingham. The Premier, who was accompanied by his daughter, was the guest during his stay of Dr. Simon, a relative, who resides in Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Barclay (president of the Birmingham Liberal Association) was in the chair, and amongst the many members of parliament and others present were: Lord Glantawe, Mr. Corrie Gram, K. C., M. P.; Sir Walter Foster, M. P.; Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M. P.; Mr. Philipson Beale, K. C., M. P.; Mr. Ryland Adkins, M. P.; Mr. Thomas Burt, M. P.; Mr. Robert V. Harcourt, M. P.; the Rev. E. F. M. McCall, Mr. George R. Thorne, M. P.; the Rev. J. H. Jowett, etc.

Mr. Asquith who had a rousing reception first made a touching reference to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and then paid a tribute to the loyalty of his colleagues. He had not come there that night he said, to promulgate a new programme. (Hear, hear.) The aims which for the last three years the government had followed and the spirit in which they

pleated or rapidly vindicated. (Cheers.) Turning to the issue of fiscal change which was raised in the city of Birmingham, Mr. Asquith said that in part that questions now cut a very sorry figure, but in the constituencies it had a sleepless and increasing propaganda. In my opinion, proceeded the premier, it is very white as necessary now as it was five or three years ago that the case for free trade should be presented to our fellow-countrymen not only in its broad and general aspects, but in its application to particular industries and particular districts, and with special reference to the chameleon colorings, to the ever-shifting variations of the fallacies which are always at the service of the cause of tariff reform. (Cheers.) If free trade has stood the test of abundant prosperity, still more will it stand the test of declining prosperity. The less prosperous our trade and other people's trade becomes, the more need you have here in this country for a cheap and unimpeded inflow of materials for food and industry. (Cheers.) He did not know whether they had noticed a proceeding going on in Paris with regard to the alleged invention of a process for producing artificial diamonds. The professed discoverer of the valuable secret was allowed time to give a great demonstration of its efficiency. The time expired, the discoverer failed to appear, and he left behind him a formula not on a half-sheet of note-paper, but in an envelope, reporting that the contents were not wholly satisfactory. That formula was just as illusory and just as likely to yield the desired results as the formula their friends professed to give in a great and scientific tariff. (Cheers.) When they asked for what the tariff was to be of, the full-blooded tariff reformer Mr. Bonar Law replied, "Wait till I'm Chancellor of the Exchequer." (Laughter and Cheers.) Mr. Balfour had not committed himself to the formula of the other tariff reformers, but had got a formula of his own—a lot



had followed them had been borne out by the performance and the inspection of their policy in the sphere of legislation. They had only to look to the statute book to see how much had been accomplished. It was a commonplace amongst the least well informed of their Tory critics to say that when the Liberal party was in power it devoted all the time and energy of parliament to tinkering with constitutional changes, to the sacrifice, or at any rate the postponement of social reform. There was only one measure introduced by the government which could fairly come within that category, and that was the measure for the abolition of plural voting, and that was rejected on its second reading by the House of Lords. (Shame.) Their main energies had been devoted to social reform. There was the Workmen's Compensation Bill, Small Holdings, Criminal Appeal, and Old Age Pensions. (Cheers.) At this stage a lady in the dress circle cried for "Volunteers!" and she was thus promptly ejected without much disturbance. Mr. Asquith said these were all things about which the Tories had been talking, preaching, gesticulating, and poring for years. The Liberals had carried them. (Cheers.) In the important sphere of administration he would venture to take two illustrations. In the domain of finance they had paid off liabilities incurred by their predecessors. (Cheers.) They had brought back the national debt to what it was twenty years ago. (Cheers.) They had reduced, or were reducing, the cost of living, and thus saving necessities of life. (Hear, hear.) They had made the income-tax at the same time more equitable and more productive, and all that had been done without deviating one hair's breadth from the principles of free trade. The other illustration was that the Chinese were said to be midsummer madness. It was to cause in South Africa financial and industrial collapse and here in England and in Scotland widespread ruin among the innocent widows and orphans. (Laughter.) Those innocent widows and orphans seemed to have since been shifted. (Laughter.) As to self-government, that was to mean the ultimate loss of South Africa to the empire. How did all that look after twelve months of experience? The Chinese were going. (Cheers.) Before any of them were over the last of them would have embarked for his native shore. (Laughter.) The mines were prosperous. The labor supply was abundant, and the output of gold was larger than it ever was at any time, and as regarded

of small duties, but they were not to be put on raw materials. His was a mild and diluted version of tariff reform, but it was not any easier to apply in practice. (Hear, hear.) The question he should like to put to tariff reformers who thought they had captured Mr. Balfour was, What about colonial preferences? You are all going to tax raw material, and yet your colonies export nothing but raw material. He (Mr. Asquith) would ask the people of England with which of the protectionist countries they would like to change places. Was it America, which had just emerged from a financial crisis, or Germany, which had suspended its sinking fund, and was borrowing large sums year by year to defray its annual and normal expenditure? Referring to

The Education Question, Mr. Asquith said: We have not abandoned, and we don't intend to abandon, our two great fundamental, unchangeable principles—popular control where public money goes, and a national system of education at no stage and upon no rung of the ladder shall we consent to anything in the nature of a denominational test. (Loud cheers.) They have got to be recognized, not only in the letter, but in the spirit, in any settlement that may be arrived at of this problem. (Renewed cheers.) Subject to that we can afford to be reasonable in matters of detail, for which of us does not feel that the time has come when the interests of the children shall dominate and drown the clamor of the seats? (More cheers.) Let me say a word as to the Licensing bill. (Loud and long continued cheering.) For that bill I myself am primarily responsible. I stake my own political fortunes, and as far as I can I stake the fortunes of the government and the party upon it. (Great cheers.) We were told it was a very foolish thing to do by the Conservatives. (More cheers.) For my part, I believe we never did a wiser thing. (Cheers.) Of that bill I will venture to say two things. It represents the latest phase of the perpetual conflict which generation after generation their party has been waging to assure the people of this country of public order and general order, public order. (Cheers.) The second thing I venture to say is this, that it is the boldest and the most thoroughgoing attempt that has yet been made to attack at its source the most potent of the causes of poverty and of crime. (Cheers.) I don't pretend to forecast either its parliamentary or electoral fortunes, but whatever course they may take we shall persevere with it. (Loud cheers.) Dealing with old-age pensions, the right hon. gentleman said it was charged against its promoters that the bill would discourage thrift and prevent people making for themselves some provision for old age. (Cheers.) The comparatively paltry sum individually which was to be given would sap at its very source prudence and self-reliance of people who were always ready to spend. (Cheers.) That argument, however, only needed to be stated in order to refute itself. (Hear, hear.)

A hippopotamus was born in Central park zoo, New York, lately.

## INTEREST IN THE TERCENTENARY

Dr. G. R. Parkin and Hon. Winston Churchill Deliver Addresses

OXFORD University is keenly interested in the Wolfe-Montcalm Memorial in connection with the Quebec Tercentenary, as was evidenced by the addresses delivered at the meeting of support of the fund on Friday evening, June 12, at which the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. T. Herbert Warren, president of Magdalen College, presided. Dr. G. R. Parkin was supported in moving a resolution expressing sympathy with the plan of Hon. Winston Churchill and many people prominent in the life of the university were present, the Duke of Marlborough moving a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Dr. Warren, in introducing the mover of the resolution, referred to Dr. Parkin as a Canadian of the Canadians, and an Imperialist of the Imperialists, and declared the fact that it was from his lips thirty years ago when they were both young men, that he had imbibed the doctrine of Imperialism.

The resolution moved by Dr. Parkin was as follows: "That this meeting expresses its hearty sympathy with the celebration in July of the Tercentenary of Canada, and considers that the British people can most fittingly show their interest in the commemoration by the presentation of a memorial of Wolfe and Montcalm."

In the course of his remarks offered in support of the resolution, Dr. Parkin said:

"The University of Oxford had a great school of history which had recently been strengthened on its colonial side in the interest of Imperial thought. Here, then, if anywhere, students could learn what were the great turning points of human history. They would know that with one of the greatest of these they were dealing with night. And Canada was founded by the Canadian people, French and English, already with seven millions of people, two millions more than the England of Elizabeth, with, he thought, no small share of Elizabethan energy, and if the present rate went on, likely to have seventy millions in the lifetime of men now living. After referring to the combination of the French and English to resist the attack of the revolted colonists and the immigration of the United Empire Loyalists in 1783, Dr. Parkin said that meanwhile the task of developing civil liberty for the two races went slowly forward. The stages of the progress were well-known as dramatic as the earlier military history, and as significant in the growth of the Empire. In 1837, the year in which Queen Victoria came to the throne, Lower Canada was in open rebellion.

Thirty years later, after a conference of all the leading statesmen of the country in Quebec, Canada was confederated, and he did not hesitate to say that Dominion Day, July 1st, which Canadians celebrated in whatever corner of the world they might be, would yet be recognized as one of the great turning points in the history of the Empire."

He spoke on this question of Canada's relation to the Empire with warmth, for it was only seven years after Canada had thus asserted the great principle of a united Empire that he first came to Oxford, a very crude and inexperienced young man, full of the idealistic ideas of that time. The Imperial idea had since grown from a small beginning into a mighty tree, and great statesmen were willing to stake their whole career on its fulfillment. Only statesmanship which took an Imperial view could now win for a man a supreme career in the public life of this country.

Hon. Winston Churchill, in supporting the resolution, remarked that the history of Canada was already a long one, but its future attracted them even more than in the past. He was struck by the reference of the Vice-Chancellor to the quotation which General Wolfe made from Gray's Elegy as he smothered to the attack upon the Heights of Abraham. The lines were well known, "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." They all remembered the high compliment which the young soldier paid to the poet. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." But it was not true. All paths of glory did not lead to the grave. They were almost the only paths that could overleap the grave.

Dr. Parkin had spoken of the comprehensive character of the British Empire and its wide tolerance, which they should labor to preserve. There ought to be room in the wide dominion of the King for all sorts of peoples and all kinds of men, for every different type of human excellence; there ought to be room for them, not as mere repetitions of the British type, but to develop their own special and peculiar excellencies in their own peculiar way. Dr. Parkin had shown how the French Canadians had come within the circle of the British Empire, and found freedom under the shelter of our flag, and the next few years would show how the Dutch race in South Africa had come within the circle. He would be bold to say, but he hoped, that their wisdom and wit would be sufficient to make the Irish people, too, effective partners in British Imperial glory.

He thought that the celebration of Montcalm and Wolfe and of the tercentenary of Canada on the heights of Abraham was a great historical event, and Oxford, which had always admired her deeds and supported great men, would be trusted always cherish every generous force which made for the enlightenment and consolidation of the British Empire; and when such matters were being done on the other side of the Atlantic they ought not to be wholly excluded from any participation.

### The Indian Press Act.

The full text of the Indian Press Act, VII. of 1908, has been published as follows, as a Parliamentary paper (C. 4152):—

Telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 11th June, 1908.

Your telegram of 10th June, following is full text of Press Act VII. of 1908:—

"Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the prevention of incitements to disorder and to other offences in newspapers: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

"(1.) This Act may be called the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908.

"(a) 'Magistrate' means District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate."

"(b) 'Newspaper' means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news;

"(c) 'Printing press' includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, apparatus, and other parts used for the printing of any words and expressions in this Act shall have the same meaning as those respectively assigned to them in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

"3. (1.) In cases where, upon an application made by order of, or under the authority of the local Government, a Magistrate is of opinion that a newspaper printed and published within the Province contains any incitement to murder, or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, such Magistrate may make an order, declaring, or intended to be used, for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or upon premises where such newspaper is, or, at the time of printing of the matter complained of, was, printed, and all copies of such newspaper, or of any part thereof, referred to His Majesty, and shall in such order state the material facts, and call on all persons concerned to appear before him, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, to show cause why the order should not be made absolute. (2.) A copy of such order shall be fixed on some conspicuous place in the premises comprised in the declaration made in respect of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or of any other premises in which such newspaper is printed, and the affixing of such copy shall be deemed to be done in virtue of the said order on all persons concerned.

"(3.) In cases of emergency or in cases where the purposes of the application might be defeated by delay, the Magistrate may, on or after the making of a conditional order under Sub-section (1), make an order, in whole or in part, for the attachment of the printing-press or other property referred to in the conditional order.

"(4.) If any person concerned appears and shows cause against the conditional order, the Magistrate shall take evidence, with or without the aid of a jury, in support of, or in opposition to such order, in the manner provided in Section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

"(5.) If a Magistrate is satisfied that the newspaper contains matter of the nature specified in Sub-section (1), he shall make the conditional order of forfeiture absolute in respect of such property, as he may find to be within the terms of said sub-section.

"(6.) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, he shall set aside the conditional order of forfeiture, and the order of attachment, if any.

"(7.) Any person who may by warrant empower any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector to seize and detain any property ordered to be so attached under Section 5 (5) whenever found, and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises—

"(a) where the newspaper specified in such warrant is printed or published, or

"(b) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

"(c) where any copy of such newspaper is kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be kept—

"(2.) Every warrant issued under Sub-section (1), so far as it relates to the search, shall be executed in the manner provided for the execution of search warrants, by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

"Any person concerned who has appeared and shown cause against a conditional order of forfeiture may appeal to the High Court within 15 days from the date when such order is made absolute.

"6. Save as provided in Section 5, no order duly made by a Magistrate under Section 3 shall be called in question in any court.

"7. Where an order of forfeiture has been made absolute in relation to any newspaper, the Local Government may by notification in the local official gazette annul any declaration made by the printer or publisher of such newspaper under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and may by such notification prohibit any further declaration being made or subscribed under the said Act in respect of the said newspaper, or of any newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, until such prohibition be withdrawn.

"Any person who prints or publishes any newspaper specified in any prohibition notified under Section 7 during the continuance of that prohibition, shall be liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed by Section 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

"All proceedings under this Act shall be conducted as far as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

"10. No proceedings taken under this Act shall operate to prevent any person being prosecuted for any act which constitutes an offence under any other law."

### COUNTERFEITS FROM SPAIN

German Police Have Theories About Prisoners Arrested in Berlin.

The Berlin police are led to the conclusion that there is an international band of coiners at work in Europe through several arrests that they have made in various places. The police headquarters is in Spain. The counterfeit money is made there—counterfeits of the coinage of other countries—and the makers of the money have been traced in February last an attractive girl of 18 or so was arrested in a large dry goods store after offering in payment for a small purchase a counterfeit silver coin of five pesetas, valued at \$1.25. At the police station a number of the bad pieces were found on her, she had a pat story about getting them in change from a man who had taken her up. She registered as Philomena Soler, of Casteltarsale, a place near Barcelona, and said she had expected to join relatives near Hamburg. The police found her father in Berlin. Her father is an interpreter there.

When the police examined the bad coins critically they identified them as having been made by a man who had been floated a few months earlier by a French engineer named Brouville, who had been clearly identified as a member of a party of counterfeiters. The party police were notified and attempts were made to trace lines leading from the girl to Paris, but without avail.

She seemed to be a deadlock, when about the beginning of this month, a young man bought a 21-2 cent cigar on Sunday evening in a Berlin shop in the Milk Market and handed another of the same kind of pieces to the cashier. The salesman recognized it at once and grabbed the young man. He howled for the police, but a well-dressed man came to his aid, and the young man, seeing his prisoner go. When the police arrived these two were arrested, but the young man got away.

The police have now established that the man arrested is Miguel Soler, the thirty-year-old brother of their girl prisoner, calling himself a student. The woman is Lucia Alcora, 30 years old,

## MARTIN BURRELL LECTURES ON FRUIT

Gives an interesting Account of His Trip to the Old Country

MR. MARTIN BURRELL, of Grand Forks, addressed a large audience in the opera house the subject of his lecture, "The Fruit of the Old Country."

Mr. Burrell has since his return of telling the people of his mission, and under the Farmers' Institute he has been addressing meetings in all parts of the district. As a pretty full report of his address at Penikese was published in these columns last week, it will not be necessary to do more than give a brief synopsis of his remarks at the meeting in this city.

Mr. R. Gillespie, president of the local Farmers' Institute, occupied the chair, the secretary, Mr. H. P. Lee, being also present on the platform. Mr. Burrell began his address by congratulating the Vernon Institute on the large membership it has attained, there being about 210 on the roll, which makes it the second largest institute in the province. He then detailed the work done in Great Britain by Mr. Burrell and himself, stating that these exhibitions in the Old Country had for their object the working up of an export trade in fruit to Great Britain, and to advertise this country by showing the people there the possibilities of British Columbia as a fruit producing country.

The question of marketing our fruit across the great ocean is one of vital importance, and as an instance of what might be done in this direction he told of a Wenatchee fruit grower who had taken his entire apple crop to Australia last year, and after paying the expenses of his trip around the world for himself and his family, he had returned home with \$5,000 to the good.

In showing the vast possibilities of Great Britain as a fruit market he said that there was annually imported by that country \$50,000,000 worth of fruit, most of which came from the United States, Ontario and Nova Scotia.

In this market we could not expect to compete with those who trade in the cheaper grades as the long haul and difference in freight rates were against us; but there was another class of buyers who would pay high prices for choice fruit, and this demand we should cater to, and in time could easily work up a large and profitable trade. As the English people are extremely conservative it would be necessary at first to offer them varieties with which they were familiar, such as Cox's Orange, Newton Pippins, Blenheim's and Grimes' Golden, all of which could be produced here. In fact, the greatest difficulty in making the British fruit experts believe that the apples which we sent over to these exhibitions were not grown under glass or otherwise specially cultivated. Newton Pippins were frequently retailed in England for 6 cents a pound, or about \$4.00 per box, and he had easily sold some of his Cox's Orange apples at \$6.00 per box after the exhibition.

He told some amusing anecdotes about the abysmal ignorance prevailing in England, even among the educated classes, with reference to B.C. and said that up to the last year previous to his visit to the Old Country he had been told to advertise B.C. in Great Britain. At all of Mr. Burrell's lectures in various parts of Great Britain his audiences manifested great interest, and often 30 or 40 would wait behind to ask further questions.

The lecturer spoke very strongly about the prevailing misrepresentation in the Old Country about things Canadian, and said that the facts were quite good enough without embellishment of any kind and that a great deal of harm had been done by getting the wrong class of people out. He spoke, however, very strongly in favor of getting the right class of Englishmen out, provided they were the right kind, and held that we had plenty of room for all that would come.

After dwelling upon the fact that the percentage of high grade fruit grown in this province was from 70 to 90 per cent, as compared to 10 to 15 per cent, in England, and 20 to 40 per cent, in Ontario, the speaker stated that it was the slightest reason to apprehend any danger from overstocking the market, and gave it as his opinion that the fruit growing business in this country could never be overdone.

As to the proper varieties to plant, he said that this must always be a matter that would be governed by local conditions of soil and climate; but he wished to raise a protest against the advice so frequently given to farmers to confine their planting to a few well known kinds of apples that would keep well. There would always be a market for such apples, but for two or three months each year for fall varieties, and this lucrative trade was in danger of being overlooked by Okanagan growers.

He gave some good advice regarding the absolute necessity of ample and early thinning, emphasizing his remarks by results obtained by experimenters with various trees in Ontario. Mr. Burrell has acquired well-deserved fame as a ready and forcible speaker, and those who expected something better than the ordinary on this occasion were by no means disappointed. At the conclusion of his address a hearty vote of thanks was passed, and his very successful meeting to a close.

### Mark Twain's Daughter

Miss Clara Clemens, the daughter of Mark Twain, has made her appearance as a singer in London. Miss Clemens was brought up in Hartford, Conn., and is a talented pianist and singer. She has been in America during the past two years. Slim and dark-skinned with deep brown eyes and a Madonna-like countenance, Miss Clemens' personality impressed itself with great favor upon Queen's Hall audience as she sang her aria from "Nadeshda" in a sweet contralto voice of much power and promise.

In addition to her musical ability, Miss Clemens seems to possess her father's sense of humor. When asked why she had not brought her illustrious parent with her, she replied, "Well, you see, he accompanied me in America for about two years, and I found that he was so anxious to get up on the platform before a crowd and make a speech, and the people seemed so impatient to hear him, I guessed if I didn't want to ruin my career he'd better stay at home."—M. A. P.

# Czar and Czarina



**W**HEN on New Year's Day, 1903, the saluting gun on the Peter-Paul Fortress "by a mistake" fired ball cartridge against the winter palace the Czar and his family left their capital for good and took up their residence at Tsarskoe-Selo. Since then only on two occasions have they visited St. Petersburg, and then only for a few hours—at the opening of the first Duma and at the consecration of the cathedral built in memory of Alexander II. on the spot where he was murdered, writes B. W. Norregaard in the London Daily Mail.

Tsarskoe-Selo is situated on the Baltic railway half an hour by train from St. Petersburg. Immense, beautifully kept parks surround the palace, with magnificent old trees and gorgeous shrubs, with dainty snow white pavilions and fine works of sculpture and beautiful terraces and colonnades. Close to the palace is a great lake with richly wooded shores and a most picturesque little island, on which a pavilion, modelled as a Greek temple, gleams out radiantly white among the luxuriant, vivid green foliage. The palace is a stately construction in late Italian renaissance style, built by Catherine II. It is, however, only used on state occasions, at official dinners or banquets. The imperial family as a rule lives at a much smaller place called the Alexandrovski.

In May the court moves to Peterhof, on the Finnish Bay, and stays there till autumn. Here also there are vast, magnificent parks, extending the whole way to Oranienbaum, right opposite Cronstadt. The great palace in Peterhof, built by Peter the Great and considerably enlarged by Catherine II., is situated on a low ridge running parallel to the coast line at a few hundred yards distance. Peterhof is chiefly renowned for its waterworks and fountains, which are built on a larger scale than those of Versailles and for beauty and effectiveness more than rival them.

In a corner of the park, right on the shores of the sea, sheltered behind tall brick walls, guarded by many sentinels and mounted gendarmes, three small residences are situated, not much bigger than the average dwelling house of an ordinary landed proprietor. The largest of these is inhabited by the imperial family. The second is at the disposal of the Empress Dowager during her—lately not very frequent—visits from Gatchina. The third, The Farm, indeed deserves its name, being an old peasant house, fitted up so that it may serve as an abode for the imperial family.

It was first used when after some of the imperial children had been suffering from measles the larger residence had to be disinfecting and replastered. The whole family then for a time moved across to The Farm, where the little convalescents speedily recovered their strength. The stay here so charmed the children that year by year now one or the other of the girls pleads feeling ill, and entreats her parents to go for a few days to The Farm, which had proved to be such a wonderfully health restoring place. I have been told that the request is occasionally granted. But the Czar and Czarina are really delighted to have an excuse for staying for some days in the small, cosy rooms of the quaint old farmhouse and forgetting for a while the cares and responsibilities of their exalted positions.

On the whole, in whatever light the accident at the New Year's salute may be regarded, sure it is that for the imperial family it was a most fortunate event. The climate of St. Petersburg is far from healthful, the social obligations are very cumbersome. Peterhof and Tsarskoe-Selo, on the other hand, are real sanatoriums, and their situation away from the capital allows the strict court etiquette to be considerably relaxed—even largely dispensed with. Neither the Czar nor the Czarina takes much interest in court ceremonial or formal social functions. They are both extremely fond of their handsome, bright children and devote as much of their spare time to their company as they can manage. It is a common sight for the courtiers of Czar Nicholas to see the autocrat at the Russias romping merrily with a bevy of delighted, boisterous children.

Of course even in the quiet precincts of Peterhof and Tsarskoe-Selo the time of the Czar is pretty fully occupied. He rises early, and after a bath and a light breakfast nearly every day sets out for a morning's ride. He is a good horseman, his lithe, erect figure lending itself extremely well to the saddle. At 10 he is back at his writing desk and till 1 o'clock—luncheon time—is occupied in receiving the reports of his ministers, seeing foreign ambassadors and others. In the same manner his afternoons are mainly spent, the day often including a review of one or other regiments of the guard. But from dinner time the emperor so to speak lays down his crown and devotes his time to his family.

Dinner as well as luncheon is generally served to the imperial family in a private room, not even the adjutant being more than occasionally invited. Since the famous Nihilist attempt of killing Alexander II. by exploding a mine under the dining-room at the winter palace it has been a custom at the Russian court to have meals served alternately in different rooms. This custom is still adhered to. Gen. M—told me that once, being invited by the Czar to an informal luncheon he felt rather surprised at finding the table laid in the Czarina's boudoir. "Next time," the little Grand Duchess Tatiana pertly remarked, "I suppose we shall lunch in the bathroom."

After dinner the children say good night and the Czar generally plays billiards, of which

he is very fond, or there is music, of which he is still fonder, being himself a skilled and talented executant on the piano, often playing in his intimate circle either solo or accompanying the violin of his sister. The Czarina also is very musical, having a predilection for modern Italian music.

The persons of the imperial household whom the Czar honors with his personal friendship and who are his constant companions in his excursions and his sports are Gen. Didjulin, commander of the palace, General Komarov, commander of the guard, and among his adjutants Prince Orloff, Count Heyden and Gen. Drentelin. The Czar is a good tennis player and a good oarsman. He takes great interest in motoring, and nearly every day goes out for a drive with Prince Orloff, who is an expert chauffeur, at the wheel. He is also a good shot. During his annual autumn cruise in the Finnish waters among the thousands of beautiful islands he often goes ashore to enjoy a day with the guns. On these cruises he is accompanied by the Czarina and the children, the latter in particular looking forward to an expedition full of novel experiences.

The children are made to lead as much as possible an outdoor life, and have plenty of exercise. Their education is conducted wholly on English lines. Between themselves they speak mostly Russian, but with their parents generally English. The empress has learned to speak Russian quite fluently, but with the Czar and with the children she always speaks English.

The children have their ponies, which they use for riding and driving, and even the little Crown Prince Alexei has his own donkey, on which he proudly takes his rides. He is a very handsome little boy of four, strong and sturdy, and the jolliest little fellow imaginable, very far advanced for his years. His precious sayings and doings are a constant source of merriment to his elder sisters, as indeed, they are to the whole court. The sisters, the Grand Duchess Olga, Tatiana, Maria and Anastasia, are from 12 to 16 to 18 years of age. They are all very pretty, rather thin and tall, taking after their handsome mother, but lively and robust, thanks to their healthy life in the open air.

## Alterations at No. 10 Downing Street

The work of preparing No. 10 Downing street, the official residence of the British Prime Minister, for its new occupant are now complete.

Although "No. 10" is furnished from basement to garret by the Crown, some of the rooms are decidedly shabby in appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, however, will transfer many of their household goods in the way of pictures, books and curios from Cavendish Square to Downing street, says the London Daily Mail.

The State dining room—Pitt's dining room, as it is called—is one of the apartments to be left untouched. It has interesting associations for the wife of the new Prime Minister. In the days when Mr. Gladstone was the occupant of "No. 10" there used to gather in this room the nucleus of that select circle of intellectuals, "The Souls" who were proud to include Mrs. Asquith among their number.

The Cabinet room, furnished in mahogany and green leather, will also remain as it is. In the second drawingroom, however—a favorite room with Miss Balfour during her brother's tenure of office—Mrs. Asquith will have an opportunity of exercising her taste in decoration.

# The Rat a Peril



**R**ATS as a menace before which humanity may disappear is a theme developed with disquieting precision by Dr. A. Calmette, a French scientist, in the current number of the "Revue du Mois." Dr. Calmette predicts that mankind will have to engage in a general warfare on rats before many more years elapse if the world is to continue to be habitable. He points out that different countries have different breeds of rats which are no great menace in themselves, which, in fact, are often useful. The peril comes from the migratory rat, otherwise known as the sewer rat, which has been evolved by civilization and which follows the march of man into every clime. Rats of other breeds have been known ever since man began to keep records of the things around him. The migratory or sewer rat is modern. The first mention of him was made only in 1620, when he was a native of Persia and East India. He did not invade Europe until the eighteenth century.

At that time he was driven out of his old haunts by the widespread famine in those regions, and of which he was largely the cause. Old chronicles report that millions of the vermin crossed the Volga in 1727. They made their appearance in Prussia in 1750, and were first seen at Paris three years later. The newcomers were not welcomed. Within a week, sixteen thousand were slain. This made no apparent difference in the ranks of the invaders.

Professor Calmette says that the sewer rat did not appear in America until 1865, when he

was first noticed along the coast and in various seaports. As late as 1870 he had not yet reached the head waters of the Missouri. By 1900 he had gone up to the permanent ice belt.

At present, the scientist continues, this migratory rodent is destroying in the West Indies, in the Azores, and in the Cape Verde Islands annually hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of coffee, banana, sugar, and orange plantations. As a sample of what he can do, the case of an island in the estuary of the River Humber is cited. This island was once completely covered with rich grass, which kept in good condition all the year round about three thousand head of cattle. The island is separated from the shore by half a mile of water. One day the place was infested by rats that had reached the island by swimming. That was fifteen years ago. Today there is not enough verdure on the island to nourish a rabbit. The whole island has been honeycombed by the rats so that it cannot even be reclaimed by cultivation.

In a number of the Channel Islands where nothing grows but a few ferns and mosses, there are also many thousands of rats. How they found sufficient food was long a matter of curiosity, but one day a scientist, bent on investigating the matter, dug up one of the numerous rat holes and discovered, not without surprise, sixteen large crabs in a single pocket of the earth, while there were six in another. The crabs had not gone there by themselves, that was evident, for all of them had their legs cut off. Investigation showed that the rats were in the habit of making their crabbing expeditions at low tide. To immobilize their victims and render them harmless the rats amputated them as soon as captured. All the crabs found were still living and in good condition. Whether the wily rats kept their prisoners fed or not is unknown.

The sewer rat is perfectly at home in sea water, and, according to Dr. Calmette, is always on the outlook for an attractive ship in which to take passage for some foreign port. He will wait patiently until nightfall and then swim out to some yacht which has pleased his fancy and crawl aboard by way of the anchor chain. He is extremely prudent and is not easily caught. The amount of damage these rats do annually in the cargoes of seagoing ships, in docks and warehouses would count up easily into the tens of millions. They are almost omnivorous, eating everything from meat and poultry to the bark of young trees. They have been known to kill ducks and chickens that were almost fully grown. They are also great egg stealers. They have even been known to attack children and old people. It is reported that a few years ago these hardy quadrupeds organized a regular expedition against the Pitie Hospital. They were only banished after the nurses and physicians in charge had used hundreds of pounds of sulphur and disinfectant.

Everybody is familiar with the stories of how rats carry disease germs from one part of the world to the other. These stories are perfectly true. Extraordinary precautions are taken against rats at Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports which have learned much by tragic experiences in the past.

Dr. Calmette concludes by showing that within two years a single pair of rats will ordinarily multiply to over 1,500, to be exact, to 1,536. That is one of the reasons why he thinks that unless something is done rats will some day be the only animals left on the surface of the globe.

Lord Crewe, follows a distinguished line in his new office, (says the Canadian Gazette, of London) Mr. Chamberlain being facile princeps in that line. Next after Mr. Chamberlain came Mr. Lyttleton, whose fame as a cricketer remains. Lord Elgin was the choice of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman upon the fall of the Balfour ministry. He was a Montreux by birth, and presumably had an interest in Colonial affairs. After two years at the Colonial office he leaves it with a pleasant memory of his good intentions and general kindness of disposition. To Lord Elgin succeeds Lord Crewe. He is the first Earl, for his father was the first Baron Houghton, a well known writer. Lord Crewe himself has been something of a litterateur. He has made a place for himself as a collector of autograph letters, and his library at Crewe hall consists of some 32,000 volumes. Moreover, a few years ago he published a volume of "Stray Verses," which brought him into some literary notoriety, not to speak of numerous articles in the reviews on literary and political subjects. With a love of letters he combines a love of sport. He is a good huntsman, a fine shot, and a member of the Jockey club. He owns about 25,000 acres, including valuable mineral lands in Yorkshire and Staffordshire; and did he not nine years ago marry Lady Margaret Primrose, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Rosebery? It goes without saying that a man so possessed and so married holds a distinguished place in English social life. To him fell the opportunity, as a leader in the Liberal camp, of entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Laurier at Crewe hall, on their visit to England in 1897. He was Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, has been Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, as well as Lord President of the council, and has now been rewarded by promotion to the Colonial Secretaryship. In the House of Lords a fortnight ago Lord Crewe made his first parliamentary speech as Colonial Secretary, and the subject he had to deal with was Preference and the Franco-Canadian treaty.

# When An Operation Ends Fatally



**A** QUESTION of importance is the responsibility of surgeons for the death of patients who collapse under the knife, or whose lives are shortened as a result of an operation. It has been raised in London, and has provoked some bitterness on the part of the medical profession toward the coroner who provoked it. The contention of the latter, Dr. Troutbeck, is that there should be an inquest every time an operation ends fatally. He does not believe that the ends of justice are met in the surgeon's simple statement that death was due to heart failure. He asserts that the friends of the victim and the public in general have a right to know: (1) Whether an operation should have been undertaken, and (2) if it was competently performed.

## The Case of Miss Muirhead

The particular case that has raised the point at issue was that of a woman named Muirhead, who died in Bolingbroke (London) hospital, after an operation performed by Sir Victor Horsley, one of the greatest living surgeons. The family physician of the Muirheads, Dr. M. G. Biggs, in a letter to the Times, explains that he had attended the family for 30 years, and that the lady had first taken ill three years ago. He says: "She first complained of deafness, and I sent her to an ear specialist, who agreed with me that it was due to central nerve disease. Next she saw an equally good neurologist, who diagnosed cerebellar tumor, and advised operation, which was most skillfully carried out by Sir Victor Horsley, after he had spent a considerable time on the previous day

in a most exhaustive examination of the patient."

## Blindness or Death

Dr. Biggs says that he warned the patient that unless she consented to an operation she was certain to become blind, and that the operation offered her a mere chance. She decided to run the risk, and the other members of the family agreed that it was the proper thing to do. Thus advised, the woman went to the operating table and died. The attending physicians made out the death certificate, "in perfect order," as Dr. Biggs pathetically protests, and it was taken to the registrar, who referred the matter to Coroner Troutbeck. Then, although there had been no complaint from the family, Dr. Troutbeck instructed Dr. Freyburger, a pathologist, to make a post-mortem. The funeral had to be postponed, causing the family much annoyance, and finally an inquest was ordered. This was carried out, amid a chorus of protests from the Muirhead family and from Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Biggs.

## Ten Thousand Deaths a Year

Sir Victor, highly indignant, was called as a witness, and in the heat of the moment declared that there were 10,000 deaths a year in London alone accelerated by operations. He admitted that the woman would have lived four or five months longer had she not been operated on. Then Dr. Freyburger took the stand, and announced that he had found another cerebellar tumor, the size of a chestnut, whose presence had not been suspected by Sir Victor, thus proving, in the opinion of Dr. Troutbeck, that the operation had not been complete. The jury

decided that no one was to blame for the death of Miss Muirhead, and the body was buried. Then the discussion was transferred from the coroner's court to the newspapers, all the parties contributing letters and denunciations of each other.

## Coroner Versus Doctor

Sir Victor and Dr. Biggs were particularly indignant because Dr. Troutbeck had not made his enquiries of them, instead of sending in Dr. Freyburger to make an autopsy. The family physician said that, as he had known the family for 30 years, he alone was qualified to give the real history of the case. The London Times backs up the doctors, and seems to think that Dr. Troutbeck should be removed for officiousness. The Leader, on the other hand, thinks the coroner is a hero who has directed the attention of the public to an intolerable condition of affairs.

## Science Versus Longevity

It declares that operations are undertaken altogether too airily, and that they are regarded wholly as scientific achievements, without reference to the effect upon the health of the patient. The doctors retort that if they are to be summoned to inquests every time a patient dies after an operation they will refuse to operate. It is very clear, however, that if a coroner is to proceed on the theory that a death requires investigating, it is entirely proper to call upon an outsider to make the autopsy. The attending and operating physicians can be heard in the witness box, but if their unsupported testimony were to be accepted as official evidence, the inquest would be a farce.—Mail and Empire.

# The Model House of Tomorrow



**H**OUSE of cement; a house without a chimney; a house with plenty of artificial light and heat and yet without a bit of fire; a house without coal; without ashes; without dangerous gases; such is to be the house of tomorrow.

This is indeed an ideal house, and it is not impossible to have, for, with little trouble one has just been completed at Carrollton, Ill. While this wonderful home is the only one of its kind in the world, it is a good example of what the average American home will be in a few years from now.

Wood is fast becoming too scarce and too high in price to be used as common building material, and the time is already here when, for economy's sake, architects and contractors are figuring to construct all buildings of steel and concrete. As the supply of coal diminishes the cost is advancing so that everything possible is being done to husband the supply and to see that none of the precious stored heat is wasted. Electricity, generated by water power, is even now taking the place of coal as a source of power and the time is not far distant when it will rank first as a source of heat.

This model 20th century home at Carrollton, is 34 x 30 feet, two storeys high, with attic and basement, and has eight rooms on the two main floors. While Edison's idea of a concrete house to be poured into one big mold was not carried out in its construction, yet the principal building material was concrete. The foundation and walls are of concrete blocks. These blocks were molded right on the ground as they were required, so there was no waste of building material. The floors are of hardwood

and the interior is finished in plaster and oak. Such a house requires but little wood in its construction. The style of architecture is of plain, substantial mission type, this idea being carried out throughout the interior. The house is fronted with a large porch, and the whole construction, or rather the entire cost, was less than \$3,500.

Perhaps the most novel feature about this unusual residence is the fact that it is heated by steam from a central station. There is no noisy, dusty furnace in the cellar demanding daily attention and tender care all winter long. Instead, the steam which usually goes to waste about small electric light plants is carried to the house by underground pipes. This steam enters the house through the basement and is piped to the rooms just the same as from an ordinary steam heater, the rooms being furnished with steam radiators. Of course, some arrangement had to be supplied to furnish hot water for the bathroom. Near the ceiling in the bathroom is located a water tank which is kept constantly hot by a number of small pipes through which a continual flow of steam is maintained. This tank supplies all the hot water necessary for the bath and for the wash bowls in the several bedrooms. The house is also wired for electric heat in case at any time the steam apparatus at the central station should become paralyzed.

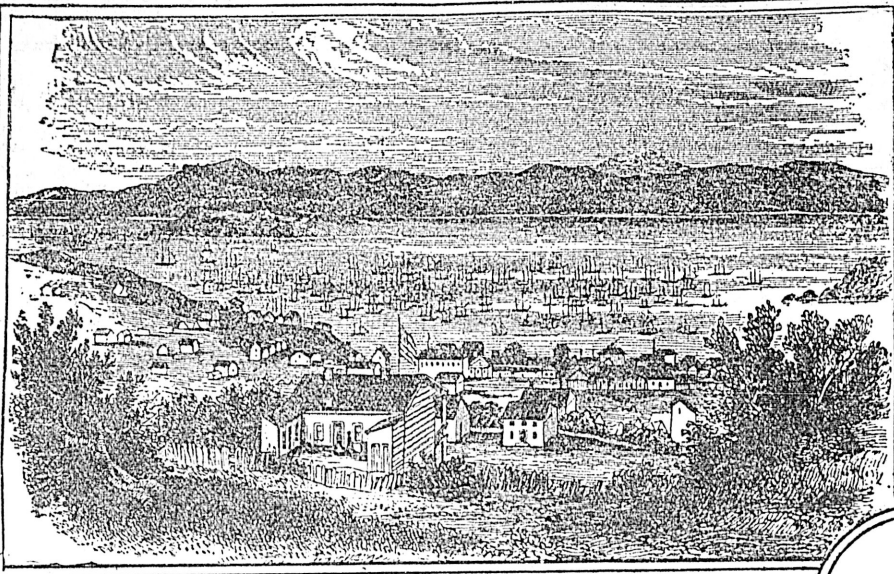
When it is remembered that there are no fires about this modern home the visitor begins to wonder how the meals are cooked. Neither steel, coal nor gas range is visible in the neat and roomy kitchen. The principal article of furniture seems to be an oaken sideboard. This sideboard is nothing more or less than one of

the new electric stoves. The back of this up-to-date stove is a small switchboard, and all the utensils arranged on the stove are connected with this switchboard with suitable wires and plug attachments. A turn of the switch and the electric tea kettle is singing. With the same ease the frying pan, cereal cooker, griddle, broiler, vegetable cooker, and so on, are made to do their share of the work of preparing a meal. There beside the cabinet is stationed the electric oven wherein the heat is so economized and concentrated that the choicest roast can be prepared in less time than it usually takes to start a slow coal fire. The other electric kitchen devices, including the electric flat-iron, are used in the same clean, simple and economical manner. There is no sweltering heat in the kitchen and all the drudgery that goes with the old style of cooking. In fact, so easily are the meals cooked that the coffee, tea and toast are prepared right on the dining room table. The electric coffee percolator, at a turn of the switch, prepares the coffee while the cereal is being eaten and the toast is ready with the coffee. The cost of cooking the meals by electricity in this home is estimated at less than \$3.50 a month for a family of five. So with the special meter rates for cooking by electricity the cost of preparing the various meals is no more than it would be if coal or gas were used.

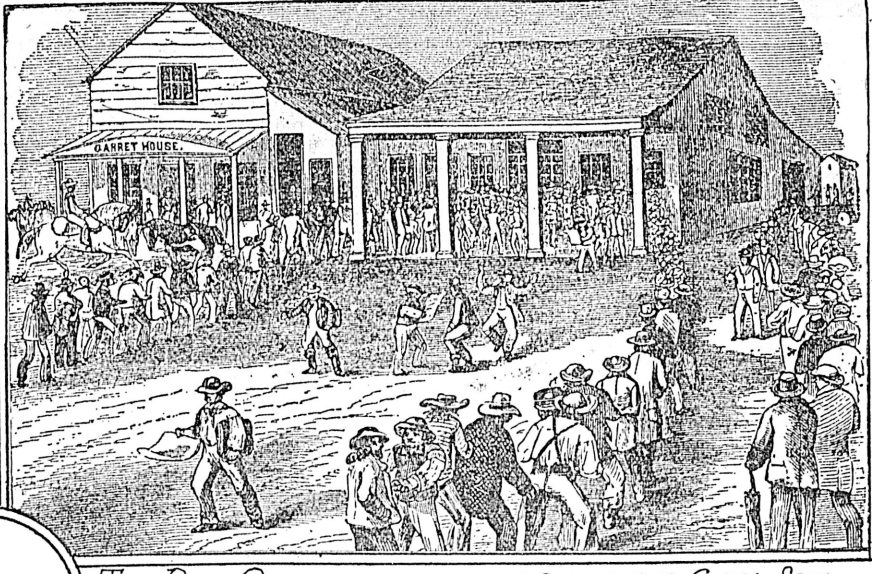
The greatest inventive genius in the world has predicted that the house of the near future will be made entirely of concrete, cast into a mold. Scientists have predicted that the home of the future will have neither chimney nor flue. These predictions have all been carried out in this model sanitary home.



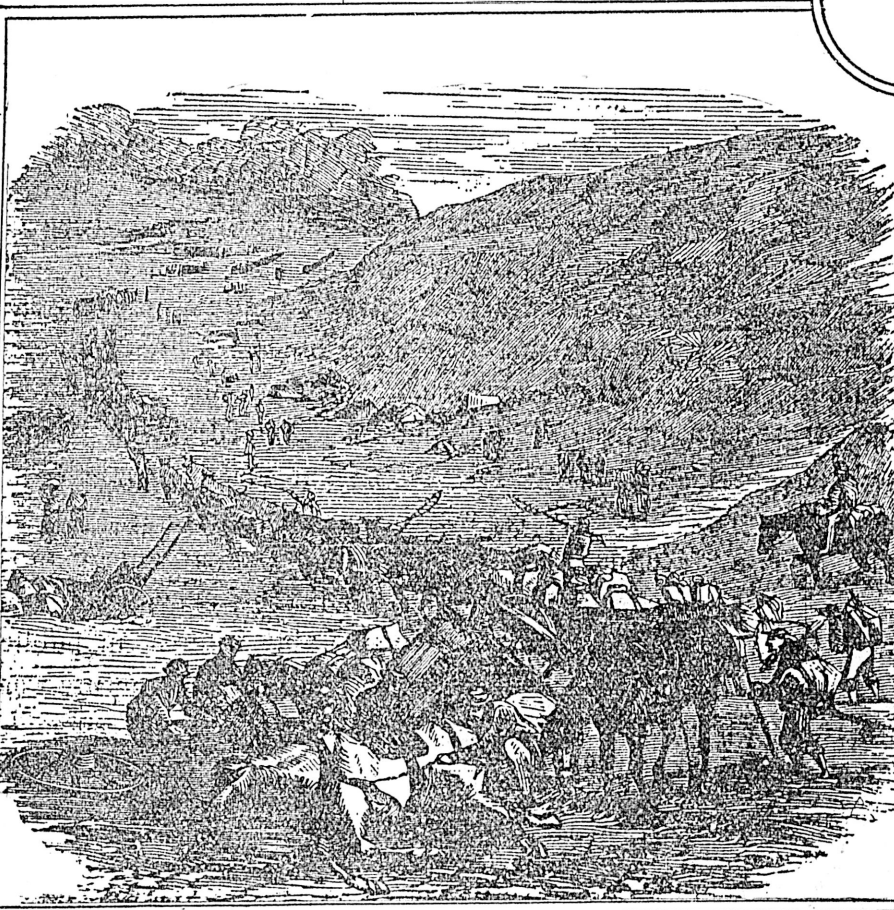
# What California Was in the Rough



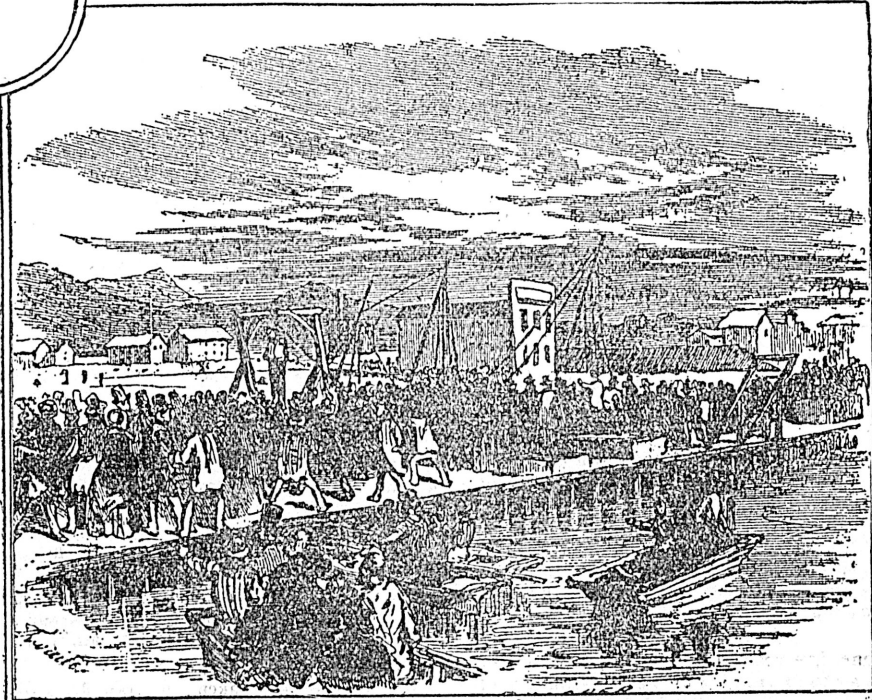
SAN FRANCISCO IN 1849 FROM HEAD OF CLAY ST.



THE POST OFFICE, CORNER OF PIKE AND CLAY STS.



EMIGRANT TRAIN



HANGING OF JAMES STUART

visited by English freebooters, who ravaged some of the small towns, but Cortez, the Spanish navigator, took possession of the country and the name of New Albion was changed to that of California.

The Jesuits early established missions in California. They built churches, schools and residences of adobes (sun-dried bricks), and converted many of the tribes to Christianity. In 1767 the Jesuits retired from the territory, and the Dominican monks took charge of the mission work. The missionaries, nearly two hundred years after Sir Francis Drake's visit, discovered San Francisco Bay and named it after St. Francis, their patron saint. The Fathers showed good judgment in selecting a site for their mission buildings. It was situated in a small fertile plain, about two miles from the centre of the present city of San Francisco, which was called Yerba Buena (good herb), because of the prolific growth of vegetation that was everywhere noticeable. Around these humble buildings was destined to grow the mightiest city of the west, which in wealth, population and commerce has since outstripped many of the oldest communities on the Atlantic seafloor.

Despite its genial climate the native population was sparse. The priests in 1802 took a rough census, and reported that the inhabitants numbered in the whole of the vast territory only 15,562, but that estimate only included the converted Indians, there being no means of ascertaining the number of wild Indians, or "gentiles," as they were called by the Spaniards. Humboldt in the same year confirmed the priest's figures.

The natives were of the most degraded type. They were known as diggers. They subsisted mostly on fish, because it could be obtained with the least exertion. Game there was in plenty, but unless it backed up to their doors asking to be killed they did not trouble to chase it. Their huts were most miserable, and for a white person would be uninhabitable at any season. Their persons and houses were indescribably filthy. They never took a bath unless when a canoe, probably nauseated by the horrid fumes from the natives' bodies, turned over and dumped its occupants into a flowing stream. I once met a white teamster in the Okanagan who boasted that he had not washed his face in ten years! I asked him when he last had a bath, and he answered, "Not since I was a baby and my mother did it for me." It is safe to say that the digger Indians of California are (perhaps I should write were) the lowest grade of humanity in America. Not satisfied with uncleanness, in their wild state they had a habit of painting their faces and bodies with a red and black substance resembling paint, which increased their repulsiveness and imparted to them a "stickiness" that seemed to say to the clean whites, "Hands off." You know the old saying, "You cannot touch pitch without being defiled." Neither could you handle a California Indian without carrying away some of his dirt. The

tribes were stupid, slothful, brutal, indolent; in fine, they had a most wretched want of everything which constitutes the real man and renders him useful to himself and society. Among such people did the cultivated men at the missions labor, often without seeing any good results; but in some instances with a certain amount of success that reflected most favorably upon their exertions.

As early as 1854 I find the writers of the "Annals" speculating as to the "manifest destiny" of the United States, and predicting the annexation of the Sandwich Islands and Japan. The Sandwich Islands have been long since annexed, but in the meantime the Japanese have awakened from a sleep of centuries and he would be a man with a vivid imagination who should today prophesy that the Japanese would ever become American subjects or citizens. Civilization was forced on the Japanese by the government of the United States. They were forced to open their ports to commerce. Today the Americans are fortifying the Pacific Coast and building Dreadnoughts with feverish haste, in anticipation of a war with the nation upon whom they forced civilization sixty years ago.

In 1856 the writer saw landed at San Francisco from a sailing vessel seven Japanese. They were attired in the garb then common to their country—a sort of blue dungaree, such as overalls are made of, loosely cut, with seats that bagged nearly to their knees. Their long hair was done up in a mass on top of their heads, and held in place by miniature daggers, something like ladies' hat-pins of the present day, the rank of the wearer being designated by the number of daggers in his head-dress. These seven men were the first Japanese minister and his staff, on their way to Washington to establish there an embassy.

In 1847 California was purchased from the Mexican government by the United States for \$15,000,000. Before the gold excitement the Fathers at the Missions were the owners of large herds of cattle and milch cows, ponies, sheep and hogs. When the rush of Anglo-Saxons came the herds were rapidly depleted, being taken for consumption, and in the course of two or three years almost the last hoof had been parted with, and the Fathers turned their attention to tilling the vast properties they had acquired by grants from the Mexicans.

The story of how gold was discovered in 1848 has often been told, but it will bear repetition here. An enterprising Swiss named John A. Sutter, during the winter of 1847-8, started to erect a sawmill in a valley called Coloma, some 60 miles east of Sacramento City. The contractor was a man named James W. Marshall. One day, while digging a tail race for the water Marshall noticed a few yellow particles in the sand. He gathered some of the particles and at once became satisfied of their nature and value. He hurried to Sutter and threw an ounce of gold on the table before him. The two agreed to keep the dis-

covery a secret, and share in the profits; but their operations were observed by a Mormon laborer, who speedily became as wise as themselves. He told others in the neighborhood, and everybody left his regular employment and began to search for the precious metal. The news was sent abroad. The valley soon swarmed with diggers, and within a few days after the Mormon gave wings to the discovery twelve hundred men were at work in the neighborhood. Over all California the excitement was prodigious. Spaniards, Americans and foreigners were alike affected. The husband left his wife, the father his family; men deserted their masters, and these followed their servants—all turned toward Coloma.

Other streams and valleys were found to contain gold-bearing sands. Some claims yielded a fortune in a day. Other claims, not so rich, yielded a competency in a month or a year. Some did not yield anything. Meanwhile the circle of excitement was widening. The Mexicans heard the tidings first, and came pouring into the diggings. The sturdy settlers from Oregon came next. These were followed by an immigration from the Sandwich Islands and Chili. Before long China sent forward thousands from her teeming multitude, and Australia (before long herself to be in the throes of a gold excitement), added her quota to the inflowing tide.

In the fall of 1848 the news reached the Eastern States of Canada. It was received with incredulity at first, but later reports confirmed the first intelligence, and both countries became infected with the fever. The writer was a very small boy in 1849, but he well remembers the excitement with which the news was received. Thousands abandoned their homes and their callings and hastened toward the new Eldorado. In some localities whole neighborhoods were deserted by their male population. In many cases businesses and real property and household goods were disposed of at a sacrifice, and wives and children accompanied their husbands and parents to California. Every craft in the shape of a vessel was chartered to carry passengers and goods around the Horn or to the Isthmus by Panama. Worn-out steamers and worm-eaten sailers that were deemed so unseaworthy as to be no longer safe for inland navigation, were sent to sea with crowds of living and dead freight. Some of these "tubs" went down before the first gale and those on board were heard of no more. Others ran short of water and food, and put in at South American ports, where they were condemned. Still others managed to weather the storm, and after long passages landed their passengers and cargoes at San Francisco. Death was not infrequent on board the "floating coffins," as they were not inaptly termed in derision, and many the bonnie lad or lassie who had left home a few weeks before full of hope and courage, in quest of a fortune, succumbed to the privations incident to a long sea voyage, such as bad food, impure water, and scurvy.

On some of these ships cholera broke out, and the few who survived reached port in an emaciated condition which challenged the pity of all beholders.

The gold-seekers who came by way of Panama suffered nearly as much as those who chose the ocean route. After reaching the port of Colon on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus they were compelled to either walk across the narrow neck to the Pacific ocean or hire mules for the journey. Having left New York with the assurance that they would find a steamer to take them to San Francisco, upon reaching Panama they found no means provided for their further transportation, and they remained huddled together in the unclean city until the Chagres fever broke out among them and they died like flies caught on a sheet of tanglefoot paper. Some who took passage by the Panama route were nearly a year in reaching their destination, and were then in no condition to earn a livelihood.

But the parties that suffered most were those who traveled by the overland route, with teams and wagons and supplies. On their way across the Plains they were exposed to the attacks of the Indians, and in one instance at least to a massacre by Mormons, in revenge for the death of Apostle Joseph Smith, founder of the sect, who was killed while attempting to escape from prison. In this massacre one hundred and fourteen men, women and children were sacrificed. The order from the heads of the church were to spare none over one year of age, and the order was strictly obeyed.

Privation proved a harder enemy to contend with than the Indians and Mormons. When the provisions were exhausted and the last mule or horse had been devoured the wretched immigrants began to feed on the bodies of their companions, two of whom (Indian guides) a party of whites killed and ate. A man named Kiesburg was charged with committing many murders to enable him to gratify this new and unnatural propensity. He was marked for destruction, but somehow escaped, and before long all were glad to partake of the horrid meal.

Snow had begun to fall early in the mountains, and many died raving mad and were eaten by their late comrades. By great exertions a message of their sad condition reached the settlements, and relief parties were sent out with provisions. A wife was found eating a portion of her husband, a daughter a father, a mother that of her children, children that of father and mother. Language cannot describe the awful change that a few weeks of dire suffering had wrought in the minds of the piteous beings (I quote here from the California Star). Some of the sufferers died, and were immediately eaten. Some sank into the arms of death cursing God for their miserable fate, while the last whisperings of others were

WITHIN the past few years there has arisen on the Pacific Coast a popular demand for stories of days that are gone and of people who moved in those days and contributed by their enterprise and example in forming the nucleus of communities and industries that have just begun to expand, and the opening of boundless resources that are now rapidly approaching the age of development. California, from the date of its discovery by the early voyagers to the time when its golden placers were uncovered, and since, abounds in events of deep interest to men of the present day. British Columbia, surpassingly rich in romantic incident and stories of adventure, has contributed largely to the reminiscent literature of the Pacific Coast. Her people have ever been generous patrons of books that deal with the history of Britain on the Pacific, and which have found readers far beyond the confines of the province.

In the year 1854, it occurred to three literary gentlemen of San Francisco that it would be an excellent thing to collate and publish in one volume a history of California from its first settlement down to the date of publication. It was believed by the authors that such a work would be valuable in days to come as a book of reference, and that future writers would deal with stirring events as they occurred, and so form a valuable endless chain for the information of yet unborn generations. The book is long out of print, and is very rare. A copy of the work—which is called "The Annals of San Francisco"—is in the possession of Mr. Frank Sylvester, of this city, and he has kindly placed it at my disposal for review, which I propose to do, interspersing many incidents which came under my own notice. The book contains nearly 1,000 pages. It is profusely illustrated, and deals with the historical, political and social sides of life in the Golden State, from its first discovery to the year when it was published. The authors were Frank Soule, John H. Gihon, M.D., and James Nisbet. Mr. Soule and Mr. Nisbet were editors of the San Francisco Chronicle, a respectable and widely-read newspaper of that day. It died several years before the newspaper now issued at San Francisco under the name of the Chronicle was thought of. Mr. Soule was an American, Mr. Nisbet a Scotchman. Both were writers of force and ability. Mr. Nisbet wrote the heavy editor-

ials and sometimes acted as dramatic critic for his newspaper. One day there appeared in the Chronicle a bitter criticism upon a company of players who then occupied the stage of one of the theatres. The manager met the regular dramatic writer of the Chronicle on the street and cowed him, the critic quaking under the lash and offering no resistance. The following day a card appeared in the Chronicle which stated that the theatre man had whipped the wrong man. The writer of the offensive article, it added, was Mr. Nisbet, who, however, was not a fighting man, as every one knew. Later in the day the manager attacked Mr. Nisbet and struck him with his whip, whereupon the sturdy Scot wrested the weapon from his assailant and gave him a most exemplary thrashing with his fists, blacking both eyes and smashing his face to a jelly. Another characteristic anecdote of Mr. Nisbet may be mentioned here. In 1864 he sailed in the steamship Brother Jonathan for this port on a holiday excursion. The vessel struck on a reef and was lost, with nearly all on board, which included an American general and all his staff. Mr. Nisbet's body was picked up some days later, and in one of his pockets was found a memorandum book in which he had written his will in lead pencil as the vessel was going down. The handwriting showed not the least tremor. He mentioned the fact that he was facing death, and directed how his property should be distributed. This pencil will, unwitnessed, was admitted to probate at San Francisco, and the property was disposed of as the will directed. Of Dr. Gihon I have no recollection, but he was undoubtedly a man of note, or his name would not have appeared as one of the contributors to the work I have before me.

California was discovered by the Spaniards about the year 1542. Sir Francis Drake, in 1577, visited California and called it New Albion, taking possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. The admiral and some of his people, traveling a short distance in the country, saw so many rabbits that it appeared an entire warren; they also saw deer in such plenty as to run a thousand in a herd. The earth of the country seemed to promise rich veins of gold and silver, some of the ore being found on digging. This was the first authentic information of the existence of mineral wealth in California. There is nothing to show that Sir Francis discovered San Francisco bay. The natives he found very friendly and numerous. The country was afterward

prayers and songs of praise to the Almighty. After the first few deaths the one absorbing thought of individual self-preservation prevailed. The chords that once vibrated with connubial, parental and filial affection were rent asunder, and each seemed resolved, without regard to the fate of others, to escape from the impending calamity. So changed had the immigrants become that when the party arrived with food, some of them cast it aside, preferring the bits of human flesh that still remained uneaten. The day before the party arrived an immigrant took a child of four years of age in bed with him. The next morning it was found that he had devoured the child. The next day he killed and ate another child about the same age!

When, some years later, I went to California, it was not an infrequent occurrence to have a man pointed out to me with the remark, "That fellow belonged to such and such a party of immigrants. He fed on his companions, and came out of the snow sleek and hearty." I always imagined when told this that there was something uncanny about the man indicated, and shrank from him. But he was just like anyone else. It was only my imagination that made me think that every time he looked at me he was picking out in his mind's eye the choicest portions of my anatomy for his regalement at some future time.

#### "PENNING GERMANY IN"

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of June 12th, said: The effect of the toasts exchanged at Reval and the statements made by M. Stolypin and M. Isvolsky to representatives of the Press have helped to calm certain sections of public opinion which were being alarmed by unfounded speculations with regard to the bearing and objects of the Anglo-Russian understanding. It is pointed out that Prince Bulow himself has of late predicted in the Reichstag the success of the endeavors to remove misunderstandings between Great Britain and Russia, and that he has disclaimed on behalf of Germany all hostility towards this "rapprochement" provided that it does not, as some German alarmists maintain, constitute part of a great scheme for "penning Germany in." The German Government, I have reason to believe, is satisfied with regard to the sentiments by which the partners in this new understanding are animated towards Germany, nor would it take exception to the view that the Anglo-French entente and the Anglo-Russian rapprochement may promote the stability of the balance of power in Europe.

At the same time, little surprise is felt at the attitude of journals like the Hamburger Nachrichten, which declares that Germany, in order to escape from her present position, must make the utmost exertions to increase the strength of her forces on land and water to a point which will give her "adversaries" (sic) cause to reflect before seeking a quarrel with her. According to the Bismarckian journal, the result of adequate exertions on the part of Germany would be to prevent other Powers from forcing upon her the choice between a humiliation in world-policy like that of Olmutz in the year 1850 and a European war. In explanation of these pessimistic views it is pointed out that if the Continental Powers had been busy arranging ententes and Royal meetings without the participation of England, British public opinion would have manifested the same uneasiness as is now displayed in some quarters in Germany. Large sections of the German public seem to forget that Germany herself has been very active on similar lines and that the German Emperor is, as Bismarck once called him, an indefatigable "political traveler." According to some accounts, German mistrust would best be removed by the inclusion of Germany in the understandings that are being effected among other Powers, though Germany is already a member of a very powerful alliance which has only been counterbalanced on the Continent by agreements effected by other Powers.

With reference to the prospects of European peace it is believed that owing to the recent alliances and understandings a war between two single Powers has practically become impossible. The alternative of a war between different groups of Powers is so terrible that all the Governments will strive more earnestly than ever to maintain and consolidate peace.

On the other hand, the idea of a restriction of armaments is not thought to be one whit more hopeful than it was at the time of The Hague conference last summer. Germany has no thought of abandoning or restricting her naval preparations, and it is urged that there is no sign of any such intention on the part of England. The Kreuz Zeitung, I observe, gives great prominence to an account of a book on the naval supremacy of England which has recently been published by Professor Otto Hintze. Professor Hintze protests against the naval supremacy of a single Power, and is convinced that it cannot be maintained, but must be superseded by the equality of a number of Powers, which is already an acknowledged principle in the European system on land. What Germany is aiming at is an equal position of this kind, and this is why she desires to develop her navy. The professor seems in the course of his argument to be begging the question, since he assumes a general recognition of the military equality of the Continental Powers, which ceased to exist after 1870.

Apart from these wider political speculations, of which the basis is necessarily uncertain, attention is at the moment concentrated upon the forthcoming programme of reform for Macedonia upon which it is understood that the British and Russian governments are practically agreed. It is stated that, so far as these proposals are compatible with the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, they will meet with favorable consideration in Berlin.

## Present Conditions in Bulkley



INFORMATION which will be appreciated by those who are interested in the Bulkley Valley is given by Mr. William Ellis, of the William Ellis Timber Company, and is familiar with conditions in the North, having made trips there at different times, and has just returned from the last. He writes as follows:

I would very much like to say a few words regarding Bulkley Valley and the Skeena River country. I went through this valley two years ago last April, and considerable land I then traveled over had been recently burnt over, and the black pine and spruce timbered sections looked to me then as if it would take years to reclaim back to vegetation.

I was over part of this same ground this month, and find it growing up in pea pine, brown top and other vegetation. One instance where it has been cleared and planted in crops, oats and timothy grass are growing fine. The valley as a whole has a bright future, and any one of the many ranchers who have been improving their land have made a great showing.

In the south Bulkley, McInnes Bros. have 70 head of cattle and are making butter and getting 40 and 50 cents per pound. On parts of the low land summer frost will occur once in a while.

The C. S. Barrett Company have a beautiful ranch, and have spent something like \$20,000 on improvements. They harvested 30 tons of grain last year, oats, barley and winter wheat, wintered 70 head of cattle and 40 head of horses, and have 250 tons of hay over; 15 tons of potatoes and other roots. Hogs do remarkably well. The company have imported thoroughbred stock and are in the horse and cattle business. Mr. Barrett is now on his way in with 200 head of beef cattle to supply the market. They furnish the G. T. P. survey camps, the mining camps, also Hazelton, and have the largest pack train in the north today. They have a fine summer range, where thousands of cattle and horses will get rolling fat by the last of June.

Pleasant Valley is a beautiful valley, in fact that is the only valley in the Bulkley, as the Bulkley is not what I would call a valley, but a rolling country, with low hills and long sloping side hills, covered with black pine and spruce, grass and patches of poplar. Many small streams are to be found, making it a well-watered farming country.

Mr. William Thompson, a man 66 years old and alone, five years ago next October, settled on 320 acres of land. This was all timber and bush land at that time, and today he has at least 160 acres fenced. He will cut one hundred tons of hay, 15 acres of oats and barley, two acres of root crop and one acre of winter wheat this year. He has a hay shed 24 x 80 feet, a stable, farm machinery, four horses, and only had \$75 to start. He now has \$600 in cash, 30 tons of old hay under cover, and has refused \$25 per acre for his ranch.

I only mention this fact to show what men can do by hard work and good management.

But he is not the only one; there are many others whom I could name who have done wonderful improvements. Those who have worked their land have most in sight today.

There are a number of men holding land who prospect during the summer months, and do not make many improvements on the land. These people are ready to sell to a newcomer, and the sooner they sell the better for the country. But this wonderful country can not get on without the prospector and mining man, as it has a great future along this line, coal, copper, gold and silver-lead ores in large bodies of high values. When the railroad is once rolling its trains through this valley, things will boom.

Aldermere and Telkwa, 72 miles apart, are two townships, both having an hotel, store and other buildings. The Aldermere hotel is run by Messrs. Broughton & McNeil, and they are popular men trying to do their best for the public. Messrs. Barrett & Co., I think, handle the Telkwa business.

There was no work for men among the mines when I was there, but I believe by August there will be considerable doing, as I know of several mining men going in of late.

The government is doing considerable for the country in general. They showed wisdom in the appointment of Mr. F. W. Vallean as land commissioner at Hazelton. He has looked the district over and advised the department as to the needs, and the outcome is that \$15,000 will be spent on the Bulkley wagon road this year. He has also advised the building of a road to Kispiox Valley, which is now under construction, and different trails. Mr. Vallean has an able man under him as road superintendent, Mr. Rogers. He has proven that he knows what to do, and how to do it.

The Francois Lake and Ootsa Lake stock men and ranchers are all going to Hazelton for their supplies. The reasons for this are that in going to Bella Coola they make swims, and have to ferry at a cost of 25 to 50 cents each, and either have to buy or pack feed for three days' travel. Now the ranchers on the west and south side of Francois Lake will come to the valley by way of Little Morice River and cross the Bulkley at Pleasant Valley. There will be a bridge here, and a trail cut up the Morice, and thus by way of Lake Morice or Owen's River, where there is a good pass and construction easy. The north side of Francois Lake ranchers will come out to the main trail at Burns' Lake.

Mr. Vallean has taken the trail and road matter under consideration, and the ranchers, miners and prospectors can rest assured that through his sound advice the present government will give them every possible help. The Copper River trail is something of the past, as it is impossible to construct a feasible trail by that route to assist the Bulkley Valley. There is snow on it, or part of it, for at least eight months out of the year, and there are at least 40 miles that pack trains would have to pack feed. Besides it would not open up any farm-

ing country, and it would take at least \$40,000 to \$50,000 to construct, and would only help out the Kitsilas Canyon store and hotel, and no miners, ranchers or prospectors, as there will be no extensive mining done in that country until the railroad is completed. It will cost 200 per cent more to operate than it will when the iron horse goes snorting through the valley.

The survey parties are locating along the Skeena up the Bulkley at present. The Upper Skeena and Bulkley, also the Kispiox Valley, will in the near future be large producing districts, and beef, pork, butter, mutton, horses, coal, copper, gold and silver and lead ores will all help to make a great country.

The Lower Skeena Valley will be the fruit garden of northern British Columbia. I should say there are from 100,000 to 125,000 acres of fruit land. This area is mostly hard to clear, and will cost from \$150 to \$200 an acre to clear it, but the timber at present will pay for the clearing, in cordwood and ties. There is no room for doubt in regard to fruit raising, as I have seen the trees blossom and the fruit grow, and have eaten of the matured products. They have a fine flavor. A man with 20 acres under orchard here will be in comfortable circumstances.

In this section also we find the wisdom of our government in its appointment, as Mr. Wm. Manson, land commissioner, is looking after the wants and needs of his people. This district is too large for one member to look after, and should be divided. The fish eaters and clam diggers should be one, and the stockmen, ranchers, miners and prospectors should be another.

Transportation on the Skeena looked at one time this spring as if it would lead to a shortage in provisions this fall. But I saw Mr. Thompson, the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, going up the Skeena. He is going over the ground, and he told me that he would do all in his power to help everybody out. They are going to keep two boats on the Skeena during the season. Mr. French says it is the intention to keep the Hazelton carrying Hudson's Bay Company's goods, and the Port Simpson carrying outside freight, and by this they should clear everything out by autumn.

The company constructing the Grand Trunk Pacific has camps along the route as far as Copper River, and by the appearance they will be making considerable noise in a month from now.

I met a number of land-hunters, both on the lower and upper river; also many that were in the Bulkley Valley. Many return condemning the country, but this is always the case in any new place. I have myself traveled over four new countries and have condemned them. Eight or ten years after I traveled over a part of the same countries and I found the same land I at first condemned under cultivation and producing good crops, with everybody well-to-do. The Bulkley looks 200 per cent better to me now than it did two years ago. I am sorry I have not a large farm in the Bulkley.

taken a "through train" from his home at Mount Vernon to New York! Imagine his sensation at changing from the stage coach to luxurious Pullman cars, and instead of traveling several days, making the trip in a few hours.

But on the water speed has been made also. Once 20 knots an hour was considered good speed for a boat propelled by steam. But now 30 miles an hour occasions comparatively little surprise. Probably one of the fastest craft afloat is Charles R. Flint's launch, the Arrow, which is claimed to be able to travel at a rate of 46 miles in an hour, while the despatch boat Manley, in the United States government service, is good for 38 miles on an official test.

The best official record for motor boats was made last year by Dixie, owned by Commodore Schroeder of New York. This boat has made slightly more than 30 miles in an hour, and won the American and international championship for various distances. Previous to this the best figures were credited to W. Gould Brokaw's Challenger, which glided through the water for a mile in two minutes and two seconds, at a rate of 29.70 miles an hour.

On September 1, 1906, Vance McKinney's Standard made 25.45 nautical, or 29.30 statute, miles in an hour on the Hudson River, under the admiralty conditions.

But man has not been content with mastering the machine—with driving electricity and steam before him and holding the reins. He has done wonders in training animals—the horse, for instance—to exert its strength and speed against time.

It is doubtful whether any of the horses that lead in the chariot races of the ancients ever made the speed of Dan Patch, which made the world's pacing record of a mile in one minute and 55 seconds in 1906. The world's trotting record was made by Lou Dillon, in October, 1905, when the plucky little mare covered a mile in one minute 58 1-2 seconds. Between 30 and 37 miles in an hour! The germ has gotten into the horses! But a horse could not trot an hour at any such speed, you say. True, but as far back as 1805 Captain McGovern, at Boston, went 20 miles without stopping in 58 1-4 minutes.

Running horses are even faster. Dick Welles, in 1903, ran a mile at Chicago in one minute 37 2-5 seconds. Kiamesha, two years later, at New York, equalled the performance. This speed is tremendous when it is considered that the little jockey perched on the back of the steed must guide him and keep himself free from the rush of rival horses. Every year nearly a dozen jockeys pay the penalty of speed madness with their lives. The fastest of the present-day horses is the peerless sprinter, Roseben, which holds the world's record for six furlongs, equal to three-quarters of a mile. He made such a distance in one minute 11 3-5 seconds in 1905.

Next to the automobilist the cyclist suffers from speed mania. Think of pedaling at the rate of 54 1-3 miles in an hour. Robert A. Walthour made a mile, paced, in one minute and 6 1-3 seconds. H. Caldwell has covered 50 miles in 59 minutes and 59 seconds. A mile has really been ridden in less than a minute, though it was under circumstances that did not prove the cyclist's exceptional speed. "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy rode over a mile stretch between the rails of the New York Central road, on a special board roadway, behind an express train. His wonderful time was 54 3-5 seconds for the mile. This, of course, was greatly aided by the terrific suction exerted by the rapidly moving train, but the feat loses none of its spectacular features.

Among the skaters, J. Nilsen made a mile in two minutes and 36 seconds. Morris Wood, of the Beacon Skating Club, of New York, is the winner of the speed skating championship of the United States. He made a distance of 3,280 feet in one minute and 47 seconds. An average speed of 27 miles an hour has been made in this sport.

For more than a quarter of a century there has been a systematic campaign by the best athletes in the world to run 100 yards faster than it had ever been accomplished before. Gradually this record has been battered down, by the slightest fractions of a second until now it is placed at 9 3-5 seconds. This remarkable time is authentically credited to Dan Kelly of Oregon, who ranks officially as the only man yet to make such a mark. This tremendous speed is the greatest ever credited to man, and could it be maintained for a mile the time would prove astonishing.

Charles M. Daniels of New York, who has performed many aquatic feats, holds nearly all the world's swimming records from 25 yards up to a mile. In England last season he swam 100 yards in 55 2-5 seconds, a rate of 6,498 yards, or of nearly four miles in an hour. This shows that man has now begun to conquer water, as he has the air. While the feat of swimming is old as the race, never before has it been possible to come so close to the speed of fish. The record swim of a mile was made by R. Caril in 21 minutes 11 2-5 seconds.

Not long since, one test of man's endurance, was made in France under the supervision of scientists. A young man of average strength, whose bodily vigor had been conserved by good habits, agreed to go through an hour of strenuous exercise each day for eight days, the nature of this exercise to be changed each day.

On the first day he rode on a rough-riding hunter, making 10.56 miles in the hour. The second day he rode a bicycle 19.88 miles in the hour. On the following day he ran on foot in an hour 8.69 miles. On the fourth day he shot 82 pigeons within an hour and on the fifth walked five miles. The next day he swam 1.86 miles, in the given time; on the seventh day he played tennis, and on the last day drove an automobile 27.96 miles within an hour. The jury which was to decide his physical condition gave him an average of 80.

## Is Modern Humanity Crazy on Speed?



ARE you speed crazy? This is the question which Thomas D. Richter answers by examples in a most interesting article in the July number of The Technical World Magazine. He says:

The world is in a hurry. Wherever we go we see trains whirling by, autos speeding in clouds of dust, men striving on foot, on wheel, on horse or in water, to make speed records. But do we realize what may be done while the minute hand of the clock revolves or in an hour of the twentieth century haste?

Standing at the crossroads, we see a mere black speck in the distance growing with seeming slowness. We hear a purring sound, increasing, developing, then leaping into a roar like thunder. Volumes of dust rise like smoke from the mouth of a fire-breathing monster and the twentieth century dinosaur flies, screams past—merely an automobile racing at a rate of from 80 to 125 miles an hour.

We stand at the railway crossing. In the distance an indistinct object winks into view, far beyond where the two lines of shining rails meet together upon the track bed. On it comes with a swift spreading circumference; it whizzes by in a breathless rush and is gone almost before we realize that it is a modern electrical train. Such a train in Germany has been run at the rate of 130.4 miles an hour.

On the sea shore we hear a scream, thin and piercing. A boat siren shrills its warning. Something rises from the water, snorting, splashing and tearing frantically through the ocean waves. It is past and ere we get our glasses to bear upon it, it is distant again. Merely a racing motor-boat, trying to make more than 30 miles an hour on the watery course.

In the battles of the ancients Pontius Gallens, or whatever his name might have been, would have thought his galley made good speed in retiring from a sea battle at six miles an hour. What if he could have slept through the centuries to awake on board the trans-Atlantic liner Lusitania, which made a record run at speed equivalent to 25 knots an hour!

We eat, work and take our pleasures at a 60-miles-per-hour pace. Like an engine that had lost its governor, we are rushing, galloping,

plunging on—on—on. Wherever you look you see a straining to attain great speed, to do more in less time. One thing alone is left for us to do—to soar in the air and outdistance the bird. "And," says Sir Hiram Maxim, the celebrated inventor and engineer, "the common goose is able to fly, and what the goose is able to do ought not to be beyond the power of men." It is possible that the greatest speed of traveling vehicles may be attained in the air. Can you imagine races in the air—of ships scaling heights and darting upward, each straining to outdistance the other?

Strangely enough, in speaking of great speed accomplishments, the unassuming little ice yacht is entirely overlooked. It is not generally known that this craft is absolutely the fastest thing in the world, possibly excepting certain kinds of birds. No man has ever traveled in anything that covers space so fast. Over a measured course on the Shrewsbury River of five-eighths of a mile, the Drib, a champion ice yacht, two years ago covered the distance in the wonderful time of 18 seconds, at a rate of a mile in 24 seconds. The only reason the test was not for the entire mile was that there was no straightaway stretch where this distance could be laid out permitting such high speed without danger. This time was taken with an electrical timing apparatus. A mile in 30 seconds is not uncommon, the tremendous speed of two miles in a minute. On the Hudson it is the delight of ice yachtsmen to race the trains that run along the bank for miles. In these brushes the ice yacht invariably proves successful.

In the automobile world perhaps the craze for racing can be best gratified. A limit to the speed of these machines has evidently not been reached. When a mile had been covered in less than a minute—in 53 seconds—it was thought that no better could be done. But this speed was gradually reduced to 45, to 40, to 37, and many a mile has been made in the wonderful time of 28 3-5 seconds, at a rate faster than two miles in a minute. This was accomplished two years ago on the Florida beach at Ormond by Fred Marriott and is the fastest that any man has ever traveled on wheels.

The goal of all autoists has always been

the speeding of two miles within a minute. While Marriott's speed averaged better than this, the first man to perform the feat was De-megeot, a Frenchman, the day following Marriott's flight on the beach. This dauntless foreigner dashed off the two miles in 58 4-5 seconds, while Marriott just behind him also came under the two-minute mark with 59 3-5 seconds.

The only car to attain this great rate of speed on an ordinary road was that invented by Walter Christie, the famous American driver. A trial was made of the car over a measured course of road in Nassau county, Long Island, last summer. Driven along like an arrow in its flight, the great machine went dashing over roads, careening around curves, leaping, jumping, flying—and made two miles in one minute. One hundred and twenty miles an hour! Could this speed be maintained, the machine would race across the country from New York to Chicago in 7 1-2 hours.

For longer distance Clifford Earp of England has made a flight through space that must have made Father Time gasp with astonishment. In Florida two years ago Earp dashed off 100 miles in 75 minutes 40 2-5 seconds, averaging about 45 seconds to the mile during the entire distance of 100 milestones.

An automobile has now been invented by Jules Ravallier of Paris, which he claims, besides running on land at the rate of 55 miles an hour, will also navigate the water at good speed.

When it comes to speed, electricity rivals steam. On the Marienfeldt-Zossen electric line, in Prussia, cars have attained a speed of 130.4 miles an hour. How they whizz over the tracks!

The fastest record run of a passenger steam train in the United States was on the Philadelphia & Reading railway, in July, 1904, when a train ran from Egg Harbor to Brigantine Junction, 4.8 miles, at a speed of 115.2 miles an hour. The fastest time recorded for a distance over 440 miles was made by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, from Buffalo to Chicago, in June, 1905. In 7 hours and 50 minutes the train ran 525 miles, an average rate of 69.69 miles an hour.

What if George Washington could have

# Appalling Tide of Infant Mortality

Caused from Impurities in Milk

## INVESTIGATION FOR CANADA

At a meeting of the Canadian Medical Association held in Ottawa a few days ago, a commission was appointed to investigate the milk supply of Canada and a paper was read by a prominent physician which contains startling facts.

It is the intention to have members of the commission selected from other parts of the Dominion, so that altogether it can, when the Canadian Medical Association meets at Winnipeg next year, present a report and draw conclusions for further progress. In every instance the commission will work in conjunction with the medical health officers in the districts where the commissioners are located. One of the first things that will be settled will be a pasteurizing plant in Toronto, at which modified and certified milk can be dispensed to those who desire it. Having in mind the fact that 15,000 children die every year in Canada owing to poisoned milk, the importance of the work before this commission cannot be over-estimated.



THE paper read before the Canadian Medical Association and which contains facts that will surprise the public, is as follows:

Some twenty years have elapsed since the appalling tide of infant mortality came home to thoughtful minds in Germany, France, Belgium and the United States of America and so engrossed their attention as to stimulate a spirit of investigation, in consequence of which it was soon apparent that this enormous mortality was largely from the ranks of hand-fed children (90 per cent.), breast-fed children only contributing about 10 per cent. They also observed that there was a marked seasonal fluctuation, having an abrupt upward curve for the mid-summer months and an equally sharp drop in the autumn. The marked increase in the months of July and August was found to be largely due to diarrhoeal diseases, there being very little fluctuation in the non-diarrhoeal cases. In Leipzig, for instance, the proportion of deaths to births in August was as 571 to 1,000, of which 430 were diarrhoeal. Dr. Emmett Holt, in his article on diarrhoea, says that 1948 fatal cases, of which he had collected only three per cent., were exclusively breast-fed and that in his experience, fatal cases of diarrhoeal diseases in breast-fed infants are extremely rare. Dr. Holt goes on to say it is surprising to see how quickly diarrhoea is excited by impure milk. I once saw in the New York Infant Asylum, every one of the twenty-three healthy children, all over two years of age, and occupying the one ward, attacked in a single day with diarrhoea, which was traced to this cause. A woman was complaining on one occasion to Dr. Osler that Providence had seen fit to take her little child, when the doctor interrupted with the remark: "Providence had nothing to do with it; it was dirty milk." In fact, all nations seem to be waking up to the fact that thousands of lives are being sacrificed every year as a result of impure milk, to say nothing of the thousands that have survived the contest but are more or less handicapped all through life, having had to use the energies to battle disease that should have been used for the building up of good sound mind and body.

### Statistics of Other Countries

In Berlin (Germany) the infant mortality among hand-fed infants during the hot summer months is twenty-one times greater than among those fed from the breast, the maximum being reached in July, when the mortality of the artificially-fed children reaches twenty-five times more than that of the breast-fed.

In France, of 12,000 deaths among infants under one year of age, 5660 died in the months of July and August.

In Australia the authorities are gravely concerned about this awful infant mortality. In Brisbane, says Dr. Turner, during the summer months more than half of the bottle-fed babies die. In referring to this matter, Musket of Sydney made the statement that of 303,070, dying in New Zealand and Australia in 19 years, one-half might have been saved. Dr. Newsholm, M.O.H. for Brighton, said, in an article in The Lancet that breast-fed children contribute but one-tenth of the diarrhoeal infant mortality. Dr. Tyson states that 75 per cent. of the 150,000 infants dying annually in Great Britain, from all causes are bottle-fed. Dr. McLeary, M.O.H. for Hamstead, says that infant mortality, broadly speaking, is a mortality of hand-fed infants. Investigation in Munich revealed the fact that 83.3 per cent. of the infant mortality were hand-fed.

In Germany 41.37 per cent. of the entire mortality for the year occurred in the months of July and August. On the other hand, in Prague, Austria, where nearly every woman nurses her own babe, the hot summer months do not show any increase in mortality.

However, I presume there is no other problem in preventive medicine or state medicine so engaging the attention of all civilized nations today, as that of the ways and means by which they can best secure a pure milk supply. Unfortunately, in the province of Ontario, and we may add, in the Dominion of Canada, there has been no systematic inspection of milk supplies or bacteriological examinations only from a commercial standpoint,

but the marked similarity of conditions found by dairy inspections and bacteriological examinations in Germany, France, England and the United States of America is quite sufficient to establish a prima facie case upon which we should take prompt action.

### Revolt Spectacles Revealed

Inspection in the United States has revealed spectacles of a most revolting character. The filthy condition of the cow, stables, utensils and the milkers, and, in fact, at every turn from the cow to the consumer the milk is exposed to reinforcements of myriads of bacteria. The conditions in England, as reported by some of the officers of health, are as follows:

Dr. Groves, medical health officer in England, referring to many reports from the inspectors, said: "The conditions under which milk is procured in many parts of the country, especially among small dealers, is too awful to describe." Dr. Hime, M.O.H., describing conditions which he found in the farms which supplied Bradford with milk, states that he saw children's napkins washed in milk cans, and once he saw articles more foul being washed in milk cans, that were to be used an hour later for dairy purposes. The report of the health officer for Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire stated that the great majority of the dairies and farms visited were in a dirty condition and totally unfit for the production of pure milk. In fact, cumulative evidence of the unfitness of English dairies might be quoted almost indefinitely. Almost identical reports are handed in in all countries in Europe, where inspections have been made. In most instances both the stables and the cows were found in a most unsanitary condition; the cows were milked and the milk handled by those who were absolutely ignorant of hygiene or sanitation.

### A Grave Scandal

In June last, by invitation of the Great Ormond St. Children's Hospital, representatives of the various London Children's hospitals met to discuss their milk supply. The unsatisfactory milk supply having been a matter of concern for some years, but they were deterred from action on the grounds that a better milk supply should entail increased expenditure (human life placed in the scales with dollars and cents, or rather pounds, shillings and pence and found wanting): (having been invited to inspect the various sources of milk supply), Dr. Carpenter, of the Northern Hospital for Children, related his experience, revealing as startling a condition and as grave a scandal as did the condition of the Chicago slaughter houses. The cows were huddled together in ill-ventilated, dark, dingy sheds and a foul atmosphere, all of them besmeared with their own excretions, standing on filthy floors. A batch of dirty men, with dirty hands and filthy aprons were milking. The strainer through which the milk had been strained was found to contain a plentiful supply of stable refuse. The clumps and utensils were washed with water taken from a trough in the yard which was smeared over with manure both inside and out. There was not the slightest evidence of any regard for ordinary cleanliness.

As a result of similar revelations in the United States, milk commissions have been appointed in various states, or rather in the principal cities, twenty-seven in all. A conference of these commissions was held at Atlantic City last June, when they emerged into a National Association for the purpose of adopting uniform methods of procedure, to fix on chemical and bacteriological standards, and to determine the scope of medical and veterinary inspections. This, of course, to be done in conjunction with the health department. Out of samples taken from thirty-one dairy wagons in Washington, only thirteen were fit for food, and of 117 samples examined in one year, only fifty contained less than 50,000 bacteria per c. c., in fact some of the samples contained a larger number of bacteria than did the sewage water of the city. The conjoined milk commission has advised that all milk containing more than 50.00 per cent. be destroyed by the health department.

Dr. Leslie Mackenzie, medical member of the local government board for Scotland, in the Edinburgh Medical Journal, describes the method of milking as follows: "To watch the milking of cows in most rural districts is to watch a process of unscientific inoculation of a pure or almost pure, medium with unknown quantities of unspecified germs. To one who knows the meaning of asepsis, it makes the blood run cold to watch, even in imagination, the thousand chances of germ inoculation, rarely is ever the precaution taken of washing the udder, which is oft-times besmeared with excretion from the cow."

Everywhere throughout the whole process of milking, the perishable, superbly nutrient liquid receives its repeated sowings of germinal and non-germinal dirt. The hands of the milkers are rarely washed and are usually smeared over with excretion from the cow, liquified by the milk used by the milker, in the filthy habit of wet-milking. In a word, the various dirt of the civilized human are reinforced by the inevitable dirt of the domestic cow."

### Drinking it Every Day

That milk is being consumed by us every day that is procured under similar conditions cannot be questioned. How would we like to have bread and pastry prepared for the oven by similar hands, and in similar environments? And yet we could do so with infinitely less danger to health and life as the bread and pastry have to be submitted to a temperature that would destroy all pathogenic germs, while

milk is used with all its bacterial contamination in activity, and furthermore, milk constitutes an excellent culture medium for the rapid reproduction of the bacteriae. Let us contrast this for a moment with the milking of cows under the municipal milk supply of Rochester, N. Y., established in 1889.

A central station at which the milk is prepared is organized in a farm outside the city, where a trained nurse and assistant have full control of the cows, bottles, utensils, etc. Everything coming in contact with milk is thoroughly sterilized in steam sterilizers. The milk itself is not subjected to any pasteurizing or sterilizing.

At the milk station on the farm, the milk is taken from clean, well-fed, tested cattle into sterile cans which are carried to the barn in sterile linen bags. Just before milking the cow's udder is well washed. A sterile cheese cloth fly cover is placed over the cow, the first portion of the milk is rejected. As soon as the cans are filled they are immediately covered by a layer of cheesecloth held in position by a rubber band. The cans of milk thus covered are immediately taken from the barn into the laboratory, about two hundred yards away where the milk is properly diluted, sweetened and turned off into sterile nursing bottles. The bottles are corked with sterile corks placed in racks covered with cracked ice and immediately transferred to the city for use. Of the milk prepared in this way forty-three samples daily were found to average not more than 14,000 bacteriae per cubic centimetre, while the city milk at the same time approximated 235,000 per cent.

The average monthly count in Rochester for the past six years vary from about 100,000 per c. c. in winter to 500,000 per c. c. in summer.

### Two Hundred Varieties of Bacteria

We must remember, however, that there are some 200 varieties of bacteriae in milk that produce practically no harm, many of them only affecting the commercial value of the milk by souring, coagulating, etc. But these, as Professor Vaughan expressed it, should constitute the red lantern or danger signals, others are excreting or secreting toxic substances. The most common and most virulent of the pyogenic series present is the streptococcus, which is always associated with that most common of all bovine diseases, mastitis or garget and also in "yellow gall," and what lends a greater degree of danger to the presence of streptococcus is the fact that milk at the temperature of the house affords an excellent culture medium for it, laboratory experiments having demonstrated that at the temperature of a living room that milk containing 300 per cent. will increase in 24 hours to 10,000,000, while if kept at a temperature of 50, only increased to 30,000. Professor Conn states that in nearly all milk they are present, as they are present in the milk ducts and teats even when no inflammatory process was going on. Bergey, of the University of Pennsylvania studied the milk of several cows during the entire period of lactation, and concluded that once the udder becomes infected with pyogenic bacteriae the infection persists through several periods. Bergey, in his report to the state department of agriculture, Pennsylvania, showed a large number of samples drawn in sterile tubes, more than two-thirds contained bacteriae, more particularly the streptococcus. He found them in half the samples examined from the Philadelphia supply. The specimens examined in Germany averaged about 75 per cent. infected, except in Leipzig, where Brunning found 26 out of 28 samples containing all the way from 100 to 1,000,000 per (93 per cent.) Leipzig having the largest infant mortality from diarrhoeal causes of any city with reliable registration outside. While these pyogenic bacteriae are largely responsible for the infantile diarrhoea they are not entirely so, we have proteus vulgaris and the various dysenteric types, the bacillus pyococcus, etc. While infant mortality is the most important in determining the necessity of a pure milk supply, the danger as a medium for the spreading of communicable diseases is not much less important. Scarcely a month passes that we have not instances cited of outbreaks of the various infectious diseases traced to the homes of the dairies or vendors. This was especially emphasized by Prof. Kober in the section on hygiene of the International Medical congress at Paris in 1900, in a report of 330 outbreaks of infectious diseases through the milk supplies, made up as follows: Outbreaks of typhoid fever, 195; scarlet fever, 99; diphtheria, 38.

### Attributed to Cows' Milk

Of still greater significance, however, is "The Second Interim Report of the Royal Commission on Human and Animal Tuberculosis," in which their conclusion was to the effect that a large proportion of tuberculosis contracted by ingestion is due to bacilli of bovine source and that a very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among children, must be attributed to cows' milk containing tubercle bacilli.

The presence of tubercle bacilli in cows' milk can be detected, though with some difficulty, if the proper means be adopted, and such milk ought never to be used as food. There is far less difficulty, however, in recognizing clinically that a cow is suffering from tuberculosis, in which case she may be yielding tuberculous milk. The milk procured from such a cow ought not to form a part of human food, and, indeed, ought not to be used as food at all. "Our results clearly point to the necessity of measures more stringent than those at present in force, being taken to prevent the sale

or consumption of such milk."

In January last, the health committee of Birmingham issued to the city council the report of the medical officer of health (Dr. Robertson), and the veterinary superintendent (Mr. Malcolm), upon the investigations which had been made in regard to the infection by tubercular bacilli of the milk supplied to Birmingham. The collection of the samples of milk was undertaken by the assistant veterinary surgeon of the corporation and the subsequent examinations were made by Prof. Leith and his staff in the bacteriological department of the university. Between Sept. 13, 1906, and July 31, 1907, in 175 samples taken from the churns at the railway stations and other places, tubercle bacilli were present in 14 per cent.

### Facts That Speak Loudly

Dr. McCaw, senior physician to the Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, after twenty years' careful observations and study of tuberculosis in children in connection with his hospital work, in his own hospital, and a careful examination, on exactly the same basis, of the returns of: The Ulster Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond street, London; Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Children, Manchester Children's Hospital; East London Children's Hospital, Glasgow Children's Hospital, presents the following significant report for 1906:

Belfast Hospital for Sick Children—No. of intern patients, 827; No. of tuberculosis, 26.10 per cent.

Ulster Hospital for Sick Children—No. of intern. patients, 247; No. of tuberculosis, 30.36 21.3 per cent.

Great Ormond Street, London—No. of intern. patients, 2878; tuberculous, 27 per cent.

Royal Edinburgh Hospital—No. of intern. patients, 1968; No. of tuberculous, 21.3 per cent.

Manchester Children's Hospital—No. of intern. patients, 1999; No. of tuberculous, 21.3 per cent.

East London Children's Hospital—No. of intern. patients, 2054; No. of tuberculous, 24.3 per cent.

Glasgow Children's Hospital—No. of intern. patients, 1177; No. of tuberculous, 27.95 per cent.

One cannot help but be impressed with the similarity in the percentage of tubercular cases in all these hospitals.

The conditions found were as follows: Surgical—Tubercular joints, lymphadenitis, chronic abscess, chronic ulcers, lupus, spinal caries, etc.; Medical phthisis, meningitis and general tuberculosis, in the proportions of about 6 to 1.

This surely demonstrates beyond question the existence of tuberculosis to an appalling degree among children, and at an age when milk constitutes the principal article of diet.

### Tuberculosis Disseminated

We must couple with this the views of Prof. Von Behring and his followers: That tuberculosis in children is principally disseminated through the alimentary canal, the chief source being tuberculous milk.

For confirmatory evidence let us revert again for a moment to the findings of the royal commission, who in summarizing their results, concluded with the following statement: "The bacillus of bovine tuberculosis is not so constituted as to act on bovine tissue alone, for it can give rise to tuberculosis in many animals other than bovine; it is not so constituted as to act on bovine tissue with a special energy, for it can give rise to tuberculosis in many other animals as readily, or even more readily, than in bovine animals themselves. We call it the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis merely because we find it most frequently in the bovine body; it being the cause of bovine tuberculosis."

"The fact that the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis can readily, by feeding as well as by subcutaneous injection, give rise to generalized tuberculosis in the anthropoid ape—so nearly related to man and indeed seems, so far as our few experiments go, to produce this result more readily than in the cow itself, has an importance so obvious that it need not be dwelt on."

A deputation, headed by Prof. W. R. Smith of King's College, principal of the Royal Institute of Public Health, recently waited on the board of agriculture, to whom they emphasized a report of the committee of the institute that the time had arrived when active steps must be taken, in the interest of the nation, to protect the public from the dangers of impure and contaminated milk and requested that they secure such legislation as would warrant them in adopting more stringent measures in their efforts to secure a pure milk supply. Replying to the deputation, Sir E. Strachy, parliamentary secretary to the board of agriculture, said that the board is of the opinion that every possible precaution will be taken to protect the public and that anything reasonable which will not harass the trade, will be done.

### Legislating Against the Guilty

A committee of the National League for Physical Education was formed last year by Sir Lauder Brunton. This committee has now formed a joint committee with the National Health Society, the Infants' Health Society and the Liverpool Life Preservation Committee, with Sir Frederick Treves as chairman. The object being to secure a universal supply of milk, pure from the cow and free from disease germs—"clean milk." An annual system of license to dairymen is recommended,

## 15,000 LIVES ANNUALLY

"From statistics gathered for the past ten years impure and disease-laden milk has cost the Dominion of Canada in the past year 15,000 lives under five years of age, to say nothing of the thousands that have survived but have been crippled more or less in the contest and the thousands of adults that have had the various transmissible diseases communicated by milk and the numerous invalids with whom milk constitutes the main article of diet at a time when their vitality is low and their powers of resistance weak. In how many of these may not contaminated milk have turned the tide to a fatal issue?"

Tuberculosis exists to an alarming degree among children and is principally disseminated through the alimentary canal, the chief source being tuberculous milk."

In other countries besides Canada the authorities are gravely concerned about the astounding infant mortality consequent of impure milk!

renewable only if their premises are kept in a sanitary condition. The corporations of great cities such as Manchester, Liverpool and Sheffield have already obtained special parliamentary powers to enable them to exclude from their districts the milk of cows suffering from tuberculous udders, but as such milk can be sold elsewhere, it is proposed that such power is extended to the whole country."

Sir Thomas Barlow, referring to the milk supply to London, said: "It may be stated with emphasis that most American cities are far in advance of British cities in regard to their milk supply. The medical profession and the general public of Great Britain are commencing to recognize the fact and it will not be long till steps are taken to remedy existing conditions."

We, in Canada, are already 15 years behind, but in that 15 years other nations have done the pioneer work and it is only left for us to step into the procession and press rapidly to the front, but we must do it now. From the statistics I have already quoted of Rochester, especially, a neighboring city with conditions identical with our own. What they have saved by securing a pure milk we are justified in saying we can save, and from the statistics of the city for the past ten years, impure and disease laden milk has cost the Dominion of Canada in the past year 15,000 lives under five years of age, to say nothing of the thousands that have survived but have been crippled more or less in the contest, and the thousands of adults that have had the various transmissible diseases communicated by milk and the numerous invalids with whom milk constitutes the main article of diet at a time when their vitality is low and their powers of resistance weak. In how many of these may not contaminated milk have turned the tide to a fatal issue?"

### Of National Importance

The national importance of this problem is too apparent to necessitate any further comment or justify any further delay. The solution of the problem is a simple one—education and legislation. The education must come largely from the medical profession. The best results have been accomplished through milk commissions acting in conjunction with the various health authorities in educating the dairy authorities and all producers of milk as to the precautions necessary to be taken in order to produce clean milk and the consumer of the dangers of contaminated milk. The demand will create the supply. However, until we can secure an absolutely pure milk supply our only safeguard lies in proper pasteurizing and proper refrigerating.

Children that could not digest modified poisoned milk or germ laden milk, will, in the vast majority of cases, be found capable of digesting modified pure milk. But we must secure such legislation as will warrant the necessary steps being taken by the various health authorities as will bring to a successful issue this all important life-saving problem.

It is rather difficult for us to imagine people who know nothing about fire, and as a matter of fact there are no people now on the face of the earth, no matter how barbarous, who do not know how to make fire. We make it easily enough by striking a match, but years ago our ancestors were compelled to resort to flint, steel and tinder. The forest-dwelling people of the farther east have an old instrument for making fire. Near the coast every man carries a bit of crockery in the box of bamboo slung at his waist, a chip off a plate and a handful of dry fungus. Holding the tinder under his thumb upon the fragment of earthenware, he strikes the side of the box sharply and the tinder takes fire. But this method can only be used by tribes which have communication with the foreigner who supplies them with European goods. The inland people use a more singular process. They carry a short cylinder of lead, hollowed roughly to a cuplike form at one end, which fits a joint of bamboo. Placing this cylinder in the palm of the left hand, they fill the cup with tinder, adjust the bamboo over it, strike sharply, remove the covering as quickly, and the tinder is alight.—London (England) Spare Moments.